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Bridgend LDP Review

Sustainability Appraisal of Local Development Plan Pre-Deposit Documents (LDP Preferred Strategy)

On behalf of **Bridgend County Borough Council**



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This report has been prepared by Peter Brett Associates LLP ('PBA') on behalf of its client to whom this report is addressed ('Client') in connection with the project described in this report and takes into account the Client's particular instructions and requirements. This report was prepared in accordance with the professional services appointment under which PBA was appointed by its Client. This report is not intended for and should not be relied on by any third party (i.e. parties other than the Client). PBA accepts no duty or responsibility (including in negligence) to any party other than the Client and disclaims all liability of any nature whatsoever to any such party in respect of this report.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Peter Brett Associates (PBA), now part of Stantec, has been commissioned by Bridgend County Borough Council (BCBC) to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), of the Bridgend LDP Review and the emerging Bridgend Replacement Local Development Plan ('the emerging RLDP'). This Sustainability Appraisal Report ('the SA Report') documents the findings of the SA carried out in respect of the Bridgend LDP Pre-Deposit Documents published in accordance with Regulation 15 of the Development Planning (Wales) Regulations 2005, including the Bridgend LDP Preferred Strategy ('the LDP Preferred Strategy').
- 1.1.2 In accordance with the Development Planning (Wales) Regulations 2005 ('the 2005 Regulations'), the LDP Preferred Strategy is being published to inform the emerging RLDP. The LDP Preferred Strategy sets out a proposed strategic framework to underpin the emerging RLDP, comprising an LDP Vision, Objectives and Growth Strategy, supported by proposed Strategic Policies. These elements will be subject to further development to take account of the findings of this SA and all representations submitted in respect of the Bridgend LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, with the final proposed strategic content of the emerging RLDP confirmed within the Bridgend LDP Deposit Documents (expected early 2021). At Deposit stage, the full proposed RLDP (including non-strategic development management elements) will be set out in accordance with the 2005 Regulations.
- 1.1.3 This introductory section identifies the purpose, objectives and structure of this SA Report. It then outlines core statutory requirements for undertaking SA and provides a summary of the proposed content and purpose of the emerging RLDP.

1.2 Purpose

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the findings of a SA, incorporating SEA, of the substantive proposals set out within the Bridgend LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, i.e. the LDP Preferred Strategy and associated Background Papers. This SA Report responds to relevant statutory requirements, considers the evolution of the emerging RLDP to date and presents an assessment of likely significant environmental and wider sustainability effects from the Pre-Deposit Documents. For the purpose of fulfilling statutory SEA requirements, this SA Report acts as the statutory Environmental Report that is required to accompany each substantive component of the emerging RLDP at the time of public consultation.
- 1.2.2 The objectives of this report are to fulfil statutory SA and SEA reporting requirements, to identify likely significant effects from the Bridgend LDP Preferred Strategy and to recommend mitigation and enhancement measures which should be incorporated into the emerging RLDP as it develops to ensure the avoidance of likely significant adverse effects and to enhance its effectiveness.

1.3 How to Comment on this SA Report

- 1.3.1 This SA Report and the associated Non-Technical Summary (NTS) is being consulted on alongside the Bridgend LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, including the LDP Preferred Strategy. Details of how to participate in the consultation are provided on BCBC's dedicated Replacement Bridgend Local Development Plan website.

1.4 Structure of this Report

- 1.4.1 This report is structured as follows:

- **Section 1:** the remainder of this section identifies core statutory requirements for undertaking the SA, incorporating SEA, of the emerging RLDP;
- **Section 2:** explains the background to the development of the emerging RLDP and provides a summary of its proposed content and purpose;
- **Section 3** outlines key sustainability information and issues which have informed the SA process undertaken to date and which should be taken account of in the emerging RLDP itself. The section is supported by detailed baseline analysis and a review of relevant plans and programmes provided in **Appendices A** and **B** respectively;
- **Section 4** provides an overview of the SA process undertaken to date, including how matters raised by the SEA Consultation Bodies in previous stages of the SA have been addressed. The SA Framework being used to assess the likely significant effects of the emerging RLDP is provided in full in **Appendix C**;
- **Section 5** explains how the SA process has informed the emerging RLDP to date including the content of the LDP Preferred Strategy;
- **Section 6** presents the key findings of the SA undertaken in respect of the Bridgend LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, i.e. all substantive components within the LDP Preferred Strategy. Detailed assessments of the proposed LDP strategic framework, proposed Strategic Policies and all candidate site allocations are set out in **Appendices D, E** and **F** respectively; and,
- **Section 7** builds upon section 5 to identify further mitigation and enhancement recommendations to be addressed in the preparation of the Bridgend RLDP Deposit Plan and outlines the next steps in the SA process.

1.4.2 In accordance with statutory requirements (see below), this report is accompanied by a **Non-Technical Summary**.

1.5 Statutory Requirements

LDP Preparation and Review

1.5.1 The publication of the Bridgend LDP Review Report (BCBC, 2018) triggered a process through which a replacement LDP ('the RLDP') will be prepared and then adopted for the BCBC area. Statutory requirements relating to the preparation of LDPs are therefore applicable to the LDP Review, including in respect of SA and SEA. In accordance with the 2005 LDP Regulations, the proposed approach, timescales and consultation arrangements for the LDP Review are set out within the finalised Bridgend LDP Review Delivery Agreement, which was agreed with the Welsh Government in May 2018.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

1.5.2 Under Section 62(6) of the 2004 Act, emerging LDPs need to be subject to Sustainability Appraisal, which is statutorily required to guide the selection and development of policies and proposals for inclusion in LDPs in terms of their potential social, environmental and economic effects. The SA presently required for the LDP Review will need to build upon the SA, incorporating SEA, prepared for the first Bridgend LDP (adopted October 2013). As the 'Full Review' procedure is being used, the LDP Review effectively mirrors the original LDP preparation process and will result in the preparation and adoption of a replacement LDP for the BCBC area ('the emerging RLDP').

1.5.3 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 ('the SEA Regulations') require Responsible Authorities, including local authorities such as BCBC, to assess the likely significant environmental effects of implementing relevant plans and

programmes, as defined within the regulations. The SEA Regulations also require Responsible Authorities to examine the likely significant effects of reasonable alternatives to the plan or programme under consideration. Where required, the assessment is to be prepared following a staged reporting process known as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

Stages of SA and SEA

1.5.4 SA and SEA share a common focus on assessing environmental and wider sustainability performance and can therefore be undertaken and reported together. As directed by the SEA Regulations, SA and SEA comprise the following stages:

- **Screening:** Whereas Regulation 5(3) has the effect that a SEA will always be required in relation to the preparation of an LDP, Regulations 5(6) and 9(1) require “minor modifications” to an existing plan or programme to first be screened to determine whether the modifications are likely to have significant effects on the environment and therefore whether a full SEA needs to be undertaken. The Welsh LDP Manual 2nd Edition (2015) makes clear SEA screening is required for all LDP Reviews as in legal terms the existing LDP is being reviewed and this could result in “minor modifications”, although the SEA Regulations do not define the scope of that term. **This requirement was fulfilled through the inclusion of the draft SEA Screening Determination within the Bridgend LDP Review SA Scoping Report (see below) and subsequent publication of a positive SEA Screening Determination by BCBC;**
- **Scoping:** Responsible Authorities must provide the SEA Consultation Bodies with sufficient information to enable them to consider the proposed scope, level of detail and consultation period for an ‘Environmental Report’ (ER) to accompany the emerging plan or programme. Where SEA is incorporated within a wider SA the term ER is interchangeable with SA Report as the latter necessarily includes all of the information that would be required within a standalone ER. **This requirement was fulfilled through the submission by BCBC of a SA Scoping Report to the SEA Consultation Bodies in July 2018 for a five-week consultation period;**
- **Preparation and Consultation:** As noted above, Section 62(6) of the 2004 Act requires Responsible Authorities preparing LDPs in Wales to “to carry out a sustainability appraisal of the proposals” within it and to “prepare a report of the findings of the appraisal”. Given that the Bridgend LDP Review will be an iterative process and in legal terms is a review of the existing LDP, a SA Report needs to accompany each substantive element of the RLDP as it emerges. Each SA Report must be consulted on in tandem with the related substantive component(s) of the emerging RLDP, with the SA Report for the final LDP Deposit Document then submitted to the Welsh Government to support an independent examination of the replacement LDP. Similarly, Regulation 12 of the SEA Regulations requires Responsible Authorities to prepare and consult on an ER to “identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing” each iteration of a relevant and qualifying plan, as well as the effects of its reasonable alternatives. **This SA Report has been prepared to accompany the Bridgend LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, i.e. the LDP Preferred Strategy, and responds to the above statutory requirements.** In due course the SA Report will be updated and expanded to reflect the full content of the Bridgend LDP Deposit Plan and thereafter will be submitted as a Core Document to support the independent Examination of the proposed Bridgend RLDP; and,
- **Preparation of a Post Adoption Statement:** By the end of the LDP Review process, a replacement LDP will have been adopted for the Bridgend LDP area. As detailed in **Appendix A.4**, this is required by September 2021 to avoid a planning policy vacuum. Once a replacement LDP is adopted, in accordance with the SEA Regulations BCBC must prepare a statement setting out, amongst other matters, how environmental considerations have been taken into account in the adopted RLDP, and how likely significant effects on the environment will be monitored.

- 1.5.5 The SEA Regulations also introduce a link between SEA and the need for plans and projects considered likely to have significant effects on the Natura 2000 network of European Sites, as designated under European Directive 92/43/EEC ('the Habitats Directive'), to undergo a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) prior to being adopted. An HRA is being carried out in respect of the emerging RLDP in tandem with this SA by the same project team. This allows relevant findings from the SA, incorporating SEA, and HRA to inform each other and for consistent reporting to be adopted.

2 Overview of the Bridgend LDP Review

2.1 Context

2.1.1 In accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 ('the 2004 Act'), BCBC adopted the first LDP for its administrative area (shown in **Figure 2.1**) in September 2013.

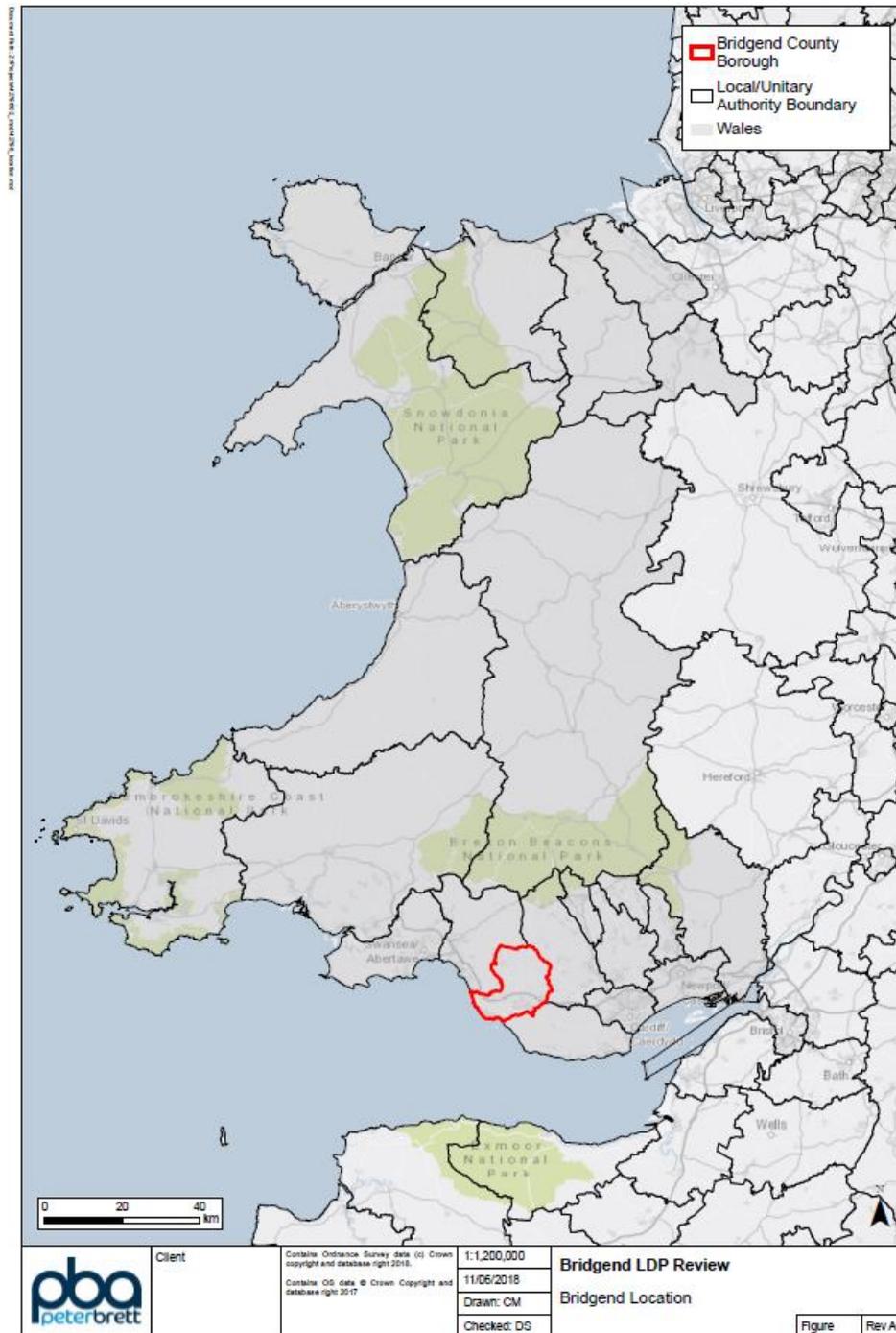


Figure 2.1: The Bridgend County Borough Council Area

2.1.2 BCBC have undertaken regular monitoring since 2013 and in 2018 prepared a LDP Review Report which concluded that the LDP should be subject to a 'Full Review', to be carried out in

accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 as amended ('the 2005 LDP Regulations'). This review ('the LDP Review') is needed to allow BCBC to prepare and adopt a replacement LDP prior to the expiry of the current LDP and to ensure that the statutory Development Plan for the BCBC area remains up to date. In particular, a replacement LDP is needed to take account of a range of new Acts, policy frameworks, initiatives, evidence and spatial issues at national, regional and local levels since the adoption of the current LDP.

- 2.1.3 In Spring 2018 BCBC consulted on a draft Delivery Agreement to underpin the LDP Review and the finalised Bridgend Replacement LDP Delivery Agreement was subsequently agreed with the Welsh Assembly Government on 25th June 2018. This sets out the process, timescales and consultation arrangements to undertake a 'Full Review' of the existing LDP and in doing so to prepare and adopt a replacement LDP by September 2021. **Section 1.4** of the finalised Delivery Agreement outlines the proposed approach to undertaking a SA, incorporating SEA, of the LDP Review in accordance with relevant statutory requirements.

2.1 Bridgend LDP Review Key Facts

- 2.1.1 This section provides a brief outline of the LDP Review, including its key facts, proposed form and expected content of the replacement LDP. This is to allow the SEA Consultation Bodies to understand the scope and purpose of the replacement LDP which is being subject to SA.
- 2.1.2 The key facts relating to the Bridgend LDP Review are detailed in **Table 2.1** below.

Table 2.1: Bridgend LDP Review Key Facts

Criteria	Details
Responsible Authority	Bridgend County Borough Council (BCBC)
SEA Assessor on behalf of the Responsible Authorities	Peter Brett Associates, now part of Stantec (PBA)
Plan Title	Bridgend LDP Review (resulting in the Bridgend Replacement LDP)
Expected Adoption Date	September 2021
What Prompted the Plan?	Planning legislation requires all local authorities to review and prepare local development plans (LDPs) for their areas.
Plan Subject:	The Bridgend LDP Review will result in the preparation and adoption of a replacement LDP for the BCBC area. This will set out new detailed planning policies and proposals for the future development and the use of all land. The replacement LDP will set a long term strategic planning framework, helping to tackle the key sustainability and regeneration issues and realise the main development opportunities across the BCBC area. It will cover a wide range of topics, including housing land, economic development, regeneration, sustainable design, renewable energy, town centres, tourism, infrastructure provision, transport etc.
Period covered by the Plan	Expected date of adoption: 2021 15 year plan period: 2018 - 2033.

2.2 Proposed Form and Content of the Bridgend Replacement LDP

The Bridgend LDP Preferred Strategy

- 2.2.1 The 2005 Regulations require LDP Pre-Deposit Documents to set out the “*preferred strategy, options and proposals*” for an emerging LDP and to identify the implications of these. In doing so, the implications of earlier alternatives not forming part of the preferred strategy must be made explicit.
- 2.2.2 In accordance with Regulations 14 and 15 of the 2005 Regulations, the LDP Preferred Strategy is being consulted to inform the emerging RLDP and sets out a proposed strategic framework and strategic implementation proposals, comprising:
- Strategic Context;
 - Issues and Drivers;
 - Strategic Framework:
 - LDP Vision;
 - Objectives;
 - Preferred Growth Level;
 - Preferred Spatial Option; and,
 - Growth and Spatial Strategy.
 - Implementation and Delivery:
 - Strategic Policies; and,
 - Candidate Sites Register.
- 2.2.3 These substantive components have been subject to SA, incorporating SEA, as documented in this report.

The Bridgend Replacement LDP

- 2.2.4 The 2004 Act stipulates the process which must be undertaken for the LDP Review, in particular the preparation of LDP Pre-Deposit and Deposit Documents by BCBC as the relevant local planning authority, followed by an independent examination.
- 2.2.5 The 2004 Act and the 2005 Regulations prescribe the minimum content which must be included within any Welsh LDP, namely:
- The name of the area of the LPA for which the LDP is prepared;
 - The date of adoption and expiry of the LDP;
 - The LPA’s objectives in relation to the development and use of land in their area;
 - The LPA’s general policies for the implementation of those objectives;
 - A proposals map of the LPA’s area showing the proposals for the development and use of land; and,

- A reasoned justification of the policies contained within the LDP.
- 2.2.6 In addition, LDPs typically include an overarching vision, suite of objectives and a spatial strategy, although none are specifically required under the 2004 Act or the 2005 Regulations.
- 2.2.7 At this stage it is envisaged that the replacement LDP for the BCBC area will comprise the following substantive components:
- Proposed LDP vision and LDP objectives;
 - A spatial strategy (and potential sub-area strategies);
 - Strategic policies;
 - Development management policies; and,
 - Site allocations.
- 2.2.8 Each emerging substantive component of the replacement LDP will need to be subject to SA, incorporating SEA, in line with the approach set out within this report.
- 2.2.9 The LDP will also include a reasoned justification for the inclusion of each substantive component and it will be supported by a suite of evidence base documents, all of which will inform the SA process where relevant.

2.3 Preparation and Evidence Base

- 2.3.1 Since the adoption of the finalised Bridgend LDP Review Delivery Agreement in 2018, the development of the emerging RLDP has focused on evidence gathering and early stakeholder engagement, including:
- SEA Screening and SA Scoping: July – August 2018;
 - Call for Candidate Sites: September – November 2018; and,
 - Evidence Gathering including preparation of background papers and specialist evidence: ongoing since September 2018.
- 2.3.2 These activities have informed the preparation of the LDP Preferred Strategy and this SA report by identifying key issues, problems and opportunities which the emerging RLDP should address. All comments received in respect of the Bridgend RLDP Scoping Report (2018) and all evidence submitted to the Call for Candidate Sites has been taken account of in the preparation of the LDP Preferred Strategy and this SA report.

3 Environmental and Policy Context

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 **Section 3.2** below provides a summary of relevant baseline environmental and socio-economic conditions identifying key sustainability issues of relevance to the LDP Review. **Section 3.3** then summarises the relationship between the Bridgend LDP and other relevant plans and programmes. Each section is supported by detailed baseline and policy reviews provided in **Appendices A** and **B** respectively.

3.2 Key Sustainability Issues

3.2.1 With reference to the environmental topics prescribed within Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations, a summary of the key sustainability issues identified in **Appendix A** which need to be addressed within the LDP Review and taken account of in the associated SA is provided in **Table 3.1** below. The identification of key sustainability issues has also been informed by consideration of the likely evolution of baseline conditions in the absence of the LDP Review, as detailed in **Appendix A.4**. In short, this concludes that:

- The absence of the LDP Review is likely to result in a planning policy vacuum within the BCBC area which could lead to development coming forward in unsustainable locations and contrary to BCBC's preferred spatial strategy in order to meet identified needs, principally for new housing; and,
- A replacement LDP is needed to address a range of social, environmental and economic challenges and opportunities facing the BCBC area.

Table 3.1: Key Sustainability Issues relating to the Bridgend LDP Review

SEA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	<p>The need to conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity including important species and sites designated for reasons of biodiversity conservation or ecological importance. This extends to the protection of designated sites located outwith the BCBC area which have the potential to be affected by the LDP Review and development activity within the BCBC area.</p> <p>The need to safeguard and enhance the green infrastructure network and to maintain and enhance connections between designated sites and habitats (both within the BCBC area and to those in neighboring authorities).</p> <p>The need to protect and enhance ecosystem resilience.</p> <p>In addressing the above key issues, there is also a specific need to satisfy the biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty as prescribed within section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.</p>
Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	<p>The need to deliver a sufficient quantum of good quality and well located new housing to meet a range of identified needs within the BCBC area.</p> <p>The need to deliver economic growth and increase employment opportunities in the BCBC area, including for local residents.</p> <p>The need to tackle deprivation, including areas with existing deprivation linked to poor accessibility to key services, facilities and economic opportunities.</p> <p>The need to ensure that community facilities and services are appropriate and accessible to users to meet the diverse needs of residents and workers in the BCBC area.</p> <p>The need to maximise socio-economic benefits from the implementation of the South Wales Metro and the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal.</p> <p>The need to align with the emerging National Development Framework (NDF) for Wales and the preparation of a Strategic Development Plan (SDP) for the Cardiff City Region.</p> <p>The need to improve the accessibility of key destinations within the BCBC area and to other key locations through enhancing the transport network.</p>

SEA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
Human Health	<p>The need to enhance all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including physical health, mental health, social wellbeing, safety and security.</p> <p>The need to protect and enhance access to high quality open space provision and active travel routes.</p> <p>The need to create healthy and liveable urban environments.</p>
Soil	<p>The need to encourage and/or facilitate development on previously developed brownfield land.</p> <p>The need to maximize the efficient the use of available land and prioritise the redevelopment of brownfield land.</p> <p>The need to safeguard geodiversity and to remediate areas of known contamination.</p> <p>The need to reduce emissions and nitrate pollution from agriculture.</p> <p>The need to minimise soil erosion and the loss of soils to non-permeable surfaces.</p> <p>The need to protect, enhance and restore important soil resources, including peatlands.</p>
Water	<p>The need to protect and enhance the quality of water resources and the water environment. This extends to the protection of cross-boundary watercourses which flow through the BCBC area and to the Bristol Channel bordering the BCBC area to the south west. It also requires the protection, maintenance and enhancement of drainage infrastructure.</p> <p>The need to locate new development away from areas of flood risk, to fully mitigate potential flood risks from all sources, and to future-proof flood defences.</p>
Air	<p>The need to minimise the emissions of air pollutants.</p> <p>The need to safeguard and improve air quality, including through addressing areas with poor air quality.</p> <p>The need to protect, enhance and restore peatlands.</p>

SEA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
Climatic Factors	<p>The need to ensure that the built environment and infrastructure is resilient and adaptable to the effects of climate change, taking account of the coastal location of the BCBC area.</p> <p>The need to ensure that ecosystems and the natural environment are resilient and able to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>The need to mitigate climate change including through the decarbonisation of key economic sectors.</p>
Material Assets	<p>The need to maximise the efficient use of land, natural resources and existing infrastructure. This includes the need to prioritise the redevelopment of brownfield land, the re-use and recycling of materials, and the minimisation of waste sent to landfill.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>The need to preserve, protect and enhance cultural heritage assets and their settings within the BCBC area. This includes assets within the natural environment which have been shaped by land management practices.</p> <p>The need to safeguard and support the use of the Welsh language.</p>
Landscape	<p>The need to protect and enhance landscape character, townscape character, key views and visual amenity. This extends to the protection of cross-boundary landscapes stretching beyond the BCBC area.</p>
Inter-related Effects	<p>The need to deliver holistic improvements to wellbeing and to contribute to the delivery of sustainable development across the BCBC area.</p>

3.2.2 The key sustainability issues listed in **Table 3.1** and summarised in **Appendix A** are evidenced within relevant Background Papers and specialist evidence base studies prepared for the LDP Review. They are also reflected within Chapter 3 – Issues and Drivers of the LDP Preferred Strategy itself, which identifies relevant issues at national, regional and local levels that need to be addressed in the RLDP. In overall terms, this helps to ensure that the direction of travel for the emerging RLDP responds to key sustainability issues as identified through the SA process. However, it is still necessary to examine each emerging substantive component of the emerging RLDP individually and in combination to determine their likely significant effects and to what extent they contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

3.3 Review of Plans, Programmes and Strategies

3.3.1 The following types of plans and programmes were examined for their relevance to the LDP Review and this SA:

- International conventions and treaties;
- European Directives and associated legislation;
- Legislation enacted by the UK Parliament and the National Assembly for Wales; and,
- Policy documents and strategies published at the national, regional and local levels, including by the UK Government, the Welsh Government (and its agencies) and BCBC.

3.3.2 A detailed review of the other plans and programmes identified as relevant to the LDP Review is provided in **Appendix B**. From this review it is clear that the emerging RLDP should:

- Align with relevant provisions set out within Planning Policy Wales (PPW) – 10th Edition (December 2018) and the Draft National Development Framework (August 2019);
- Capitalise on the socio-economic opportunities presented by the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and the implementation of the South Wales Metro;
- Align with the emerging National Development Framework (NDF) for Wales and the preparation of a Strategic Development Plan (SDP) for the Cardiff City Region;
- Seek to enhance all aspects of health and wellbeing for the population of the BCBC area, including through providing high quality health infrastructure, improving physical and mental health and providing opportunities to enhance social wellbeing. The LDP must seek to implement the locally defined wellbeing objectives set out within the Bridgend Wellbeing Plan (2018-2023);
- Secure sustainable economic growth and inward investment across the BCBC area through allocating suitable sites for development and delivering the infrastructure required to increase connectivity, improve community and social infrastructure and increase access to high quality employment and economic opportunities. It will also be important for the LDP to set out a spatial strategy which maximises the economic competitiveness of the BCBC area, taking account of its existing economic base and the industrial strengths of South Wales;
- Identify and plan to meet the needs of all residents and workers within the BCBC area, in particular with respect to the provision of adequate community infrastructure;
- Deliver well-designed and affordable homes to meet identified housing needs, including providing a range of sizes and tenures;
- Reduce car dependencies and improve active travel infrastructure;

- Deliver improved and expanded transport links, public transport and enhanced communications infrastructure, both to communities within the BCBC area and to key destinations in neighbouring authorities;
 - Protect and enhance access to high quality outdoor sports facilities, parks and open spaces;
 - Conserve, preserve, protect and enhance sites designated at international, national and local levels for reasons of biodiversity conservation, ecological importance, geological importance or heritage significance, in ways appropriate to their status;
 - Develop effective community engagement techniques to respond to the views of wider communities and facilitate effective community cohesion;
 - Promote the efficient use of resources, including moving towards a low carbon economy, use of waste as a resource, energy efficient buildings, and appropriate renewable and low carbon energy;
 - Improve air quality and tackle areas with known poor air quality across the BCBC area;
 - Ensure there are no significant negative impacts on internationally and nationally designated nature sites (refer to separate Habitats Regulations Assessment Initial Screening Report for further details);
 - Give full consideration to the potential impacts on water, including water quality, ecosystems, sustainable use of water, capacity of sewerage, flood risk and the opportunities to improve flood risk management;
 - Seek ways to maximise multi-functional green infrastructure coverage and ensure they provide a network of linked wildlife corridors (across a wide range of scales and increase ecosystems services including biodiversity);
 - Seek ways to maximise the health benefits of green infrastructure;
 - Use land efficiently by prioritising the use of previously developed land;
 - Consider soil quality and agricultural land classification when assessing potential development sites;
 - Recognise the different landscapes in the BCBC area and their capacity to accommodate change; and,
 - Promote development that minimises landscape impacts and protects landscapes appropriate to their significance.
- 3.3.3 As with the identified key sustainability issues, the identified key policy issues are addressed within relevant Background and Topic Papers prepared for the LDP Review and reflected in the substantive proposals within the LDP Preferred Strategy. In overall terms, this helps to ensure the emerging RLDP responds to applicable legislative and policy requirements.

4 The Sustainability Appraisal Process

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section provides an overview of the SA process, incorporating SEA, which has been undertaken to date for the emerging Bridgend RLDP. In doing so the section explains the approach which has been adopted for undertaking the SA of the Pre-Deposit Documents.

4.2 SA and SEA Purpose and Objectives

4.2.1 In accordance with the SEA Regulations the purpose of SEA is to identify, assess and evaluate the likely significant environmental effects of a qualifying plan, programme or strategy. Under the 2004 Act, the purpose of SA is to assess the contribution of a LDP to delivering sustainable development. SA and SEA therefore share a common focus on assessing environmental and wider sustainability performance and can be undertaken and reported together, as in this report.

4.2.2 A common objective of SA, incorporating SEA, is to enhance the environmental and wider sustainability performance of emerging plans and programmes. This is achieved through identifying any likely significant effects from implementation of the emerging plan as drafted, proposing mitigation measures to address any identified significant adverse environmental effects, and identifying enhancement measures to improve the overall performance of the plan as it evolves. As such, SA incorporating SEA is an integral part of good development planning and should not be viewed as a separate or retrospective activity. This means that SA, incorporating SEA, should be undertaken in respect of each emerging substantive component or proposal for an emerging plan at the time when the relevant component or proposal is itself being consulted on.

4.3 SA Project Team

4.3.1 The SA of the emerging RLDP is being undertaken independently by Peter Brett Associates on behalf of Bridgend County Borough Council (BCBC). PBA (as Baker Associates) previously carried out the SA, incorporating SEA, of the first Bridgend LDP, which was adopted by BCBC in 2013.

4.3.2 The independence of the consultant team involved in carrying out this SA helps to ensure the objectivity of the SA and to identify components requiring improvement throughout its development. This allows independent mitigation and enhancement recommendations to be developed and implemented as the emerging RLDP evolves in order to improve its effectiveness.

4.4 Previous SA and SEA Reporting

4.4.1 The only previous stages of SA undertaken in respect of the emerging RLDP were the preparation and consultation of a SA Scoping Report (incorporating SEA Screening) (August 2018), followed by the publication of a SEA Screening Determination by BCBC.

SA and SEA Screening and Scoping

4.4.2 In August 2018 a SA Scoping Report, incorporating SEA screening, was consulted on with the SEA Consultation Bodies, followed by the publication of a statutory SEA Screening Determination by BCBC.

4.4.3 The dual purpose of the SA Scoping Report was to provide relevant information to enable the SEA Consultation Bodies to consider the need for SEA and to form a view on the consultation period and scope/level of detail appropriate for SA Report(s) to accompany each substantive component of the emerging RLDP. A key objective of the SA Scoping Report was to identify an

evidence-based SA Framework to assess in a systematic way the likely sustainability effects from substantive components of the emerging RLDP. This SA Framework comprises a series of Sustainability Objectives and Guide Questions regarding identified socio-economic and environmental issues of relevance to the BCBC area.

4.5 Engagement with SEA Consultation Bodies

- 4.5.1 Following the submission of the SA Scoping Report to the SEA Consultation Bodies in July 2018, the SEA Consultation Responses responded to the SA Scoping Report within statutory timescales and agreed with the view expressed that owing to likely significant effects on the environment from the implementation of the emerging RLDP, a full SEA should be carried out.
- 4.5.2 As detailed in **Table 4.1** below, the SEA Consultation Bodies also recommended a number of minor modifications to the then proposed SA Framework and to the baseline analysis, policy review and key sustainability issues as set out within the SA Scoping Report. In accordance with information requirements prescribed within the SEA Regulations, these matters have been addressed in this SA Report and will also be carried forward to the Bridgend LDP Deposit Plan SA Report in due course.

Table 4.1: Review of SA Scoping Responses

Consultee	Summary of Comments	BCBC Response
Natural Resources Wales (NRW)	Noted the proposal to incorporate SEA within SA	Noted. Having reviewed all SA Scoping consultation responses, BCBC has now proceeded to prepare a formal SEA Screening Determination. This confirms that a statutory SEA is incorporated within the wider SA of the LDP Review.
	Advised that NRW are satisfied with the proposed scope of the SA, noting that the proposed assessment methodologies are reasonable and the proposed SA objectives should enable a robust assessment of environmental impacts. NRW also noted that the existing environmental problems and likely environmental effects from the LDP Review have been identified.	Noted and welcomed.
	Advised that the SA/SEA should be a live document.	The SA, incorporating SEA, will be updated as a live document (or liked series of reports) throughout the LDP Review
	Identified additional key sustainability issues which should be incorporated into Table 4.1 of the SA Scoping Report and taken account of within the LDP Review and associated SA.	The identified additional issues have been added to Table 3.1 of this report and taken account of in preparing both the LDP Preferred Strategy and this SA report.
	Identified additional points of relevance to the review of the exiting (2013) Bridgend LDP SA Framework.	The review of the exiting (2013) Bridgend LDP SA Framework was included at Scoping stage simply to confirm whether a new SA Framework would be needed for the LDP Review (as is the case) or whether the existing SA Framework remained fit for purpose. Having now defined a new SA Framework to underpin the SA (provided in full in Appendix C), it is no longer necessary to include this table in SA reporting,
	Suggested two minor clarifications within Guide Questions supporting the Biodiversity and Cultural Heritage SA Objectives.	These clarifications have been added to the SA Framework presented in Appendix C .

Consultee	Summary of Comments	BCBC Response
	Identified other minor considerations and likely changes to existing policy guidance during the LDP Review which should be taken account of.	Noted. The reviews of baseline conditions and of other relevant plans and policies presented in the SA Scoping Report have been carried forward to Appendices A and B of this SA report and updated as necessary.
Cadw	Welcomed the inclusion of historic environment as a new cultural heritage SA Objective in its own right. Further advised that the proposed wording of the cultural heritage SA Objective is adequate.	Noted and welcomed.
	Recommended that the suite of Guide Questions supporting the cultural heritage SA Objective be rationalised and simplified in order to enhance their clarity. Suggested three replacement Guide Questions to address this.	Agreed. The suggested three replacement Guide Questions have been included within the SA Framework presented in Appendix C .
	Recommended revised wording to one proposed Candidate Site Assessment Criteria, including the addition of a reference to archaeological sites.	The relevant Candidate Site Assessment Criteria has been amended to reflect the issue raised by Cadw and now includes reference to important archaeological sites. The final Candidate Site Assessment Criteria are set out in Appendix F (Appendix A therein),
	Advised of changes which should be made to the review of other relevant plans and policies provided in Appendix B for reasons of accuracy.	All of these requested changes have been made within Table B.1 .
Welsh Assembly Government	Advised that the Welsh Assembly Government has adopted a policy position of not providing responses to SA/SEA consultations	Noted.
Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust	Welcomed the identification of the historic environment as a key sustainability issue of relevance to the LDP Review. Provided guidance regarding the national (Welsh) policy framework within which likely effects on the historic environment should be considered.	Noted.

Consultee	Summary of Comments	BCBC Response
Home Builders Federation (HBF) Wales	This response largely related to BCBC's Draft Candidate Sites Form rather than the SA Scoping Report.	BCBC have prepared a separate response to comments received regarding the Draft Candidate Sites Form. Of note, BCBC have waited until the conclusion of the SA Scoping process before commencing the LDP Review Call for Sites in order to provide maximum clarity and transparency regarding the sustainability issues against which all submitted candidate sites will be assessed.
Merthyr Mawr Community Council	Generally supported the suite of SA Objectives identified to underpin the SA, incorporating SEA, of the LDP Review.	Noted and welcomed.
	Queried whether the dunes at Merthyr Mawr are included in the Kenfig / Cynffig SAC and SSSI.	Yes, the dunes are included in this area.
Pencoed Town Council	Queried the reference to "statutory consultation" within the SA Scoping Report.	In accordance with the SEA Regulations, the SA Scoping Report was submitted to the statutory SEA Consultation Bodies (as prescribed within the SEA Regulations themselves) and made available for consultation by other stakeholders from 16th July – 27th August 2018. This consultation period exceeded the 5-week consultation period required by the SEA Regulations. BCBC have now taken account of all responses received from both the statutory SEA Consultation Bodies and all other stakeholders who submitted responses, including the response from Pencoed Town Council.
	Noted that the SA Scoping Report makes no mention of the need to remove the Rail Crossing and upgrade the Penprysg Bridge in Pencoed.	These detailed and site-specific matters are not considered to fall directly within the scope of the SA. The purpose of the SA is to undertake a high level assessment of likely significant effects from the emerging RLDP as it develops. At this stage the LDP Preferred Strategy is concerned with strategic matters only and does not identify proposed site allocations or infrastructure improvements. In due course, the SA of the RLDP Deposit Plan will provide will undertake a proportionate assessment of all substantive components within an emerging replacement LDP for the BCBC area, including any rail infrastructure proposals and associated policies that may be proposed.

- 4.5.3 Taking account of the minor modifications requested by the SEA Consultation Bodies, the final Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework which is being used to assess the emerging RLDP is provided in full within **Appendix C – SA Framework**.

4.6 Preparation of this SA Report

Overview

- 4.6.1 Building upon previous SA reporting, this SA Report has been prepared to accompany the LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, i.e. the LDP Preferred Strategy and associated Background Papers. This SA Report presents the findings of an appraisal carried out to identify, assess and evaluate the likely significant effects of the substantive proposals contained within the LDP Preferred Strategy. In doing so, each substantive component or proposal, together with any identified reasonable alternatives (see below), have been subject to assessment against the 14 SA Objectives defined within the finalised Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**). The findings of this SA are documented in this report.

Consideration of Reasonable Alternatives

- 4.6.2 The SEA Regulations require the likely significant effects of implementing a plan or programme (i.e. the emerging RLDP) and reasonable alternatives to it to be examined, as well as the rationale for identifying reasonable alternatives to be described. The SEA Regulations further state that to be considered as reasonable alternatives, options (e.g. alternative policy criteria or site allocations) must relate to the plan or programmes' corresponding objectives and geographical scope. To be eligible for consideration in this SA process (incorporating SEA), reasonable alternatives must therefore be:

- Realistic, in that they are plausible alternatives which could be implemented instead of proposals within the emerging RLDP and are consistent with relevant national and other policy frameworks;
- Related to the objectives of the emerging RLDP; and,
- Within the geographical scope of the emerging RLDP, i.e. any reasonable alternatives would need to relate to the distribution or characteristics of future development within the BCBC area.

- 4.6.3 Reflecting the content of the LDP Preferred Strategy, reasonable alternatives at this point could be in respect of strategic framework or implementation elements:

- **Vision and Objectives:** as reasonable alternatives must relate to the objectives of the plan under consideration, no reasonable alternatives to the proposed LDP Vision or Objectives contained within the Preferred Strategy could be identified, as any alternatives would change the strategic direction of the emerging RLDP. However, recommendations to improve the effectiveness of these components of the LDP Preferred Strategy were identified through the SA process, as detailed in **Section 5**. Limited further recommendations for further improvements to be made to these components in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP are also outlined in **Section 7**.
- **Growth and Spatial Options:** a suite of contrasting growth level and spatial distribution options were defined by BCBC to underpin the development of a new spatial strategy for the emerging RLDP. A preferred growth level and spatial option have now been identified, with the other options now considered as reasonable alternatives. In accordance with core SEA requirements, all identified growth and spatial options have been subject to an equal and proportionate level of assessment, as detailed in **Appendix D**.
- **Growth and Spatial Strategy:** the preferred growth and spatial options (see above) were combined to set out a holistic spatial strategy to underpin the emerging RLDP. As the key

parameters of this strategy are derived from the preferred spatial options, any reasonable alternatives to these have already been examined in relation to individual reasonable alternative options. Within these parameters, the Growth and Spatial Strategy is articulated succinctly in Strategic Policy 1 – Regeneration and Sustainable Growth Strategy, which identifies housing and employment targets and directs development to particular locations:

- Sustainable Growth Areas - settlements most conducive to logical expansion through delivery of under-utilised site within their functional area / on their periphery; and,
- Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas - strategic sites in need of redevelopment and investment to widely benefit the community.

These proposed Growth Areas generally correspond with existing site allocations and some new candidate sites as promoted through the Bridgend RLDP Call for Sites (2018) and listed in the Candidate Sites Register which accompanies the LDP Preferred Strategy. Whilst the LDP Preferred Strategy does not formally propose to allocate individual sites, to inform the development of the LDP Deposit Plan, all new candidate sites and potential LDP rollover sites have at this stage been subject to proportionate Sustainability Appraisal (SA) as detailed in **Appendix F**. The dual purpose of this SA of Candidate sites is to determine which candidate sites constitute reasonable alternatives and identify likely significant environmental and sustainability effects from their potential inclusion in the emerging Bridgend RLDP.

- **Strategic Policies:** the rationale for the development of individual proposed strategic policies is explained fully within the LDP Preferred Strategy. In all cases, each strategic policy is considered necessary either to implement higher level statutory and national policy requirements, implement the proposed RLDP Growth and Spatial Strategy or otherwise to address identified key sustainability issues. The identified need for each policy combined with their high-level nature and the absence of detailed implementation criteria (which will follow at LDP Deposit stage) means that at this stage it has not been possible to identify specific reasonable alternatives to the proposed strategic policies. However, as detailed in **Section 7**, a series of recommendations have been developed to improve the effectiveness and clarity of the proposed strategic policies at LDP Deposit Document stage. By definition, the implementation of these recommendations would alter the strategic policies and improve their sustainability performance.

SA Reporting

SA of RLDP Strategic Framework

- 4.6.4 The SA of the strategic framework elements of the LDP Preferred Strategy is detailed in **Appendix D** and summarised in **Section 6.2**. Owing to the high-level nature of the proposed strategic framework elements of the LDP Preferred Strategy it was not possible to identify with any certainty whether these components would themselves be likely to result in significant effects. Rather, the focus of the SA at this stage was on ensuring sufficient coverage of the identified key sustainability issues within the strategic framework when read as a whole to allow these issues to be addressed in more detail through other components of the LDP which will ultimately seek to implement the strategic framework elements. The approach adopted also allowed for any incompatibilities, inconsistencies or uncertainties to be noted and for associated mitigation and enhancement recommendations to be developed.

SA of Strategic Policies

- 4.6.5 The SA of the suite of proposed strategic policies within the LDP Preferred Strategy is detailed in **Appendix E** and summarised in **Section 6.3**. For reasons of proportionality, each thematic group of strategic policies was assessed together in a single matrix. Whilst the policies are necessarily high level, the inclusion of specific commitments, requirements and policy tests within them allowed a relatively detailed level of SA (incorporating SEA) to be undertaken. The

policy appraisal matrices therefore focus on identifying likely significant effects where possible, rather than simply considering the compatibility of proposed strategic policies with the Bridgend LDP SA Framework (**Appendix C**).

SA of Candidate Sites

- 4.6.6 At the current LDP Pre-Deposit stage (i.e. publication of the LDP Preferred Strategy), no decisions have yet been made by BCBC regarding the allocation or rejection of individual sites, as in accordance with statutory requirements and Welsh Government expectations the LDP Preferred Strategy only needs to set out a high level spatial strategy and identify broad areas for growth, rather than identifying preferred site allocations. In this context, an initial SA of Candidate Sites (including newly promoted sites and potential LDP rollover sites) has been carried out and is reported in **Appendix F** to:
- Support the SA of the proposed growth and spatial strategy, including Strategic Policy 1, as detailed in **Appendix D**;
 - Provide timely, objective and transparent assessment information to support evidence-based decisions regarding the potential allocation (or rejection) of individual sites within the emerging RLDP in accordance with national planning policy requirements;
 - Demonstrate compliance with SEA caselaw by demonstrating that in the first instance, all new candidate sites and potential rollover sites have properly been treated equally as potential 'reasonable alternatives' (subject to the absence of major constraints – see below) before any decision to allocate individual sites is made; and,
 - Identify major environmental or sustainability constraints, which, in the absence of further information being provided to demonstrate site effectiveness, is likely to result in the rejection of some candidate sites on the basis they do not constitute a 'reasonable alternative' on sustainability or deliverability grounds. This provides a fair opportunity for site promoters to provide further information (through responding to the LDP Preferred Strategy consultation) to demonstrate that identified constraints and issues can be satisfactorily overcome and addressed, before any decision is made by BCBC at LDP Deposit Stage as to which candidate sites should be allocated or rejected.
- 4.6.7 The methodology, assessment criteria and scoring system adopted to undertake a proportionate SA of Candidate Sites is detailed in full in **Appendix F**.

Approach to Mitigation and Enhancement

- 4.6.8 The identification of any assumptions and uncertainties is an important element of the SA process, as all components of the emerging RLDP need to be unambiguous to ensure they can be implemented as intended.
- 4.6.9 As detailed in **Section 5**, critical friend reviews first undertaken by the SA project team during the preparation of the LDP Preferred Strategy to inform its content and address any emerging structural or environmental issues at the earliest opportunity. The SA of each component of the LDP Preferred Strategy was then undertaken on a pre-mitigation basis, which allowed any ambiguities and other weaknesses to be identified and appropriate mitigation and enhancement recommendations to be devised by the SA project team. These recommendations were discussed with BCBC officers in early July and incorporated within the LDP Preferred Strategy, following which this SA report was updated to reflect the final position and the improved sustainability performance of many proposed components. During the preparation of this SA report, further mitigation and enhancement recommendations were developed (**Section 7**) to inform the future preparation of the RLDP Deposit Plan.

5 How has the SA informed the LDP Preferred Strategy?

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section details the ways in which the SA undertaken in respect of the LDP Preferred Strategy has shaped and strengthened the content of the document throughout its development.

5.1.2 The SA of the LDP Preferred Strategy can be split into two broad phases, a pre-assessment phase and an assessment phase, during which different actions were undertaken as detailed below.

5.2 Pre-Assessment Phase

5.2.1 Prior to the settled version of the LDP Preferred Strategy being subject to a formal SA (leading to the preparation of this SA report), the project team undertook two critical friend reviews of emerging LDP Preferred Strategy components to identify and address key sustainability issues or uncertainties from emerging content. Informal advice and structured recommendations were provided advice to Bridgend County Council officers to allow these reviews to inform the emerging LDP Preferred Strategy.

5.2.2 Reflecting the early stage of the RLDP preparation process and the high-level nature of the LDP Preferred Strategy, the reviews focused on examining the effectiveness of the proposed structure and the content of strategic framework elements of the LDP Preferred Strategy, as these components will underpin the entire Bridgend RLDP.

Structure and Alignment with SA Process

5.2.3 Advice was provided regarding the structure and alignment of the LDP Preferred Strategy. Draft text was provided by the SA project team for inclusion in Chapter 1 of the LDP Preferred Strategy regarding the purpose of SA, incorporating SEA, and how statutory SEA, SA and HRA requirements were being discharged throughout the preparation of the emerging Bridgend RLDP.

5.2.4 Through critical friend reviews, recommendations were provided regarding the need for the LDP Preferred Strategy to:

- Relate to and build upon the adopted Bridgend LDP (2013);
- Confirm upfront whether key policy or strategic changes are considered necessary in the replacement LDP compared with the adopted LDP, as well as confirming whether elements of the adopted LDP do not require substantial amendment;
- Address the implications of the closure of Ford's Bridgend plant in 2020, in particular the need for the strong manufacturing base of the area to be retained, and to highlight the need for the emerging RLDP to support the socio-economic renewal of deprived communities; and,
- Adopt a consistent narrative and present a holistic planning strategy for the BCBC area, with all chapters or sections linked to each other and all proposals supported by relevant evidence.

Emerging LDP Preferred Strategy Components

5.2.5 The following recommendations were also provided regarding the emerging content of LDP Preferred Strategy (prior to a settled version of the document being subject to a formal SA in June 2019):

Issues and Drivers

- There is a need for close alignment between the Issues and Drivers identified in the LDP Preferred Strategy and the key sustainability issues and policy requirements identified through the SA process;
- The identification of national, regional and local issues and drivers should focus only on evidence-based critical strategic matters which require a spatial strategy and/or policy response in the emerging RLDP; and,
- To demonstrate legal compliance, it was recommended that the list of Issues and Drivers be expanded to explicitly include the need to protect and enhance the wellbeing of all people and the need for the replacement LDP to support the implementation of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

Vision:

- To support the continuation of a largely regeneration focused strategy, the vision should more clearly explain the transformation journey which is ongoing in the BCBC area;
- To align with and perform well against the Bridgend LDP SA Framework, there should be more explicit reference to protecting and enhancing environmental quality, environmental resources and heritage assets; and,
- It was suggested the vision could be strengthened through the inclusion of more spatial content, placing the County Borough in the wider context and articulating key aims for the RLDP Growth and Spatial Strategy;

Objectives:

- Whereas the draft LDP Objectives initially included coverage of the energy hierarchy, this should be amended to instead address the wider issue of tackling climate change. A climate change focused LDP Objective should be included and could usefully reference the Climate Emergency declared by the Welsh Assembly Government;
- Whilst there is a need for close alignment between the LDP Objectives and the SA Objectives included in the Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**), these serve different purposes. For clarity, this should be explained in the LDP Preferred Strategy and it should also be clear how the SA process has informed the development of substantive components including LDP Objectives; and,
- To ensure the LDP strategic framework remained concise, the initial suite of proposed Objectives was suggested to be revisited with a view to either rationalising similar objectives or otherwise making clear why they need to remain separate.

Growth and Spatial Options

- To demonstrate that identified growth and spatial options have been considered as potential reasonable alternatives and that the preferred options have been selected on a robust basis, a summary of the strengths and limitations of each options should be presented upfront; and,

- Text supporting the Growth and Spatial options should confirm that their development and selection of the Preferred Strategy has taken account of the SA process, including the new SA Framework and SA Scoping.

Strategic Policies

- Supporting text was recommended to be included regarding the relevance and implications of PPW – 10th Edition (Welsh Government, December 2018) and the Draft NDF (Welsh Government, August 2019) for the content of RLDP strategic policies; and,
- Supporting text was suggested to clarify that placemaking is merely an important enabler of spatial outcomes, not a specific outcome in itself.

5.2.6 The SA project team have reviewed the final LDP Preferred Strategy and consider that all of the recommendations summarised above have been appropriately addressed, with additional text incorporated within the document. This has made the SA reporting process more efficient and improved the sustainability performance of the LDP Preferred Strategy.

5.3 Assessment Phase Recommendations

LDP Preferred Strategy Recommendations

- 5.3.1 There are two general methods to mitigate potential adverse or uncertain effects from plan components and more widely enhance the contribution of the emerging RLDP to the delivery of sustainable development:
- i. Adjusting or expanding currently proposed components to ensure these can be implemented successfully and as intended in pursuit of sustainable development. These recommendations relate to re-structuring elements of the draft LDP Preferred Strategy, amending policy wording and clarifying delivery mechanisms; and,
 - ii. Future work to develop additional RLDP components to address any key sustainability issues not fully addressed within the LDP Preferred Strategy, or to mitigate potential adverse effects through further detailed LDP content.
- 5.3.2 The settled draft LDP Preferred Strategy was provided to PBA in June 2019 to allow a formal SA of its substantive content to be undertaken. This SA was then undertaken on a pre-mitigation basis, which allowed any ambiguities and other weaknesses to be identified and appropriate mitigation and enhancement recommendations to be devised by the SA project team. These recommendations were discussed with BCBC officers in early July and incorporated within the LDP Preferred Strategy, following which this SA report was updated to reflect the final position and the improved sustainability performance of many proposed components.
- 5.3.3 Details of all SA mitigation and enhancement recommendations made in respect of the LDP Preferred Strategy, together with a summary of how each recommendation has been addressed in the final version of the document, is provided in **Table 5.1** below.

Table 5.1: Schedule of SA Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations

LDP Preferred Strategy Component/Issue	SA Recommendations	LDP Preferred Strategy Response
General Structure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whilst the structure of the draft LDP Preferred Strategy is logical, for clarity it would benefit from the inclusion of an upfront key diagram to explain the role and linkages between each section of the document (and any appendices). It would also be useful to include a wider diagram showing how the LDP Preferred Strategy is informed by evidence base documents (including the SA) and will underpin the emerging RLDP. 2. The purpose of each section must be clear and it will be important to highlight the difference between ‘strategic’ elements of the LDP Preferred Strategy and ‘implementation’ (i.e. in themselves non-strategic) components. At present, there is some confusion in wording between what actually constitutes ‘the Preferred Strategy’ itself versus supporting information provided to implement or expand upon (but not itself forming part of) the Preferred Strategy. 3. To address this, consideration should be given to restructuring the document as follows, with all ‘main text’ sections clearly forming part of the Preferred Strategy itself: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>Introduction and Context</i> b) <i>Key Issues and Drivers</i> c) <i>RLDP Strategic Framework</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>Vision</i> ii. <i>Strategic Objectives and LDP Objectives</i> iii. <i>Growth Strategy</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Preferred Growth Level</i> - <i>Preferred Spatial Option and therefore</i> - <i>Proposed Growth / Spatial Strategy (incorporating SP1 and supporting text)</i> d) <i>Implementation and Delivery</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>Key Strategic Sites: Sustainable Growth and Regeneration (BCBC to identify key sites to underpin delivery of the Preferred Strategy)</i> ii. <i>Strategic Policies (all except SP1)</i> 	<p>A diagram has been added to the introduction (Diagram 2) explaining the role and linkages between each section of the document (and any appendices).</p> <p>Definition to the Preferred Strategy and difference between ‘strategic’ elements has been provided within the introduction.</p> <p>The final LDP Preferred Strategy has been restructured to align with the recommendations.</p>

LDP Preferred Strategy Component/Issue	SA Recommendations	LDP Preferred Strategy Response
	<p>e) <i>Appendices</i></p> <p>i. <i>Options Appraisals</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Growth Level Options</i> - <i>Spatial Strategy Options</i> <p>ii. <i>Schedule of Adopted LDP Policies – which are proposed for review/replacement or retention?</i></p> <p>This recommendation would make clear components a – d form the Preferred Strategy itself, supported by options addressed in component e (appendices).</p>	
Vision and Objectives	<p>4. For clarity and to allow the Vision and Objectives to be read together, a schematic diagram should be inserted to show how the Strategic Objectives and Objectives contribute to the implementation of the holistic LDP vision. This would essentially be a zoomed-in version of the document-wide diagrams suggested in recommendation 1.</p> <p>5. All capitalised terms within the Strategic Objectives should be made lower case, as whilst there is clear alignment with the themes in PPW – 10th Edition, they need to be capable of being read on a standalone basis.</p> <p>6. Linked to recommendation 6, it would be beneficial to recast para 3.3.1 to note that the strategic objectives have been defined to reflect identified key issues, align with national policy and ensure an appropriate balance between different elements of sustainability. It would also be useful to confirm the status and purpose of the Strategic Objectives, i.e. they are intended to provide a thematic basis through which to implement the holistic LDP Vision and to group consistent LDP Objectives.</p> <p>7. The opening sentence of para 3.3.2 should be revised to make clear that individual LDP Objectives have been devised specifically to support the implementation of the higher-level Strategic Objectives and Vision, rather than being defined “in addition”.</p>	<p>Capitalised terms within the Strategic Objectives have now been made lower case.</p> <p>It is now noted that the strategic objectives have been defined to reflect identified key issues, align with national policy and ensure an appropriate balance between different elements of sustainability. The status and purpose of the Strategic Objectives has also been provided.</p>
Growth and Spatial Options	As drafted Sections 3.4 – Growth Options and 3.5 – Spatial Strategy Options read as discussion papers, rather than setting out a single evidence-based strategy supported by consideration of alternative options. The	The relationship between Sustainable Growth Areas, Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas and

LDP Preferred Strategy Component/Issue	SA Recommendations	LDP Preferred Strategy Response
	<p>recommendations below seek to address this through restructuring rather than substantive changes to text.</p> <p>8. As per recommendation 2, to improve clarity, succinctness and the visionary nature of the LDP Preferred Strategy it is recommended Sections 3.4 – Growth Options and 3.5 – Spatial Strategy Options in their current form should be moved to an appendix.</p> <p>9. A short summary of the growth level and spatial options considered should instead be included in the main text of the LDP Preferred Strategy (noting further analysis provided in appendices and all options considered in the SA), followed by details of the preferred growth and spatial options, i.e. what Mid Growth and Regeneration and Sustainable Urban Growth comprise and why they have been selected¹.</p> <p>10. The relationship between Sustainable Growth / Regeneration Areas discussed in the preferred spatial option and the identified strategic sites should be clarified.</p>	<p>Regeneration Areas has been clarified in Chapter 4 – Strategic Framework.</p> <p>The full suite of Growth Options and Spatial Strategy Options are now detailed in full within a series of background papers which accompany the LDP Preferred Strategy, with summary details provided in Chapter 4 – Strategic Framework.</p>
Wellbeing Goals	<p>11. Whilst it is useful for each Strategic Policy to be linked to the most relevant Welsh national Wellbeing Goals (as explained in para 4.1.4), the relevance of the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 for the emerging RLDP more widely needs to be identified upfront. It is suggested a small Legislative Context section should be inserted before the current Section 2.5 – Policy Context to flag the following as setting out key requirements and this having a major influence on the emerging RLDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015; b) Planning (Wales) Act 2015; and, c) Environment (Wales) Act 2016. <p>12. Linked to the above, Section 2.5 – Policy Context should be expanded to reference the Bridgend Local Wellbeing Plan (2017) and the constituent Local Wellbeing Objectives (which BCBC need to have regard to when preparing the RLDP).</p>	<p>A Legislative Context section has been added, including reference to the Bridgend Public Services Board Local Well-being Plan 2018 – 2023.</p>

¹ Whilst very important components of the RLDP evidence base and essential for demonstrating consideration of alternative options (as per statutory requirements), each section currently reads as an options appraisal rather than succinctly defining the LDP Preferred Strategy in growth and spatial terms.

LDP Preferred Strategy Component/Issue	SA Recommendations	LDP Preferred Strategy Response
	<p>13. Para 4.1.4 (whether retained or moved into Section 2 as above) should be amended to more clearly define ‘the Sustainable Development Principle’ as per the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p>	
LDP Strategic Policies - Introduction	<p>14. Following from the above Wellbeing of Future Generations related recommendations, the opening paragraphs of section 4 could then be shortened just to remind the reader that, as with all other components of the emerging RLDP, all Strategic Policies need to be complimentary in terms of support the achievement of the Welsh national Wellbeing Goals, local Wellbeing Objectives and sustainable development. Linkages between each Strategic Policy and relevant Wellbeing Goals have therefore been identified and all Strategic Policies have been subject to SA, incorporating SEA.</p> <p>15. Linked to recommendation 2 above, wording in para 4.1.1 – 4.1.4 should also be reviewed to clarify the relationship between and role of Strategic Policies within the Preferred Strategy.</p>	<p>Linkages between each strategic policy and relevant wellbeing goals have therefore been identified.</p> <p>The relationship between and role of Strategic Policies within the Preferred Strategy has been clarified.</p>
SP1 - Regeneration and Sustainable Growth	<p>16. As per above recommendations, the Strategic Framework section of the LDP Preferred Strategy should conclude by setting out SP1 - Regeneration and Sustainable Growth and supporting text (paras 4.1.5 – 4.2.59). This is an overarching component of the document so should be elevated above the thematic Strategic Policy section that follows.</p> <p>17. Following from recommendations above, SP1 - Regeneration and Sustainable Growth and supporting text (paras 4.1.5 – 4.2.59) could be retitled for emphasis to ‘Bridgend RLDP: Preferred Growth Strategy’ or ‘Bridgend RLDP: The Preferred Spatial Strategy’. This would provide a very clear spatial and visionary focus to underpin all remaining sections of the plan.</p> <p>18. As per recommendation 3, following the identification of Sustainable Growth Areas and Regeneration Areas within the suggested Spatial Strategy component (recommendation 18), Section 4 – Implementation and Delivery should outline the key spatial implications of the strategy. This should comprise:</p>	<p>The title of SP1 has been amended to include the word “strategy” and thereby explicitly confirm that this strategic policy sets out the formal spatial strategy which underpins the LDP Preferred Strategy. The wording of SP1 has also been recast for clarity.</p>

LDP Preferred Strategy Component/Issue	SA Recommendations	LDP Preferred Strategy Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>Simple list of the Key Strategic Sites</i> identified within Sustainable Growth and Regeneration Areas, i.e. the sites which underpin the LDP Preferred Strategy; b) <i>List of rejected candidate sites</i> which, on the basis of available evidence including the SA, BCBC do not consider conform with the LDP Preferred Strategy and thus should be excluded from further consideration. c) Text to explain that all submitted candidate sites and potential LDP rollover sites have at this stage been considered as potential reasonable alternatives and thus subject to an initial and proportionate assessment, as detailed in the LDP Pre-Deposit Document SA Report. At LDP Deposit stage, all sites not conforming with the LDP Preferred Strategy will be considered not to be 'reasonable alternatives' and thus not considered further. Where the SA carried out to date has identified likely significant adverse effects (i.e. major constraints), site promoters should provide relevant further information to demonstrate that these do not represent a substantial impediment to the delivery of the site and that allocation within the Bridgend RLDP would be acceptable in environmental and planning terms. However, there is no need for site promoters to re-submit evidence already provided through the Call for Candidate Sites consultation. <p>19. Wording in paragraph 4.2.12 should be recast for clarity to make clear (in the following order):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) All settlement boundaries are being reviewed through the LDP Review in accordance with the settlement hierarchy to accurately and appropriately demarcate urban and countryside areas, taking account of the growth needs identified in the preferred growth and spatial options (i.e the RLDP spatial strategy); b) In accordance with the settlement hierarchy, development proposals should be directed to the most appropriate settlement(s) as defined within the RLDP, taking account of the role and function of 	

LDP Preferred Strategy Component/Issue	SA Recommendations	LDP Preferred Strategy Response
	<p>settlements, environmental sensitivities and the needs of communities.</p> <p>c) In accordance with PPW – 10th Edition, the Bridgend RLDP will prioritise the re-use and redevelopment of previously developed land whenever possible (add this wording to existing text regarding where appropriate development will be permitted).</p>	
SP2 - Design and Sustainable Place Making	<p>20. Amend criterion 11 to state: “Making sustainable use of natural resources, including land and water, and adopting circular economy principles...”</p> <p>21. To enhance the effectiveness of SP2 to SP5, supporting text should refer to BCBC’s existing Active Travel Routes Map and Integrated Network Map as well as any future iterations.</p>	Recommendations agreed and implemented.
SP3: Mitigating the effects of climate change	<p>22. Further information should be included within the policy or supporting text to define passive and sustainable building techniques, especially if this will be applied as a development management criterion.</p> <p>23. Criterion 7 should be recast to firstly focus positively on directing development (in particular vulnerable uses) away from flood risk areas, and secondly require development proposals to avoid increasing flooding and coastal erosion risks, including through the deployment of sustainable urban drainage systems where relevant.</p>	Criterion 7 has been recast.
SP4: Transport and accessibility	<p>24. Criterion 6 should be recast for clarity to more clearly state that in order to maximise their contribution to sustainable development, a placemaking approach should be adopted to the identification, design and delivery of all transport measures. Supporting text to the policy should then clearly articulate what is meant by adopting a placemaking approach in the context of transport measures.</p> <p>25. The policy should be expanded to include a criterion focused around reducing exposure to air pollution from transport.</p>	<p>Criterion 6 has been recast.</p> <p>The policy has been expanded to include a criterion focused around reducing exposure to air pollution from transport.</p>
SP5: Active Travel	<p>26. The reference to green infrastructure provision in criterion 5 should be removed, as green infrastructure should instead be explicitly captured within SP17. However, the supporting text to SP5 should be amended to highlight the link between active travel networks and green infrastructure.</p>	The reference to green infrastructure provision in Criterion 5 has been removed.

LDP Preferred Strategy Component/Issue	SA Recommendations	LDP Preferred Strategy Response
SP6 Sustainable Housing Strategy	<p>27. Replace the current reference a 'Sustainable Housing Strategy' with a reference to the housing elements of the preferred growth and spatial options and thus the holistic spatial strategy underpinning the emerging RLDP.</p> <p>28. The policy would benefit from the inclusion of an implementation clause to explain how the defined housing land target will be monitored and to emphasise the importance of meeting it. It would also be helpful to explain how housing applications would be determined in the event of an identified shortfall in the effective housing land supply.</p> <p>29. Consider including a target and/or specific requirement for affordable housing provision.</p> <p>30. To enhance the effectiveness of SP6 to SP10, reference should be made in relevant supporting text to the implications of The Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and associated Wellbeing Goals.</p>	Recommendations agreed and implemented.
SP7 Gypsy and Travellers	<p>31. Amend the policy title and internal references to explicitly confirm the policy also relates to provision for Travelling Show People.</p>	Recommendation agreed and implemented.
SP8 Health and Well-being	<p>32. Criterion 5 should be expanded to firstly require proposals to firstly protect (and where possible enhance) safety, security and resilience, before avoiding the stated significant risks.</p> <p>33. Clarify the reference to, scope and coverage of Active Travel and Green Infrastructure Networks within this policy and supporting text.</p> <p>34. Criterion 2 should be expanded to also reference the need for placemaking to support climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>	Recommendations agreed and implemented.
SP9 Social and Community Infrastructure	<p>35. Amend supporting text to clearly define the scope of Green Infrastructure and outdoor recreation afforded protected under this policy.</p>	Additional wording has been included to define the scope of this policy.
SP10 Infrastructure	<p>36. The wording of this strategic policy is unclear and should be revised for clarity to simply state: "All development proposals should be supported by</p>	Recommendations agreed and implemented.

LDP Preferred Strategy Component/Issue	SA Recommendations	LDP Preferred Strategy Response
	<p>adequate existing or new infrastructure. Where necessary to mitigate likely adverse impacts and/or to integrate a development proposal with its surroundings, reasonable infrastructure provision or financial contributions to such infrastructure should be provided by applicants. Where appropriate, this will be secured by means of planning agreements/obligations...”.</p>	
<p>SP11: Employment Land Provision</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 37. The policy and supporting text should be recast to enhance the strategic focus of the policy, move substantive elements into the policy and more clearly link all elements of the employment land strategy. 38. Identify the total employment land supply requirement for the LDP period (as per para 4.4.16) at the start of SP11. This should still be explained in supporting text, but it is important to state the land requirement in SP11 itself as this underpins the employment land strategy. 39. Amend bullet point 2 to clarify the retention of existing employment sites and relationship between the employment land strategy and the overall RLDP spatial strategy including directing development to appropriate sites within Sustainable Growth Areas and Sustainable Regeneration Areas. Also convert supporting text into an additional policy criteria to state that any existing employment sites no longer considered to be viable, suitable or required to meet identified needs will either be re-purposed or proposed for de-allocation in the Deposit LDP. 40. Below bullet point 2, include a table of all proposed local employment site allocations so it is clear this list of proposed allocations is part of SP11 and thus a key part of the employment land strategy. 41. The introductory paragraph should be expanded to set out a more holistic land strategy for the emerging RLDP alongside a numerical target, i.e. directing employment generating development to the most appropriate and sustainable locations, supporting expansion of existing businesses and ensuring strong spatial alignment between housing and employment growth. 	<p>The policy and supporting text has been recast to enhance the strategic focus of the policy.</p> <p>The total employment land supply requirement for the LDP period has been identified.</p> <p>The introductory paragraph has been expanded to set out a more holistic land strategy for the emerging LDP alongside a numerical target.</p>

LDP Preferred Strategy Component/Issue	SA Recommendations	LDP Preferred Strategy Response
SP12: Retail and Commercial Centres	42. The reference to “appropriate employment developments” should be clarified to avoid unnecessary duplication with Policy SP11.	Recommendation agreed and implemented.
SP13: Decarbonisation and Renewable Energy	43. For clarity and brevity, criteria 1 and 2 should be rationalised and set out together. The consolidated criterion should further explain how impact acceptability will be determined, i.e. relevant technical assessments, potentially including a statutory Environmental Statement, may be required to identify likely significant effects and demonstrate that adequate mitigation has been incorporated into the development.	Recommendation agreed and implemented.
DMPX Low Carbon	44. For clarity, the policy should be amended to read: “new development proposals for residential, commercial and community facilities (including public service buildings) should generate or supply their heat in accordance with the latest Smart Energy Plan and the Bridgend Local Area Energy Strategy”. It is also recommended that the Local Area Energy Strategy target is reiterated for consistency “BCBC are targeting a 95% reduction (from a 1990 baseline) in emissions resulting from buildings in Bridgend County Borough by 2050”.	Recommendation agreed and implemented.
DMPX Energy Efficiency	45. For clarity, this policy should be amended to read: “Development proposals should demonstrate that sustainable design standards are integral to the proposal through construction and operation, ensuring that they are considered at the beginning of the design process. Developments should be energy efficient and zero carbon in accordance with the following...”	Recommendation agreed and implemented.
SP14: Safeguarding Mineral Resources	46. To comply with PPW-10th Edition, the policy should be amended to confirm whether there is a need to safeguard existing primary mineral extraction sites, and if so what these are. These would form the basis of a potential minerals and natural resources element of a holistic spatial strategy for the emerging RLDP, so any need to safeguard minerals should also be referenced within the proposed Growth/Spatial Strategy component of the strategic framework section (see above).	Recommendation agreed and implemented.

LDP Preferred Strategy Component/Issue	SA Recommendations	LDP Preferred Strategy Response
SP15: Sustainable Waste Management Facilities	47. Supporting text should be expanded to confirm that all proposed strategic waste management sites have been considered as candidate sites (employment or industrial use) and subject to a proportionate level of assessment through the SA at this stage. Further assessment to demonstrate their suitability for waste management uses will be undertaken at LDP Deposit stage.	Recommendation agreed and implemented.
SP16: Tourism	48. To enhance the environmental and sustainability of SP16, the policy should be expanded to include a criterion requiring tourism development proposals to avoid unacceptable adverse environmental or amenity impacts and to be supported by adequate existing or new infrastructure provision.	Recommendation agreed and implemented.
SP17: Conservation and Enhancement of the Natural Environment	<p>49. To enhance the environmental effectiveness of SP17, the policy should be expanded to set out a more holistic and positively worded introductory paragraph relating to the environmental assets, green infrastructure and important features (ecological and landscape) of the BCBC area which should be protected and enhanced. This should essentially provide a succinct and high level environmental strategy, making clear what the environmental priorities for the emerging RLDP are, before associated development management criteria are set out.</p> <p>50. The policy should be expanded to include a reference to SINC/local wildlife sites, noting that the importance and features of these sites should be considered as appropriate in the determination of relevant planning applications.</p> <p>51. The policy should make clear that the weight to be afforded to environmental designations in the determination of relevant planning applications will be determined based on their statutory or non-statutory status and geographical scale of designation. Proposals likely to have an adverse effect on Natura 2000 sites designated at European level must be subject to a HRA whilst proposals within or affecting a SSSI must demonstrate how they safeguard, support or where possible enhance identified special features of the designation.</p>	Recommendation agreed and implemented.

LDP Preferred Strategy Component/Issue	SA Recommendations	LDP Preferred Strategy Response
SP18: Conservation of the Historic Environment	52. This policy should be expanded to reference the need under the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 for any application for listed building or conservation area consent to be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Statement.	Recommendation agreed and implemented.
Other	53. To satisfy Welsh Government expectations, in accordance with recommendation 3 an appendix should be included listing all adopted LDP policies and confirming simply whether they are proposed for retention, replacement or deletion. This can build upon work already undertaken and presented in the Bridgend LDP Review Report.	Recommendation agreed and implemented.

5.4 Recommendations for RLDP Deposit Plan

- 5.4.1 During the preparation of this SA report, a limited number of further mitigation and enhancement recommendations were also developed to inform the future preparation of the RLDP Deposit Plan (as opposed to the current LDP Preferred Strategy). These are detailed in **Section 7**.

5.5 Summary

- 5.5.1 This section has demonstrated that through resolving uncertainties and inconsistencies, and by identifying opportunities to improve the clarity and sustainability performance of the LDP Preferred Strategy, the SA process has closely influenced the content of the document. As a result, the LDP Preferred Strategy is now considered to be more robust and effective in terms of addressing relevant sustainability issues. The assessment presented in **Section 6** and **Appendices D-F** of this SA report has been updated to take account of the mitigation which has now been incorporated into the LDP2 Proposed Plan.

6 SA Findings

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 This section provides the results of the SA, incorporating SEA, undertaken for each constituent part of the Bridgend LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, i.e. the LDP Preferred Strategy. The following plan components have been subject to SEA and are considered below in turn:

- Strategic Framework:
 - LDP Vision;
 - Strategic Objectives; and,
 - Growth and Spatial Strategy
- Implementation:
 - Strategic Policies

6.1.2 This section of the SA Report summarises the findings from the SA, whereas the detailed SA matrices for each plan component are provided separately in the following appendices:

- **Appendix D – SA of LDP Strategic Framework;**
- **Appendix E – SA of Strategic Policies;** and,
- **Appendix F – SA of Candidate Sites.**

6.1.3 As explained in **Section 4.5**, the assessment was first undertaken on a pre-mitigation basis, following which mitigation and enhancement recommendations have been incorporated into the final LDP Preferred Strategy to address identified uncertainties and strengthen its performance against the Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**). Taking account of this mitigation and enhancement, some of the assessment findings have changed and a greater number of the LDP Preferred Strategy components are now likely to result in Major Positive and significant effects, with no significant adverse effects now being considered likely.

6.1.4 Drawing on the detailed assessments provided in Appendices D – F, Sections 6.2 and 6.3 below summarise the predicted likely significant effects of each substantive component of the LDP Preferred Strategy in turn. Any further mitigation or enhancement measures which are recommended to improve the assessed components in the preparation of the RLDP Deposit Plan are listed in **Section 7**.

6.2 SA of Proposed LDP Strategic Framework

Vision

6.2.1 Informed by the identification of relevant LDP Issues and Drivers in Chapter 3 of the LDP Preferred Strategy, Chapter 4 of the document out a new LDP Vision statement to underpin the emerging RLDP. This Vision covers the plan period 2018-2033 and is designed to integrate the Bridgend RLDP with the Bridgend Local Wellbeing Plan, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, the Welsh Government's National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes and thematic priorities within the Draft NDF (2019) and PPW – 10th Edition (2018). In consequence, the proposed LDP Vision is based around using placemaking to achieve economic and spatial outcomes in tandem.

- 6.2.2 The proposed LDP Vision explains that the BCBC area is undergoing incremental, long-term socio-economic renewal, such that the Bridgend RLDP should support existing regeneration efforts and further growth without imposing fundamental change. However, a new LDP Vision is set out which appropriately addresses the key spatial challenges and opportunities facing the BCBC area, including existing economic strengths in advanced manufacturing and the need for improved infrastructure, new employment opportunities and the decarbonisation of key sectors, each of which will have spatial implications, to deliver sustainable economic growth. The proposed LDP Vision also calls for Bridgend, Porthcawl, Maesteg and the Llynfi Valley to accommodate the majority of growth and have distinct roles within a coherent network of settlements. In addition to supporting economic growth, the proposed LDP Vision recognises that this approach will maximise positive wellbeing outcomes and help to protect environmentally sensitive areas.
- 6.2.3 As a high-level statement focused around using placemaking to achieve regeneration and economic growth, the LDP Vision is likely to support a greater emphasis on the delivery of a refreshed spatial strategy and place-based policies within the emerging RLDP than the existing adopted LDP, which would enhance local distinctiveness and the ability to meet the differential needs of communities. The proposed LDP Vision is therefore considered to be appropriate and compatible with achieving sustainable development.

Objectives

- 6.2.4 The proposed LDP Vision is supported by a set of 35 Objectives which indicate how the vision will be achieved, as listed in **Table 6.1** below.

Table 6.1: Proposed LDP Objectives

Strategic Objective Title	Strategic Objective Wording
<i>To Create High Quality Sustainable Places (Placemaking)</i>	
<i>Strategic Objective</i>	<i>To promote Bridgend as the key principal settlement of the County Borough where major employment, commercial and residential development is focused.</i>
OBJ 1a	<i>Develop a strategic hub in the northern part of the County Borough of Bridgend, focusing on employments sites, energy projects, residential developments, tourism and culture.</i>
OBJ 1b	<i>To revitalise Maesteg by recognising its role as the principal settlement serving the Llynfi Valley which has the potential capacity and infrastructure to accommodate future growth.</i>
OBJ 1c	<i>To realise the potential of Porthcawl as a premier seaside and tourist destination which capitalises on the regeneration of its waterfront.</i>
OBJ 1d	<i>To promote sustainable and attractive valley settlements with improved access to jobs and services.</i>
OBJ 1e	<i>To recognise the strategic potential of Pencoed within the wider Cardiff City Region.</i>
<i>To Create Active, Healthy, Cohesive and Social Communities</i>	
OBJ 2a	<i>To provide a land use framework that recognises the needs of deprived areas within the County Borough, which affords those communities the opportunities to tackle the sources of their deprivation.</i>
OBJ 2b	<i>To ensure that there is equality of access to community services for all sectors of the community, addressing the particular needs of children the young, families, older people and the less able.</i>
OBJ 2c	<i>To deliver the level and type of residential development to meet the identified needs of the County Borough ensuring that a significant proportion is affordable and accessible to all.</i>
OBJ 2d	<i>To enable Bridgend Town to become an attractive and successful regional retail and commercial destination within the Cardiff Capital Region which also meets the needs of its catchment, supported by a network of viable town, district and local centres that serve their local communities.</i>
OBJ 2e	<i>To provide for the required quantity and range of accessible education, leisure, recreational, health, social and community facilities throughout the County Borough.</i>
OBJ 2f	<p><i>Promote accessibility for all by supporting the transport hierarchy (set out in PPW) that prioritises walking and cycling (active travel), then public transport and finally motor vehicles.</i></p> <p><i>New development should be located and designed in accordance with this hierarchy to prioritise the use of sustainable transport, reduce related airborne pollution, reduce the need to travel and reduce the dependency on private vehicles.</i></p>

Strategic Objective Title	Strategic Objective Wording
OBJ 2g	<i>To ensure that new development helps deliver active travel routes in the County Borough.</i>
OBJ 2h	<i>Create walkable neighbourhoods, where a range of facilities are within walking distance of most residents, and the streets are safe, comfortable and enjoyable to walk and cycle.</i>
OBJ 2i	<i>Resolve localised junction capacity issues at Junction 36 of the M4 and the Penprysg Road Railway Bridge, Pencoed to improve extant traffic flow issues and enhance sustainable growth opportunities within the respective settlements in the future.</i>
OBJ 2j	<i>Promote new development that is designed to minimise the impact of transport emissions through the implementation of new technology, including provision of infrastructure that supports the use of ultra-low emission vehicles.</i>
<i>To Create Productive and Enterprising Places</i>	
OBJ 3a	<i>To build a more diverse, dynamic and self-reliant economy and business environment.</i>
OBJ 3b	<i>To provide a realistic level and variety of employment land to facilitate the delivery of high quality workspaces and job opportunities.</i>
OBJ 3c	<i>Deliver a balanced portfolio of new and modern employment buildings with a focus on small to medium enterprises and start-up businesses.</i>
OBJ 3d	<i>Provide effective learning environments to secure the best possible outcomes for learners.</i>
OBJ 3e	<i>Promote and support the refurbishment of existing employment floorspace.</i>
OBJ 3f	<i>Develop a commercial and education cluster around Bridgend train station with a focus on commerce and education.</i>
OBJ 3g	<i>To bring the benefits of regeneration to the valley communities by directing new development to those areas at a scale which acknowledges their geographical constraints and infrastructure capacity.</i>
OBJ 3h	<i>Develop a strong rural economy to support sustainable and vibrant rural communities in particular recognising the role of leisure and tourism.</i>
OBJ 3i	<i>Support transport infrastructure and fast communication networks to facilitate necessary improvements and development to support the growth aspirations of the Cardiff Capital Region.</i>
OBJ 3j	<i>Promote developments that are well located and designed to assist in meeting energy demand with renewable and low carbon sources in accordance with the energy hierarchy for planning' (set out in PPW), thereby helping to both mitigate the causes of climate change and tackle the 'climate emergency' declared by Welsh Government</i>
OBJ 3k	<i>To meet the Council's regional and local commitments for mineral resources, waste management and waste disposal.</i>
OBJ 3l	<i>Promote the circular economy and make the best use of material resources for the benefit of both the built and natural environments.</i>
OBJ 3m	<i>Follow the priority order of the waste hierarchy in waste prevention and management – prevention, re-use, recycling, treatment, recovery and disposal.</i>
OBJ 3n	<i>To counter-balance the locally ageing population by accommodating sustainable levels of growth to attract and retain economically active households, ensuring the County Borough remains an attractive prospect for employers to expand within and move into.</i>

Strategic Objective Title	Strategic Objective Wording
	<i>To Protect and Enhance Distinctive and Natural Places in Bridgend</i>
OBJ 4a	<i>To promote, conserve and enhance the natural, historic and built environment of the County Borough.</i>
OBJ 4b	<i>To safeguard the quality of water, air and soil and tackle all sources of pollution, including noise pollution.</i>
OBJ 4c	<i>Ensure adequate water supply, sewerage and drainage infrastructure (including sustainable drainage systems).</i>
OBJ 4d	<i>Promote multi-functional green infrastructure with an emphasis on its integration with existing and new development.</i>
OBJ 4e	<i>To manage development in order to avoid or minimise the risk and fear of flooding and enable and improve the functionality of floodplains.</i>

6.2.5 A detailed assessment of the compatibility and coverage of the proposed LDP Strategic Objectives against the SA Objectives from the Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**) is provided in **Appendix D. Table 5.2** summarises this appraisal and indicates the coverage of key sustainability objectives across the suite of proposed LDP Strategic Objectives.

Table 6.2: Relationship between LDP Strategic Objectives and SA Objectives

SA Objectives	LDP Strategic Objectives Demonstrating Compatibility	Incompatibilities or Gaps in Coverage?
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, social wellbeing and community safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2a, 2b, 2g, 2h, 2o, 2q ■ 4b 	None identified.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1e ■ 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2o ■ 3g, 3h, 3p 	None identified.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f ■ 2a, 2b, 2d, 2g ■ 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3f, 3g, 3h, 3i, 3l 	None identified.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f ■ 2b, 2c, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2o, 2p, 2q ■ 3f, 3g, 3h, 3i, 3l ■ 4e 	None identified.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1a, 1b, 1e ■ 2c, 2o ■ 3p 	None identified.
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the BCBC area to the Cardiff Capital Region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f ■ 2d, 2h, 2p 	None identified.

SA Objectives	LDP Strategic Objectives Demonstrating Compatibility	Incompatibilities or Gaps in Coverage?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3f, 3g, 3h, 3i, 3l, 3m, 3n, 3o, 3p 	
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2p ■ 4a, 4b 	None identified.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2h, 2o, 2q, ■ 3l 	None identified.
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2q ■ 4a, 4b, 4d, 4e, 4f 	None identified.
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding. Development must be located so as not to increase the risk of flooding and should be steered away from areas of greatest risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 4a, 4b, 4d, 4e, 4f 	None identified.
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 3m, 3n, 3o ■ 4a, 4b, 4d, 4e, 4f 	None identified.
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f ■ 2h, 2q 	None identified.
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1b ■ 4a 	None identified.
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity and legibility of settlements in the BCBC area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 4a, 4e 	None identified.

- 6.2.6 **Table 6.2** demonstrates that, whilst individual LDP Objectives relate to specific topics, taken together the 35 LDP Objectives provide strong coverage of most of the SA Objectives and there are no complete gaps. Indeed, the wording of some proposed LDP Objectives closely matches the corresponding thematic SA Objectives. Read as a whole, the proposed Strategic Objectives therefore appropriately respond to identified key sustainability issues and planning problems.
- 6.2.7 As with the proposed LDP Vision these components are aspirational and focused on placemaking: the 6 LDP Objectives under SO1 – Placemaking explicitly identify spatial priorities in the growth of key settlements, whilst many other LDP Objectives seek socio-economic, environmental, cultural or infrastructure changes in specific places within the BCBC area. The spatial rather than solely thematic nature of many LDP Objectives should support the implementation of the LDP Vision and help to avoid tensions between underlying economic or environmental policies, although the large number of LDP Objectives could still hinder the overall delivery of sustainable development and may benefit from some consolidation. Recommendations to address this issue in the next iteration of the emerging RDLP are provided in **Section 7**.

Growth and Spatial Strategy

Growth Options

- 6.2.8 Three housing and employment growth options were examined to inform the LDP Preferred Strategy:
- Low Growth: 271 dwellings per annum (dpa);
 - Mid Growth (Preferred Options): 505 dpa; and,
 - High Growth: 681 dpa.
- 6.2.9 These options, which in SA terms constitute a Preferred Option and set of reasonable alternatives, were selected based on demographic analysis reported in the Bridgend Demographic Analysis & Forecasts 2019 (Edge Analytics, 2019). Mindful of the need for the preparation of the LDP Preferred Strategy to remain evidence based and proportionate, no other reasonable alternative growth options could be identified.
- 6.2.10 The Preferred Option (Mid-Growth) is described in Chapter 4 of the Preferred Strategy, with all of the options evaluated in the Strategic Growth Options Background Paper (BCBC, 2019). This paper outlines the key implications, advantages and disadvantages of each growth option, and in doing so identifies how each option would perform in environmental and sustainability terms.
- 6.2.11 With reference to identified key sustainability issues (**Table 3.1**), a proportionate SA of the growth options is provided in **Appendix D.4**. This concludes that the Preferred Option (Mid-Growth) is likely to perform best by supporting economic growth, enabling the delivery of key infrastructure, securing affordable housing and improving connectivity without resulting in over-development.
- 6.2.12 Due to the weak socio-economic outcomes likely to result from the Low Growth reasonable alternative option, this performs poorly in overall terms and would not be capable of delivering sustainable development, although the lower land-take required means it would perform best in relation to environmentally focused SA Objectives. Conversely, if sufficient development activity occurs to implement the High Growth reasonable alternative option, which is uncertain given viability issues, this would deliver the highest level of economic growth. However, the options would require the highest level of land-take and inevitably increase development pressure on environmentally sensitive greenfield land. As the High Growth option far exceeds both current housing and employment need and the level of in-migration necessary to offset population ageing, there is insufficient justification for pursuing such an approach and it would not represent the delivery of sustainable development.

Spatial Options

- 6.2.13 Four spatial options for accommodating the preferred level of housing and employment growth within the BCBC area were developed to inform the preparation of the Preferred Strategy:
- Option 1: Continuation of the existing LDP Regeneration Strategy – Prioritise the re-use of previously developed land and direct growth to sites within the Sustainable Regeneration Growth Areas (SRGA) and existing settlement boundaries;
 - Option 2: Public Transport Hubs and Strategic Road Corridors Strategy – growth is directed to major public transport hubs and the strategic highway network (M4);
 - Option 3: Prioritise growth to the North of the M4 (Valleys Strategy) – new development would focus on the existing SRGAs of Maesteg and the Llynfi Valley and the Valleys Gateway, with the delivery of existing commitments on brownfield sites being the focus in settlements outside of these areas. The strategy would also identify a Strategic Hub in the north of the Borough in accordance with the Welsh Government’s Ministerial Valleys Taskforce; and,
 - Option 4: Regeneration and Sustainable Urban Growth-led Strategy – this is hybrid of options 1, 2 and 3 which would balance the requirement to deliver the County Borough’s housing requirement and Council’s regeneration objectives.
- 6.2.14 The detailed appraisal provided in **Appendix D** demonstrates that these four spatial options were appropriately formulated in relation to identified growth requirements and key sustainability issues. No other reasonable alternative spatial options could be identified.
- 6.2.15 The Preferred Option is described in Chapter 4 of the Preferred Strategy, with all of the options discussed in the Spatial Strategy Options for the Distribution of Growth Background Paper (BCBC, 2019). This paper outlines the key characteristics, advantages and disadvantages of each spatial option, and in doing so identifies their main sustainability impacts. In general terms:
- Options 1 and 2 would direct development to existing urban areas in the south of the BCBC area and therefore optimise the use of existing infrastructure whilst affording protection to more sensitive environmental resources elsewhere. However, neither option would support the regeneration of communities or the provision of services to meet identified needs within the Valleys to the north;
 - Conversely, option 3 would direct growth to the Valleys and therefore strongly support the renewal and expansion of these communities, but this would encroach on more environmentally sensitive land and would not meet identified housing and employment needs in existing urban areas to the south; and,
 - Having regard to these factors, Option 4 represent a hybrid solution which appropriately seeks to direct growth to the most sustainable locations and meet identified needs, both in terms of supporting the regeneration of the Valleys and satisfying housing and employment demands which are concentrated within existing settlements south of the M4.
- 6.2.16 Owing to the high-level nature of each spatial option it is not possible to identify individual likely significant environmental or sustainability effects, as such effects would be generated through the allocation and delivery of specific site allocations and the implementation of place-based policies within the emerging RLDP. However, with reference to the Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**) and each spatial option:
- **Spatial Option 1:** In accordance with PPW – 10th Edition, this prioritises the redevelopment of brownfield land and focuses on using growth to catalyse socio-economic regeneration, which if deliverable, would make the best use of available land and existing infrastructure whilst preventing urban sprawl. If successful, this would also support improved access to

employment opportunities, community facilities, public services and key amenities, particularly for existing deprived communities, and therefore help to reduce inequality and poverty. The spatial option therefore performs particularly well against SA Objectives 1, 2, 4, 12 and 14. However, as detailed in the Spatial Strategy Options for the Distribution of Growth Background, the existing spatial strategy has been less successful in Maesteg, the Llynfi Valley and Porthcawl due to land ownership, site contamination and viability issues. Given the need for strategic scale growth to deliver the preferred level of growth, difficulties in assembling large sites may prevent this option from meeting identified housing and employment needs. This could render the RLDP ineffective in directing development to sustainable locations and achieving the preferred growth level, which would prevent the BCBC area from reaching its full economic potential. The spatial option would therefore have particularly uncertain or potentially negative effects on SA Objectives 3, 5 and 6.

- **Spatial Option 2:** Whilst meeting identified housing and employment needs in accessible locations, this option would not spread the benefits of growth elsewhere or support the regeneration of less accessible communities in the Valleys. As with option 1, the focus on urban areas south of the M4 would align with the prioritisation of brownfield land redevelopment. Whilst the option could maximise accessibility, this would need to be supported by substantial public transport investment to avoid increased car dependency, whilst the over-development of specific corridors could exacerbate congestion at key points of the road network. The option therefore performs particularly well in relation to SA objectives 3, 5, 6, and 14, but depending on implementation factors, uncertain or potentially negative effects could occur in relation to SA Objectives 4, 7, 8 and 12.
- **Spatial Option 3:** The option would prioritise brownfield land redevelopment within Maesteg, the Llynfi Valley and the Valleys Gateway, but by directing development away from major settlements it would not maximise the redevelopment of brownfield land in overall terms. Most critically, the option would result in spatial mismatch between rural areas where new development would be directed to and existing urban areas which can more readily accommodate further growth. This would fail to meet population needs within major settlements and, without the substantial expansion of Valley settlements into environmentally sensitive and topographically challenging areas, which is unlikely to be viable, the option could result in insufficient land being made available to meet identified housing and employment needs. As with option 1, this could render the RLDP ineffective in directing development to sustainable locations and achieving the preferred growth level, which would prevent the BCBC area from reaching its full economic potential. The option therefore performs particularly well in relation to SA objectives 1 and 2, but depending on implementation factors, uncertain or potentially negative effects could occur in relation to SA Objectives 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12 and 14.
- **Spatial Option 4:** This option seeks to combine the advantages of each whilst minimising delivery risks. As such, the option identifies the major settlements of Bridgend, Porthcawl, Pencoed and Pyle / North Cornelly as the areas most able to accommodate strategic scale housing growth and thus implement the preferred growth level, whilst also recognising the need to prioritise brownfield land redevelopment across the County Borough and deliver socio-economic renewal in The Valleys. The main risk is that by seeking to address a wider range of priorities in tandem the resulting planning policy framework could be weaker, with the location of development driven more by market forces. To address this, the option includes introduces specific Strategic Growth Areas and Sustainable Regeneration Areas to guide particular types of development to specific areas and ensure a managed approach to growth (developed further in the proposed Growth and Spatial Strategy, see below)². The option therefore performs particularly well in relation to SA objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12 and 14 by providing a credible strategy to meet the preferred growth level in a manner consistent with sustainable development. It is also likely to support most other SA

² Further mitigation and enhancement recommendations to shape these Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas, and any proposed sustainable urban extensions therein, are detailed in Section 7.

objectives, although specific effects would depend on implementation factors and therefore cannot be determined at this stage.

Growth and Spatial Strategy – Strategic Policy 1

6.2.17 The LDP Preferred Strategy includes a Growth and Spatial Strategy which draws together the preferred growth level and spatial options to present a holistic strategy to underpin the Bridgend RLDP. This is articulated succinctly in Strategic Policy 1 – Regeneration and Sustainable Growth Strategy, which:

- Confirms that between 2018-2033 the RLDP will make provision for 60 hectares of employment land to accommodate up to 4,995 additional jobs. It will also make provision for 8,333 new homes to meet a housing requirement of 7,575 (based on a 10% Flexibility Allowance, to be refined at Deposit Stage);
- To meet these targets, identifies a suite of broad locations where development should be directed to, with the precise boundaries to be confirmed in the RLDP Deposit Plan. These areas, the delineation of which has been informed by the SA of Candidate Sites (**Appendix F**), are:
 - **Sustainable Growth Areas** - settlements most conducive to logical expansion through delivery of under-utilised site within their functional area / on their periphery;
 - Bridgend Sustainable Growth Area;
 - Pencoed Sustainable Growth Area; and,
 - Pyle, Kenfig Hill and North Cornelly Sustainable Growth Area.
 - **Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas** - strategic sites in need of redevelopment and investment to widely benefit the community.
 - Maesteg and Llynfi Valley Strategic Regeneration Growth Area; and,
 - Porthcawl Strategic Regeneration Growth Area.
- Identifies a limited number of strategic sites within Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas which have the potential to accommodate substantial housing growth and thus underpin the RLDP spatial strategy, although any decision to allocate specific sites will be made in the RLDP Deposit Plan.

6.2.18 Strategic Policy 1 and supporting text also identifies the Ogmre and Garw Valleys as **Regeneration Areas**, which are topographically constrained but would benefit from smaller scale growth relative to their form, role and function.

6.2.19 Owing to the high-level nature of Strategic Policy 1, at this stage it is not possible to identify individual likely significant environmental or sustainability effects from this component of the emerging RLDP, as such effects would be generated through the allocation and delivery of specific site allocations and the implementation of place-based policies within the Bridgend RLDP. However, with reference to the SA Framework a proportionate SA of Strategic Policy 1 is provided in **Appendix D.5**.

6.3 Implementation and Delivery

SA of Strategic Policies

- 6.3.1 This section provides a summary assessment of Bridgend LDP Preferred Strategy policies against the SA Objectives. The detailed assessment of predicted effects from the policies is provided in **Appendix E**.
- 6.3.2 The assessment has been undertaken by policy grouping, corresponding with each group of policies contained within the Bridgend LDP Preferred Strategy. This enabled a proportionate assessment to be undertaken of each policy and of the cumulative effects of each policy grouping, focusing on the sustainability issues most relevant to the policy or policies being assessed.

Overview

- 6.3.3 A visual summary of the detailed assessment provided in full within **Appendix E** is shown in **Table 6.3** below. This identifies the valency and significance of predicted effects from the proposed strategic policy on each of the 14 SA Objectives within the Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**). Of note, this takes account of the SA mitigation and enhancement recommendations detailed in **Section 5** which have already been incorporated into the LDP Preferred Strategy.
- 6.3.4 **Table 6.3** below allows for easy identification of predicted effects from the proposed policies, which helps to focus the SA on key sustainability issues and predicted significant effects in accordance with core SEA and SA requirements. This indicates that the majority of the proposed policies are predicted to have either Major (i.e. significant) or Minor (i.e. not significant) positive effects on the SA Objectives, and no Major Negative (significant adverse) effects are predicted. Some Minor Negative effects are also predicted to arise from a relatively small number of proposed policies.

Table 6.3: SA of Strategic Policies Visual Summary

SA Objectives	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	SP12	SP13	SP14	SP15	SP16	SP17	SP18
1. Health and Wellbeing	++	+	++	++	~	+	++	++	+	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	~
2. Equality and Social Inclusion	+	~	~	++	?	+	++	++	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	?	~
3. Employment and Skills	~	~	+	+	~	+	~	+	~	++	+	+	~	~	+	~	~
4. Transport and Communications	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	+	+	+/?	++	~	+	+	+	~	~
5. Housing	+	~	+	+	++	+	~	~	~	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
6. Economic Growth	+	~	+	~	+	+	~	~	+	++	++	++	~	~	++	~	~
7. Air Quality	++	+	+	+	+	~	++	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	~
8. Climate Change	++	++	~	~	~	~	++	~	+	+	+	++	+	+	~	+	~
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	++	++	~	+	-	~	++	++	++	-	~	+	+	+	+	++	~
10. Water and Flood Risk	++	++	~	~	~	~	++	~	+	+	~	+	+	+	~	+	~
11. Materials and Waste.	++	+	~	~	~	~	?	~	++	~	~	~	++	++	~	~	~
12. Sustainable Placemaking.	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	+
13. Cultural Heritage	+	~	~	?	~	+	~	~	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	++
14. Landscape	+	+	~	+	++	+	+	+	++	+	~	+	+	+	+	++	++

6.3.5 This section presents key findings from the SA of the proposed strategic policies within the LDP Preferred Strategy. The summary assessment provided below uses each of the SA Objectives from the Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**) as headings, whilst detailed appraisal matrices identifying all likely effects from the policies is provided in **Appendix E**.

SA Objective 1 - Health and Wellbeing

6.3.6 As detailed in **Appendix E**, the following proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- SP4 - Transport and accessibility;
- SP5 - Active Travel;
- SP8 - Health and Well-being; and,
- SP9 - Social and Community Infrastructure.

6.3.7 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, relevant strategic policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Improve health outcomes by ensuring adequate provision of social and community infrastructure;
- Prioritise the redevelopment of brownfield land;
- Maximise the accessibility of major and high-footfall developments;
- Promote and support the uptake of active travel;
- Support the co-location of housing and employment growth; and,
- Reduce pollution, address environmental risks and improve ecosystem resilience.

6.3.8 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective.

6.3.9 As detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of other proposed policies are predicted to have Minor Positive effects on this SA objective. A number of other policies have no clear relationship with this SA objective due to the absence of coverage of relevant issues. Recommendations to expand the coverage and improve the effectiveness of the assessed strategic policies in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP are detailed in **Section 7**.

SA Objective 2 – Equality and Social Inclusion

6.3.10 As detailed in Appendix E, the following proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- SP5 - Active Travel;
- SP8 - Health and Well-being; and,
- SP9 - Social and Community Infrastructure.

6.3.11 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Provide adequate social and community infrastructure to meet the needs of existing and future communities;
- Promote and support the uptake of active travel; and,
- Support the co-location of housing and employment growth.

6.3.12 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective.

6.3.13 As detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of other proposed policies are predicted to have Minor Positive effects on this SA objective. A number of other policies have no clear relationship with this SA objective due to the absence of coverage of relevant issues. Recommendations to expand the coverage and improve the effectiveness of the assessed strategic policies in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP are detailed in **Section 7**.

SA Objective 3 – Employment and Skills

6.3.14 As detailed in **Appendix E**, the following proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- SP11 - Employment Land Strategy.

6.3.15 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Direct employment generating development to accessible and appropriate locations;
- Set out an employment land strategy to meet predicted employment needs;
- Recognise the importance of the tourism sector and provide support for tourism development in appropriate locations; and,
- Support rural employment and encourage rural economic diversification;

6.3.16 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective.

6.3.17 As detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of other proposed policies are predicted to have Minor Positive effects on this SA objective. A number of other policies have no clear relationship with this SA objective due to the absence of coverage of relevant issues. Recommendations to expand the coverage and improve the effectiveness of the assessed strategic policies in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP are detailed in **Section 7**.

SA Objective 4 – Transport and Communications:

6.3.18 As detailed in **Appendix E**, the following proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- SP2 - Design and Sustainable Place Making;
- SP3 - Mitigating the effects of climate change;
- SP4 - Transport and accessibility;
- SP5 - Active Travel;
- SP8 - Health and Well-being; and,

- SP12 - Retail and Commercial Centres.

6.3.19 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Provide adequate transport infrastructure to meet identified needs and support housing and economic growth;
- Maximise the accessibility of major and high-footfall developments;
- Promote sustainable modal shift, including through applying a sustainable transport hierarchy; and,
- Enhance accessibility for all to key services, amenities, recreation and employment.

6.3.20 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective.

6.3.21 As detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of other proposed policies are predicted to have Minor Positive effects on this SA objective. A number of other policies have no clear relationship with this SA objective due to the absence of coverage of relevant issues. Recommendations to expand the coverage and improve the effectiveness of the assessed strategic policies in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP are detailed in **Section 7**.

SA Objective 5 – Housing

6.3.22 As detailed in **Appendix E**, the following proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- SP6 - Sustainable Housing Strategy.

6.3.23 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Define and deliver a housing land strategy to meet identified housing needs and support economic growth;
- Provide adequate infrastructure to support housing growth;
- Direct housing development to sustainable and accessible locations; and,
- Manage long-term settlement growth to avoid sprawl.

6.3.24 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective.

6.3.25 As detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of other proposed policies are predicted to have Minor Positive effects on this SA objective. A number of other policies have no clear relationship with this SA objective due to the absence of coverage of relevant issues. Recommendations to expand the coverage and improve the effectiveness of the assessed strategic policies in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP are detailed in **Section 7**.

SA Objective 6 – Economic Growth

6.3.26 As detailed in **Appendix E**, the following proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- SP11 - Employment Land Strategy;

- SP12 - Retail and Commercial Centres;
- SP13 - Decarbonisation and Renewable Energy; and,
- SP16 – Tourism.

6.3.27 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Support new and enhanced infrastructure provision to unlock economic growth and investment;
- Set out an employment land strategy to underpin economic growth;
- Support rural economic diversification;
- Prioritise housing and employment growth on strategic sites; and,
- Support the growth of locally and regionally important sectors.

6.3.28 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective.

6.3.29 As detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of other proposed policies are predicted to have Minor Positive effects on this SA objective. A number of other policies have no clear relationship with this SA objective due to the absence of coverage of relevant issues. Recommendations to expand the coverage and improve the effectiveness of the assessed strategic policies in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP are detailed in **Section 7**.

SA Objective 7 – Air Quality

6.3.30 As detailed in **Appendix E**, the following proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- SP2 - Design and Sustainable Place Making;
- SP8 - Health and Well-being; and,
- SP17 - Conservation and Enhancement of the Natural Environment.

6.3.31 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Focus on environmental sustainability;
- Reduce exposure to poor air quality;
- Protect and improve air quality; and,
- Safeguard residential and community amenity.

6.3.32 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective.

6.3.33 As detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of other proposed policies are predicted to have Minor Positive effects on this SA objective. A number of other policies have no clear relationship with this SA objective due to the absence of coverage of relevant issues. Recommendations to

expand the coverage and improve the effectiveness of the assessed strategic policies in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP are detailed in **Section 7**.

SA Objective 8 – Climate Change

6.3.34 As detailed in **Appendix E**, the following proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- SP2 - Design and Sustainable Place Making;
- SP3 - Mitigating the effects of climate change;
- SP8 - Health and Well-being; and,
- SP13 - Decarbonisation and Renewable Energy.

6.3.35 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Promote sustainable modal shifts and reduce car dependency;
- Improve ecosystem resilience and increase resilience to climate change impacts;
- Prevent pollution and protect environmental quality;
- Address and manage the flood risk implications of climate change; and,
- Support the deployment of renewable and low carbon energy generation technologies in appropriate locations.

6.3.36 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective.

6.3.37 As detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of other proposed policies are predicted to have Minor Positive effects on this SA objective. A number of other policies have no clear relationship with this SA objective due to the absence of coverage of relevant issues. Recommendations to expand the coverage and improve the effectiveness of the assessed strategic policies in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP are detailed in **Section 7**.

SA Objective 9 – Biodiversity

6.3.38 As detailed in **Appendix E**, the following proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- SP2 - Design and Sustainable Place Making;
- SP3 - Mitigating the effects of climate change;
- SP8 - Health and Well-being;
- SP9 - Social and Community Infrastructure;
- SP10 – Infrastructure; and,
- SP17 - Conservation and Enhancement of the Natural Environment.

6.3.39 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Reduce biodiversity loss and increase ecosystem resilience;
- Reduce pollution from all sources;
- Conserve, protect and enhance sites designated at national and local levels for reasons of ecological importance or biodiversity conservation; and,
- Protect areas of landscape value, thereby indirectly protecting their ecological features.

6.3.40 None of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Negative (i.e. significant adverse) effects on this SA Objective. However, as detailed in **Appendix E**, strategic policies SP6 - Sustainable Housing Strategy and SP11 - Employment Land Strategy are considered likely to have Minor Negative effects on this SA Objective as these policies provide support for substantial housing and employment development, which is likely to result in localised adverse impacts on habitats and ecological interests. Recommendations to consider the likely environmental effects of these strategic policies and the associated RLDP Spatial and Growth Strategy in more detail in the preparation of the RLDP Deposit Plan are provided in **Section 7**.

6.3.41 As detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of other proposed policies are predicted to have Minor Positive effects on this SA objective. A number of other policies have no clear relationship with this SA objective due to the absence of coverage of relevant issues. Recommendations to expand the coverage and improve the effectiveness of the assessed strategic policies in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP are detailed in **Section 7**.

SA Objective 10 – Water and Flood Risk

6.3.42 As detailed in **Appendix E**, the following proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- SP2 - Design and Sustainable Place Making;
- SP3 - Mitigating the effects of climate change; and,
- SP8 - Health and Well-being.

6.3.43 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Protect and enhance water quantity and quality; and,
- Support sustainable flood risk management and increased protection against flood risk.

6.3.44 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective.

6.3.45 As detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of other proposed policies are predicted to have Minor Positive effects on this SA objective. A number of other policies have no clear relationship with this SA objective due to the absence of coverage of relevant issues. Recommendations to expand the coverage and improve the effectiveness of the assessed strategic policies in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP are detailed in **Section 7**.

SA Objective 11 – Materials and Waste

6.3.46 As detailed in **Appendix E**, the following proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- SP2 - Design and Sustainable Place Making;

- SP10 – Infrastructure;
- SP14 - Safeguarding Mineral Resources; and,
- SP15 - Sustainable Waste Management Facilities.

6.3.47 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Promote resource efficiency in all development proposals;
- Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure;
- Recognise the need to manage mineral resources in a sustainable manner to meet economic needs; and,
- Apply the waste hierarchy and support the growth of the circular economy.

6.3.48 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective.

6.3.49 As detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of other proposed policies are predicted to have Minor Positive effects on this SA objective. A number of other policies have no clear relationship with this SA objective due to the absence of coverage of relevant issues. Recommendations to expand the coverage and improve the effectiveness of the assessed strategic policies in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP are detailed in **Section 7**.

SA Objective 12 – Sustainable Placemaking

6.3.50 As detailed in **Appendix E**, the following proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- SP2 - Design and Sustainable Place Making;
- SP6 - Sustainable Housing Strategy;
- SP8 - Health and Well-being;
- SP9 - Social and Community Infrastructure; and,
- SP10 – Infrastructure.

6.3.51 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to:

- Adopt a placemaking approach to the siting and design of all development proposals;
- Recognise the health benefits of good placemaking;
- Support early consideration of the infrastructure required to unlock development and meet identified needs;
- Support the co-location of housing and employment growth;
- Protect, manage and enhance the special qualities of landscapes;
- Enhance place identity; and,

- Support the protection and enhancement of cultural assets.

6.3.52 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective.

6.3.53 As detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of other proposed policies are predicted to have Minor Positive effects on this SA objective. A number of other policies have no clear relationship with this SA objective due to the absence of coverage of relevant issues. Recommendations to expand the coverage and improve the effectiveness of the assessed strategic policies in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP are detailed in **Section 7**.

SA Objective 13 – Cultural Heritage

6.3.54 As detailed in **Appendix E**, the following proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- SP18 - Conservation of Historic Environment.

6.3.55 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, this strategic policy provides a supportive high-level policy framework to protect, manage and enhance designated heritage assets and the historic environment.

6.3.56 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective.

6.3.57 As detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of other proposed policies are predicted to have Minor Positive effects on this SA objective. A number of other policies have no clear relationship with this SA objective due to the absence of coverage of relevant issues. Recommendations to expand the coverage and improve the effectiveness of the assessed strategic policies in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP are detailed in **Section 7**.

6.3.58 With reference to the requirement detailed in PPW – 10th Edition at paragraph 3.26 to consider “likely effects of their development plans on the use of the Welsh language”, due to the high level nature of the proposed strategic policies, at this stage they do not set out relevant content that would be likely to impact positively or negatively on use of the Welsh language. However, recommendations are provided in **Section 7** to expand relevant strategic policies (SP2 and SP1) to include specific criteria requiring development proposals to help to safeguard and increase the use of the Welsh Language.

SA Objective 14 – Landscape

6.3.59 As detailed in **Appendix E**, the following proposed strategic policies are predicted to have Major Positive (i.e. significant beneficial) effects on aspects of this SA Objective:

- SP17 - Conservation and Enhancement of the Natural Environment; and,
- SP18 - Conservation of Historic Environment.

6.3.60 Whilst not at the level of setting out detailed criteria, these strategic policies provide a supportive high-level policy framework to protect areas of high amenity value, the special qualities of landscape character and visual amenity.

6.3.61 At this stage none of the proposed strategic policies are predicted to have negative (i.e. adverse) effects on this SA Objective.

6.3.62 As detailed in **Appendix E**, a range of other proposed policies are predicted to have Minor Positive effects on this SA objective. A number of other policies have no clear relationship with this SA objective due to the absence of coverage of relevant issues. Recommendations to

expand the coverage and improve the effectiveness of the assessed strategic policies in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP are detailed in **Section 7**.

SA of Candidate Sites

- 6.3.63 At the current LDP Pre-Deposit stage (i.e. publication of the LDP Preferred Strategy), no decisions have yet been made by BCBC regarding the allocation or rejection of individual sites, as in accordance with statutory requirements and Welsh Government expectations the LDP Preferred Strategy only needs to set out a high level spatial strategy and identify broad areas for growth, rather than identifying preferred site allocations. However, proposed Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas identified within Strategic Policy 1 generally correspond with existing site allocations (LDP rollover sites) and some new candidate sites as promoted through the Bridgend RLDP Call for Sites (2018), as listed in the Candidate Sites Register which accompanies the LDP Preferred Strategy.
- 6.3.64 All new candidate sites and potential LDP rollover sites have at this stage been subject to proportionate Sustainability Appraisal (SA) as detailed in **Appendix F**. This SA of Candidate Sites is provided to:
- Support the assessment of likely significant environmental and sustainability effects from the proposed growth and spatial strategy, including Strategic Policy 1, set out within the LDP Preferred Strategy. This is provided in Appendix D of the Bridgend LDP Preferred Strategy SA Report;
 - Provide timely, objective and transparent assessment information to support evidence-based decisions regarding the allocation (or rejection) of individual sites within the emerging RLDP in accordance with national planning policy requirements;
 - Demonstrate compliance with SEA caselaw by demonstrating that in the first instance, all new candidate sites and potential rollover sites have properly been treated equally as potential 'reasonable alternatives' (subject to the absence of major constraints – see below) before any decision to allocate individual sites is made; and,
 - Identify major environmental or sustainability constraints, which, in the absence of further information being provided to demonstrate site effectiveness, is likely to result in the rejection of some candidate sites on the basis they do not constitute a 'reasonable alternative' on sustainability or deliverability grounds. This provides a fair opportunity for site promoters to provide further information (through responding to the LDP Preferred Strategy consultation) to demonstrate that identified constraints and issues can be satisfactorily overcome and addressed, before any decision is made by BCBC at LDP Deposit Stage as to which candidate sites should be allocated or rejected.
- 6.3.65 With reference to the requirement detailed in PPW – 10th Edition to consider likely effects on the use of the Welsh language, the SA of Candidate Sites (**Appendix F**) identified the 'Bridgend North' geographical unit, as defined in the Bridgend Assessment of Local Well-being (2017), as being the most significant Welsh speaking community in the BCBC area. Site assessment criteria were devised to assess the impact of potential demographic changes (e.g. an influx of English-speaking residents) from the allocation of large housing sites in this area on the use of the Welsh language.

7 Next Steps

7.1 Further Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations

- 7.1.1 There are several methods which can be used to mitigate potential adverse impacts and more widely enhance the contribution of specific components of an emerging plan to achieving sustainable development:
- Developing additional components to address key issues not fully addressed within the current version of the emerging plan or to mitigate specific predicted impacts;
 - Adjusting or expanding components to ensure they can be implemented as intended and effectively address relevant issues; or,
 - Setting requirements for applicants to show how their development proposal addresses key environmental and sustainability issues, whether through specific policies or site-specific allocations.
- 7.1.2 As detailed in **Section 5**, the LDP Preferred Strategy was initially assessed on a pre-mitigation basis following which a suite of mitigation and enhancement recommendations were devised by the SA project team to address uncertainties and strengthen the alignment of the plan with the Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**). These recommendations were addressed by BCBC officers and the final LDP Preferred Strategy was then re-assessed, with the residual assessment findings summarised in **Section 6**.
- 7.1.3 During the preparation of this SA report, a limited number of further mitigation and enhancement recommendations were also developed to inform the future preparation of the RLDP Deposit Plan (as opposed to the current LDP Preferred Strategy). A schedule of all further mitigation and enhancement recommendations to be addressed in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP (i.e. in the preparation of the RLDP Deposit Plan) is provided in **Table 7.1** below.

Table 7.1: SA Further Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations

Strategic Policy	SA Recommendations
SP2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amend to include a criterion requiring development proposals to conserve, protect and enhance cultural heritage, (including heritage assets and the use of the Welsh language).
SP3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amend criterion 6 to maximise resource efficiency in all development proposals.
SP6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide further detail to explain how housing applications would be determined in the event of an identified shortfall in the effective housing land supply. ▪ Det out a target and delivery mechanism for affordable housing provision in accordance with the requirements of the Draft NDF (Welsh Government, 2019). ▪ Formally allocate a sufficient quantum and range of housing sites, in accordance with the RLDP spatial strategy and PPW Sequential Site Assessment requirements, to satisfy the housing requirement and growth target set out in Policy SP6. ▪ Confirm that the allocation of a site for housing (or other uses) indicates the 'principle of development' for the allocated use and site capacity is deemed to be established, such that the determination of related planning applications should focus on design quality and the acceptability of environmental or amenity impacts. The principle of development for windfall development proposals must however be established at planning application stage through demonstrating a clear need for the proposal and that the land use is appropriate for the site concerned. ▪ Require windfall development proposals on unallocated sites not to undermine brownfield land redevelopment, the delivery of allocated housing sites or the LDP's sustainable housing strategy more widely. High design quality and the acceptability of environmental or amenity impacts would also need to be demonstrated through accordance with other relevant RLDP policies.
SP7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recast the third criterion to set out a substantive design related requirement rather than deferring to national guidance.
SP10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide further details (including via further engagement with infrastructure providers) regarding the infrastructure requirements of identified Sustainable Growth and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas and of any sustainable urban extensions proposed to be allocated therein. ▪ Expand the policy to explain how development proposals should help to safeguard and increase the use of the Welsh Language.
SP11	<p>Expand SP11 or be supported by development management policies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Address the likely environmental effects of commercial and industrial activities. ▪ Address the transport implications of the employment land strategy. The Deposit stage plan should provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the proposed level and distribution of employment allocations can be accommodated without adversely impacting on the transport network.

Strategic Policy	SA Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assess the transport impacts of employment generating development proposals. ▪ Address the likely transport implications of the employment land strategy and the environmental impacts of industrial activities. ▪ Clarify the term “sustainable locations” and address the likely environmental effects of commercial and industrial activities. ▪ Address the transport implications of the employment land strategy. The Deposit stage plan should provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the proposed level and distribution of employment allocations can be accommodated without adversely impacting on the transport network. SP11 should also be expanded or supported by additional development management policies to assess the transport impacts of employment generating development proposals. ▪ Set out key design principles for employment generating development. This is linked to the need for further details to be provided regarding design principles and masterplanning for the identified Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas.
SP12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Include the ‘town centre first’ principle currently stated in supporting text within SP12 itself. ▪ Provide more explicit support for enhanced and new retail, commercial and leisure development proposals in accessible and appropriate locations to meet identified needs. ▪ Amend to focus more broadly on the vitality of town centres and to address how they can maximise the economic competitiveness of the BCBC area (within the context of the Cardiff Capital Region).
SP13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expand to provide a clear spatial strategy for renewable energy generation alongside assessment criteria for development proposals. This strategy should be set out within the policy itself (rather than supporting text) in accordance with the requirements of PPW – 10th Edition and the Draft NDF (2019).
SP16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Include an introductory statement to define the importance of the tourism sector and associated employment to the BCBC area. ▪ Define the scope of cultural tourism.
SP17	<p>Expand SP17 or be supported by development management policies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Note that, in protecting environmental assets, there is also address the need to tackle poor environmental quality where it persists, including in relation to air, water and land pollution. ▪ Address green infrastructure provision and the importance of the natural environment for health and wellbeing. This should include policies regarding open space, recreation and improving physical environmental quality in all locations. ▪ Address the environmental acceptability of employment and housing growth in Sustainable Growth Areas, i.e. development outside current settlement boundaries and the mitigation/management of associated environmental impacts. This could result in the identification of design principles to ensure

Strategic Policy	SA Recommendations
	<p>the implementation of Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas provides sufficient protection to ecological, landscape and green infrastructure sensitivities and incorporates appropriate environmental mitigation and enhancement measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Address the need to protect and enhance the resilience of ecosystems and the natural environment. Additional policies should also be set out to provide a climate adaptation strategy for the BCBC area. ▪ Require development proposals to contribute to the improvement of water quality and the water environment rather than only to protect against adverse impacts. Additional policies should also be developed to provide a sustainable flood risk strategy for the BCBC area. ▪ Include a reference to The Environmental (Wales) Act 2016 to highlight the duty on public bodies to promote the sustainable management of natural resources.
SP18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expand or be supported by development management policies to address potential impacts from employment and housing growth in Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas on the historic environment. This could result in the identification of design principles to ensure the planned delivery of housing and employment growth in a way which affords sufficient protection to heritage assets and their setting.

7.2 Next Steps

- 7.2.1 This Sustainability Appraisal Report ('the SA Report') has documented the findings of the SA carried out in respect of the Bridgend LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, i.e. the LDP Preferred Strategy and associated Background Papers. At this stage, the following proposed components of the emerging RLDP have been subject to SA:
- Strategic Framework:
 - LDP Vision;
 - Objectives;
 - Preferred Growth Level;
 - Preferred Spatial Option; and,
 - Growth and Spatial Strategy.
 - Implementation and Delivery:
 - Strategic Policies; and,
 - Candidate Sites Register.
- 7.2.2 Following consultation on the LDP Pre-Deposit Documents and associated SA Report, all consultation responses received will be reviewed and used to inform the preparation of the Bridgend LDP Deposit Plan, i.e. the full proposed Bridgend RLDP. This will build upon the LDP Preferred Strategy to set out all strategic framework elements, policies and site allocations proposed for inclusion in the Bridgend RLDP.
- 7.2.3 The Bridgend RLDP Deposit Plan will be accompanied by an updated an expanded SA Report, with both documents expected to be consulted on in tandem in 2020. Following a subsequent Examination in Public, BCBC then intends to adopt the finalised Replacement Bridgend LDP prior to the expiry of the existing Bridgend LDP in 2021.

Appendix A Baseline Review

A.1 Introduction

A.1.1 In accordance with the SEA Regulations, this appendix provides a review of current environmental and socio-economic conditions within the area likely to be affected by the LDP Review, in particular (but not exclusively) the BCBC administrative area. In doing so this review:

- Identifies relevant aspects and characteristics of the environment, including those likely to be significantly affected by the outcome of the LDP Review (i.e. the replacement Bridgend LDP). This includes the identification of sites designated at international or national levels for reasons of biodiversity conservation, geological importance, heritage or landscape value which have the potential to be affected by the LDP Review;
- Identifies relevant socio-economic trends and baseline conditions, again focusing on matters likely to be significantly affected by the outcome of the LDP Review (i.e. the replacement Bridgend LDP); and,
- Outlines how the identified environmental and socio-economic characteristics and baseline conditions should be addressed within a replacement LDP for the BCBC area and considered within this SA. The terms “*must*” and “*should*” are used to differentiate between statutory requirements to consider particular issues and non-statutory considerations, for example evidence from the baseline analysis which indicates a need to improve environmental quality.

A.1.2 This evidence is then used to:

- Outline the expected evolution of baseline sustainability (including environmental) conditions in the absence of the LDP Review; and;
- Define a suite of key sustainability issues which will need to be addressed within the LDP Review and which should be considered throughout this SA (incorporating SEA) process.

A.1.3 The purpose of this baseline review is therefore to inform both emerging proposals for the LDP Review and the content of a SA Framework that will be used to assess all substantive components of the LDP Review (i.e. all emerging policy and site options, including reasonable alternatives to those preferred by BCBC)

A.2 Overview of Designated Sites

A.2.1 **Table A.1** identifies sites designated at international, national or local level for reasons of biodiversity conservation, geological importance, heritage or landscape value with the potential to be affected by the LDP Review. This draws upon an **Initial HRA Screening Report** prepared to identify European sites (both within and outwith the BCBC area) which have the potential to experience LSE from the development of a replacement LDP for the BCBC area. The site-specific context of all identified designated sites needs to be considered when characterising the sustainability baseline position and identifying the relevance of existing issues and problems to the LDP Review, as detailed in **Section A.3**.

Table A.1: Designated Sites of relevance to the Bridgend LDP Review

Relevant Sites	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
Biodiversity				
International/European				
Within the BCBC area: - None Outwith the BCBC area: - None	Special Protection Area (SPA)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Within the BCBC area: - Blackmill Woodlands - Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands - Kenfig / Cynffig	Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Blackmill Woodlands: Old sessile oak woodlands at the southern extreme of the habitat's range in Wales. Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands: Fen-meadow (<i>Molinia</i>) grasslands, and marsh fritillary butterfly.	Any replacement LDP resulting from the LDP Review must support the management of all internationally designated sites (including possible or proposed new European Sites) in pursuit of their defined conservation objectives.	Relevant SA objectives must afford adequate protection to international designations, taking account of their site-specific characteristics and qualifying features.
Outwith the BCBC area (distance from boundary): - Dunraven Bay (3.7 km) - Blaen Cynon (10.6 km) - Cardiff Beech Woods (12.4 km) - Coedydd Nedd a Mellte (12.0 km) - Crymlyn Bog / Cors Crymlyn (12.2 km) - Cwm Cadlan (14.0 km)		Kenfig / Cynffig: An assemblage of coastal habitats including sand dune systems, shallow lakes, and salt marsh along with two species of plant, the fen orchid and petalwort. Dunraven Bay: The 20 or so plants of shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> growing on damp coastal limestone are the only remnant of the species' former Bristol Channel range. Blaen Cynon: The site contains an extensive complex of damp pastures and heaths supporting marsh fritillary.		

Relevant Sites	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - River Wye / Afon Gwy (30 km) - River Usk / Afon Wysg (55 km) 		<p>Cardiff Beech Woods: Cardiff Beech Woods contains one of the largest concentrations of Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests in Wales.</p> <p>Coedydd Nedd a Mellte: A complex of old sessile oak woodland habitats.</p> <p>Crymlyn Bog / Cors Crymlyn: A complex of wetland habitats including traditional mires, quaking bogs, and calcareous fens.</p> <p>Cwm Cadlan: Fen-meadow (Molinia) grasslands, and alkaline fens.</p> <p>River Wye/Afon Gwy: A range of riverine habitats and associated species including white-clawed crayfish, Atlantic salmon, and otter.</p> <p>River Usk/Afon Wysg: A range of riverine habitats and associated species Atlantic salmon and otter.</p>		
Crymlyn Bog (12.2 km from BCBC area)	Ramsar Site	Comprises a floodplain-valley mire located within a lowland coastal context and is the most extensive wetland of its type in Wales.		

Relevant Sites	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
National				
<p>14 SSSIs have been designated within the BCBC area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blackmill Woodlands; - Bryn - Bach, Cefn Cribwr - Brynna A Wern Tarw; - Caeau Cefn Cribwr; - Coed Y Mwstwr Woodlands; - Cwm Cyffog; - Cwm Du Woodlands; - Cwm Risca Meadow; - Cynffig/Kenfig; - Daren Y Dimbath; - Merthyr Mawr; - Penycastell, Cefn Cribwr; - Waun Cimla; - Waun-Fawr; and, Cefn Cribwr. 	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	The identified SSSIs have been designated owing to the presence of nationally important or rare habitat types within each.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review must support the management of all nationally designated sites in pursuit of their defined conservation objectives.	Relevant SA objectives must afford adequate protection to national designations, taking account of their site-specific characteristics and qualifying interests.
<p>Kenfig Pool and Dunes</p> <p>Merthyr Mawr Warren</p>	National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Kenfig Pool NNR hosts Glamorgan's largest lake whilst Merthyr Mawr Warren NNR is home to the highest dune in Wales, known as the Big Dipper.		
Local				
<p>The following SINCS are currently designated at the local level within the BCBC area:</p> <p>Ewenny Moor; Cefn Glas Wood (Graig-y-Casnewydd); Heronstone House Meadow; River Wood; Wildmill Community Park; Tremains; Coychurch Road Verge; Hendir-</p>	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	The identified SINCS host a wide range of locally important habitat types and either the observed presence of or potential to support a wide range of floral and faunal species, including indicator species. A	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of protection and enhancement opportunities for biodiversity sites designated at the local level.	Relevant SEA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose.

Relevant Sites	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
<p>Uchaf; Heol-y-Cyw (east); Wern Fawr/Fernbank; Dre-Fach; Blaencrymlyn; Nant Crymlyn; Rockwool Grounds; Heol-y-Cyw (west); Gelli-Feddgær Wood; Moor Farm; Crematorium Wood; Waterton Alderwood; Bedford Park; Mynydd Bach; Waun Dafydd Farm; Waun Fawr / Coed Uchaf; Cefn Cribwr; Cwn Ffos Farm; Tymaen Farm Entrance Verge; Cwn Ffos (East); Coed Parc-Gawr; Derwen Wood; Coedcraigddu; Coed Lais; Lime Kiln Wood; Coed-y-Morfa; Parc Farm; Smallhold Wood; Junction 36 Heath; Cornelly Quarry; North Eastern Dunes; Old Ballas Wood; Ty Tanglwyst Wood; St James Church Wood; Sker Rocks/ Pink Bay; Kenfig NNR Field; Eastern Frog Pond Wood; Afon Cynffig; Waunbant Road Triangle; Waunbant Road (north); Ffroch Wen Mosaic; Craig Ddu; Blaengarw North-East; Bryngarw Park East; Cwm Garw; Nant Mwrth; North Bettws Woodland; Bettws West; Disused Railway Woods; Moelgilau Fawr; Tylacoch North; Tylacoch South; Stormy Down; Coed-Ty-Maen; Laleston Meadows; Cae Pen-y-Bryn; Craig-y-Parcau; Cae-Porth; Laleston County Primary School; Llangewydd (north of railway); Coed-y-Gains; Coed Pentwyn; Coed Tondu; Nant Cwmbach; Coed Coytrahen; Cwm Cefnydfa; Ton Philip Farm; Gilfach Uchaf; Gelliheblig; Nant Bryncynon Woods; Waun-y-Gilfach Woods; Llan Road Woods; Cwm Nant Gwyn; Drysity'n-y-waun; Llety Woods; Ty'n-y-Waun; Nant Y Castell Grasslands; LLwyn-y-Brian; Llety Brongu; Caerau West; Caerau North; Blaen-Cwmdu; Nant-y-Crynwydd; Abercerdin Wood; Garth Grassland; Caergymrig; Cwm</p>		<p>number of the SINCS overlap with higher level statutory designations.</p>		

Relevant Sites	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
<p>Sychbant; Cemetery Fields; Nant Cwm-Du-Bach; Cwm Cerwyn; Llwydarth Woods; Tudor West; Sychbant Fields; St John's Colliery Field; Llyn-y-Felin; Coed Cwintin; Cwm-y-Befos; Home Wood and Long Belt; Coed Pwll-du; Chapel Hill; Merthyr Mawr Common; Coed y Tyle; Island Farm POW Camp; Verville; Ar-Graig Field; Coed y Nawern; Craig-an-Wood; Kiln Field; Pwll-y-Mor; Pennsylvania Wood; Penyfai Common; Cefn Cribwr Wood; Ffwyl Wood (South); Coed-y-Waun; Coed-yr-Hela; Longacre Meadow; Court Colman Fish Pond; Penylan Farm Wood; Parc pond; Angelton Common; Aberkenfig West; Cwm Dyfolog; Cwm Dyfolog; Cwm Dimbath; Bryn y Wrach; Glynogwr Woods; Cwm Cyffog; Rhiw Fer; Pant-yr-Awel; Peter Sturgess; Glynllan West; Hirwaun Common; Bryngwenith and Ty Chwith; Brynau Gwynian; Coed Isetyn; Ewenny River Fields; Newton Burrows; Locks Common; Pant-y-Hyl; Graig Wood; The Wilderness; Manor Farm Fields; Coedargraig; Newton Point; The Beacons; Nottage Court Wood; Rych Point; Pwll-y-waun; Grove Common; Trafalgar Wood; Pink Bay Pond; Moor Lane Pond; Cefn Hirgoed; Pant Farm/Hirwaun Common; Coed Caehelyg; Tyncoed Farm, Bryncethin; Rifle Range Wood; Brynmenyn.</p>				
<p>The following LNRs are currently designated at the local level within the BCBC area: Craig Y Parcau; Frog Pond Wood; Locks Common; Tremains Wood.</p>	<p>Local Nature Reserve (LNR)</p>	<p>LNR are sites which have interesting wildlife or geology but are also important for local residents, schools and are places where people who may have no specific interest in natural history can enjoy access to nature. BCBC's countryside</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of protection and enhancement opportunities for nature reserves designated at the local level.</p>	<p>Relevant SEA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose.</p>

Relevant Sites	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
		team aim to make the LNRs exemplars in the management of designated sites and green space, with the goals of conserving nature, providing opportunities for study or research and allowing access and recreation.		
Geological				
National				
Stormy Down	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Geological SSSIs are designated owing to the presence of nationally important or rare geological features.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review must support the management of all nationally designated sites to maintain or improve their current condition.	Relevant SA objectives must afford adequate protection to national designations, taking account of their site-specific characteristics and qualifying interests.
Local				
12 RIGS have been designated within the BCBC area: Wildmill Community Park; Coedy Mwster Cave; Pant Mawr Quarry; Stormy Down Quarry; Gaen Quarry; Candleston Quarry; Lock's Common; Black Rocks; Schwyll Risings; Pales (House Quarry near Llandegley); Craig Ogwr Tors; Cwm Parc	Regionally Important Geodiversity Site (RIGS)		Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of protection for locally designated regionally important geodiversity sites.	Relevant SEA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all designated sites, commensurate with their status and purpose. There is also a need to assess likely effects on important geological features under the 'soil' environmental topic as prescribed within Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations.
Cultural Heritage				
National				
60 Scheduled Monuments across the BCBC area	Scheduled Monuments (SM)	Of the 60 identified Scheduled Monuments (SM), 3 date from the Early Medieval period, 23 from the Medieval period, 8 Post Medieval/Modern, 23	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review must support the protection and enhancement of all nationally	Relevant SA objectives must afford adequate protection to nationally designated heritage assets, taking account of site-specific characteristics

Relevant Sites	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
		Prehistoric, 2 Roman and 1 from an unknown period. The majority are sited within Merthyr Mawr (14). A wide range of historic structures have been designated, including hill forts, chapels, standing stones, ironworks, castles and cairns, each of which is of historical significance and forms an important landscape feature.	designated heritage assets, including their setting. The identified heritage assets benefit from statutory protection which must be taken account of within policies, proposals and guidance within the replacement LDP.	and the relevance of heritage assets to the BCBC area.
373 Listed Buildings across the BCBC area	Listed Buildings	A wide range of structures and buildings have been listed owing to their features of architectural importance.		
There are 16 Conservation Areas within the BCBC area: Bridgend: Bridgend Town Centre; Newcastle Hill; Merthyr Mawr Road; Porthcawl Town Centre; Nottage; Newton; Tythegston; Maesteg Town Centre; Derllwyn road; Llangeinor; Llangynwyd; Coity; Laleston; Nantymoel; Merthyr Mawr; Preswylfa	Conservation Areas	The designated Conservation Areas are centred upon clusters of Listed Buildings or other structures of architectural importance.		
Landscape				
National				
None	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local				
The following SLAs are currently designated at the local level within the BCBC area: Foel y Dyffryn; the Northern Uplands; the Western	Special Landscape Areas (SLA)	Policy ENV3 within the existing Bridgend LDP identifies these 9 Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) as being unique,	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide an appropriate level of	Relevant SEA objectives must afford an appropriate level of protection for all

Relevant Sites	Designation Type	Qualifying Features / Interests	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
<p>Uplands; Bryngarw Country Park; Mynydd y Gaer; Kenfig Burrows; Laleston; Porthcawl Coast; Merthyr Mawr Warren.</p> <p>Additionally, the Craig Ogwr Tors and Cwm Parc RIGS are recognised by BCBC for their significant landscape value.</p>		<p>exceptional or distinctive to the BCBC area.</p> <p>Policy ENV4 within the existing Bridgend LDP advises of the need for development to be compatible with the nature conservation or scientific interest of designated areas including RIGS, whilst promoting their educational role</p>	<p>protection and enhancement opportunities for landscapes designated at the local level.</p>	<p>designated sites, consumerate with their status and purpose.</p>

A.3 Environmental and Socio-economic Baseline Conditions

- A.3.1 Informed by **Table A.1**, **Table A.2** below outlines the current environmental and socio-economic conditions within the area likely to be affected by the LDP Review, in particular (but not exclusively) the BCBC administrative area. This review also identifies associated existing environmental and socio-economic problems and issues which the LDP Review should address and which should be considered throughout this SA (incorporating SEA) process.

Table A.2: Review of Relevant Environmental Aspects, Issues and Problems

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
1. Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	<p>Designated sites: As detailed in Table A.1, the BCBC area hosts a number of designated sites at European, national and local levels for reasons of biodiversity conservation and value, whilst other designated sites outwith the BCBC area could also be affected by the LDP Review. At the European level the BCBC area hosts 3 SACs and 9 other relevant European sites have been identified outwith the BCBC area. At the national level the BCBC area hosts 15 SSSIs, some of which overlap with the 3 SACs, as well as 2 NNRs. At the local level, BCBC has designated 4 LNRs and an extensive set of SINCS owing to their green infrastructure and locally important biodiversity features.</p>	<p>All identified sites are designated for specific reasons of ecological important or biodiversity conservation and have conservation objectives related to these, e.g. the protection of relevant qualifying features. Table A.1 above identifies the qualifying features of relevant European sites (SACs and Ramsar sites). There is a need to safeguard these qualifying features from adverse effects, protect the integrity of designated sites and work towards the achievement of defined conservation objectives.</p>	<p>Any proposals for development within the BCBC area could adversely impact designated sites and biodiversity through a range of direct and indirect effects, potentially including loss of roosting, foraging and other habitats, physical or noise disturbance, abstraction of river water, discharge of effluent, contamination and air pollution. As such, all proposals and policies within the emerging replacement LDP arising from the LDP Review must take account of relevant ecological sensitivities. This includes the need to support the management of all designated sites in relation to their status and in pursuit of their defined conservation objectives. Any replacement LDP must also provide an appropriate level of protection for protected species and non-designated ecological interests.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must include objectives relating to the appropriate conservation, protection and enhancement of statutorily and non-statutorily designated sites.</p>
	<p>Priority and other notable habitats: BCBCs habitats includes ancient woodlands, unimproved wet grasslands, chalk grassland, river valleys and rocky gorges, coastal sand dunes and saltmarsh. These habitats support varied flora and fauna, including many protected, rare or declining species. Protected species with a known presence in the BCBC area include dormice, water vole, great crested newts and the marsh fritillary butterfly.</p>			<p>The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess potential effects on habitats and species from proposals (including cumulative development) and policies within the emerging replacement LDP. This should include consideration of impacts such as habitat loss, recreational impacts, water abstraction, pollution and disturbance effects.</p>

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
<p>2. Population (including relevant socio-economic conditions)</p>	<p>Governance and Statistical Geographical Units: BCBC is the unitary authority responsible for local government across a 285km² area of South Wales. The authority hosts four lower level Town Councils and 16 Community Councils.</p> <p>The BCBC area is centred on the principal settlement of Bridgend, also taking in Maesteg, the seaside resort of Porthcawl, Pencoed to the east and the Llynfi, Garw and Ogmore valleys. As a unitary authority, BCBC is also the single local planning authority (LPA) for the area. The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 provides a legal framework for the preparation of Strategic Development Plans at the regional level (refer to Appendix B for further details). An SDP is expected be prepared in due course for the Cardiff City Region, which the BCBC area forms part of alongside 9 other local authorities: Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Newport, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Torfaen and the Vale of Glamorgan.</p> <p>In terms of statistical units, there are 88 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within the BCBC area, representing 4.6% of the 1909 total LSOAs in Wales.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The preparation of any replacement LDP will need to be closely aligned with the preparation of the Cardiff City Region SDP to ensure that once adopted, both documents provide a coherent framework for effectively and efficiently addressing relevant planning issues.</p>	<p>A separate SA/SEA process will need to be undertaken for the emerging Cardiff City Region SDP once the lead Responsible Authority for the preparation of this plan has been determined. As with this LDP Review, SA/SEA Scoping will be needed to set an assessment framework prior to the development of substantive SPD components.</p> <p>The SA Framework proposed for use in the SA of the LDP Review (Section 5) should be kept under review and tested for compatibility against the SA Framework for the Cardiff City Region SPD once this has been produced.</p>

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Demographics: BCBC has an estimated population of 143,400 (2016³), around 4.6% of the total population of Wales (3,113,200).</p> <p>2011 based projections suggest that the population will increase from 139,410 in 2011 to 146,242 by 2021, whilst 2014 based projections indicate that population levels will continue to increase from 141,214 to 144,093 between 2014 and 2021. Additionally, the mid-year estimates for the period 2011 to 2016 identify a steady increase from 139,410 to 143,408, which equates to an increase of 0.57% per year over the last five years.</p>	<p>Projected population ageing is likely to create issues for long term workforce replacement and increase pressures on a range of public services.</p>	<p>The LDP Review must take into account the characteristics of the resident and working populations of the BCBC area, particularly with regard to current and future predicted labour supplies, employment needs, skill levels and socio-economic factors (as detailed below).</p> <p>It will be important for the replacement LDP to set out coherent strategies in respect of housing land and community infrastructure provision to meet current and expected future needs. Robust evidence to identify these needs should also therefore be collated and kept up to date throughout the LDP Review.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess the ability of the emerging replacement LDP to meet existing and predicted future population needs, in particular with regards to the accessibility and provision of public services.</p>
	<p>Housing: The JHLAS (2018) indicates that BCBC has a housing land supply, assessed against the current housing requirement of the Bridgend LDP, of 4-years. This is the first year since the LDP adoption in 2013 that the land supply has fallen below the 5-year target. 2018 JHLAS see earlier comment.</p> <p>There are three housing market areas within the BCBC area: the North consisting of Ogmre, Garw & Upper Llynfi Valley and Western Settlements, the West consisting of Porthcawl, and Rural and East consisting of Bridgend, Pencoed & Hinterland. In total there</p>	<p>The identification of a current housing land shortfall means that insufficient housing is likely to be delivered through the planning system to meet identified needs. However, a replacement LDP must be underpinned by up to date and objective calculations of housing need, which may differ from the housing land requirements set under different economic conditions in 2013 for the existing LDP.</p>	<p>The LDP Review calculate the objectively assessed housing need (OAN) level for the BCBC area over the intended period of the replacement LDP and set a new housing land requirement accordingly. Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review will then need to be underpinned by a clear housing land strategy and will need to allocate a sufficient quantum and appropriate range of housing sites</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to housing provision to meet identified needs, both in terms of the availability and quality of the housing stock.</p>

³ NOMIS: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157395/report.aspx>

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>are an estimated 62,462 dwellings across the BCBC area, of which approximately 70% are owner occupied, 16% privately owned and the remaining 14% rented from registered social landlords.</p> <p>Housing prices within BCBC increased by 12.1% from July 2016 (£136,701) to July 2017 (£153,242) which is £2,396 above the average property prices for Wales (July 2017⁴).</p> <p>Whilst approximately 1160 affordable dwellings have been provided to date over the existing LDP period, the estimated annual need for affordable housing far exceeds average annual rates of total housing completions.</p>	<p>Alongside the ageing population, housing demand is anticipated to increase with projected increases in the number of single person/lone parent households.</p> <p>The emerging RLDP will need provide a key source of supply to meet affordable housing needs as identified in the latest Bridgend LHMA. The overall need is weighted significantly towards smaller property types (most notably one bedroom units) in the social rented sector and 2-3 bed homes in the intermediate sector</p>	<p>to satisfy the identified housing land requirement.</p>	
	<p>Educational Attainment/Qualifications⁵: In 2017 ,11.3% of the working age population (16 to 64yr) in the BCBC area held no qualifications, which is higher than the percentage of the population with no qualifications across Wales (8.7%). This trend was also observed each year between 2012 – 2016. The level of attainment achieved by the working age population with qualifications is also lower in Bridgend than across Wales: 49% in Bridgend are qualified to level NVQ3 or above compared with 54.6% across Wales and 31.5% are qualified to level NVQ4 or above compared with 35.1% at the national level. These statistics correlate with the findings of the Bridgend Business Research report, in</p>	<p>The latest available statistics highlight that as a whole, the working age population within the BCBC area holds fewer and less advanced qualifications than across Wales, although current educational attainment amongst school aged people is similar across both geographies.</p> <p>The observed high proportion of the working age population with no qualifications is of concern as the limits the ability of a sizeable demographic group to be economically active and restricts</p>	<p>The LDP Review should identify adequate provision of community infrastructure to meet existing and projected future population needs, including with respect to education infrastructure capacity and choice.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess the ability of the emerging replacement LDP to meet existing and predicted future population needs, including with regards to the adequacy, quality and spatial distribution of education infrastructure provision.</p>

⁴ UK House Price Index - Wales (July 2017): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-house-price-index-wales-july-2017/uk-house-price-index-wales-july-2017>

⁵ Educational attainment statistics sourced from NOMIS: Labour Market Profile - Bridgend

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>which almost a third of businesses surveyed (60 out of 202) stated that they needed a more skilled workforce⁶.</p> <p>More positively, in 2016-17 the percentage of pupils achieving 'Level 2 Threshold' qualifications was 67.9% in Bridgend compared to 67.0% across Wales.</p>	<p>local access by employers to high skilled labour.</p>		
	<p>Community infrastructure:</p> <p><u>Bridgend North</u> Three comprehensive schools in the area (Maesteg, Coleg Cymunedol Y Dderwen & Ysgol GG Llangynwyd. It is served by the following town and community councils: Maesteg Town Council, Llangynwyd Middle and Lower Community Council, Garw Valley Community council, Ogmoredale Valley Community Council, St Brides Minor Community Council, Ynysawdre Community Council, Newcastle Higher Community Council. Awen Cultural trust operates 6 libraries in the area (Aberkenfig, Betws, Maesteg, Ogmoredale Vale, Pontcymmer and Llynfi (Maesteg)). There are swimming pools in Ynysawdre and Maesteg and fitness centres in Pontcymmer, Ogmoredale Vale and Maesteg. Other community facilities include: Blaengarw Hall, Maesteg Town Hall, Bryngarw Country Park and Parc Slip.</p> <p><u>Bridgend East</u> There are 4 comprehensive schools in the area, plus Heronsbridge Special School:</p>	<p>The Bridgend Wellbeing Assessment (2017) indicates that the BCBC area is presently served by a range of good quality community infrastructure and open spaces. It will be important that these are protected and where possible enhanced and that the infrastructure is capable of meeting the changing needs of the population. In addition, further community infrastructure and open space provision will be required to support projected population growth within the BCBC area.</p>	<p>The LDP Review should identify adequate provision of community infrastructure to meet existing and projected future population needs, including with respect to outdoor sport provision, children's playing space, community halls, accessible natural open space and allotment provision.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess the ability of the emerging replacement LDP to meet existing and predicted future population needs, including with regards to the provision and quality of community infrastructure.</p>

⁶ Wavehill (2016) Bridgend Business Research

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Pencoed, Bryntirion, Brynteg, Archbishop McGrath. It is served by the following town and community councils: Bridgend Town Council, Pencoed Town Council, Coychurch Higher Community Council, Laleston Community Council, Coity Higher Community Council, Brackla Community Council and Merthyr Mawr Community Council. Six GP practices serve the area, with a good geographic spread in Pencoed, Bridgend Town, Brackla and Cefn Glas. Awen Cultural Trust operates 2 libraries, one in Bridgend Town Centre and one in Pencoed. Other community facilities include MacArthur Glen Retail Park, Life Centre & swimming pool (Bridgend Town) and swimming pool (Pencoed), Bridgend College (inc Weston House) and Carnegie House. HMP and YOI Parc are also within the area.</p> <p><u>Bridgend West</u> There are three schools within the area (Cynffig, Porthcawl & St Clare's (Bridgend's only privately-run school). It is served by the following town and community councils: Porthcawl Town Council, Cornelly Community Council, Cefn Cribbwr Community Council & Pyle Community Council. Awen Cultural trust operates two libraries in Pyle and Porthcawl. Other community facilities include two blue flag beaches (Trecco Bay and Rest Bay), the Grand Pavillion and Kenfig Nature Reserve.</p> <p>Five areas of Bridgend had Green Flag status in 2016: the Wilderness Allotment, Coychurch Crematorium, Bryn Garw Country Park and Maesteg Welfare Park. The Green Flag</p>			

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Community Award was also given to the Wilderness Lake at Porthcawl.</p> <p>Employment⁷: In 2017 the employment rate within the BCBC area was 70%, which was lower than across Wales (74.1%) and Great Britain (76%), whilst the percentage of the working age population that is economically active was also lower. The official unemployment rate in the BCBC area stood at 5.2% for 2017, which was higher than the unemployment rate across Wales (4.8%) and Great Britain (4.4%). Related to this, in 2016 the BCBC area had a jobs density of 0.74 (ratio of jobs to resident working age population) compared with 0.76 across Wales and 0.84 for Great Britain.</p> <p>The latest available statistics indicate that the largest employment sectors in Bridgend are for the wholesale and retail trade/repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (15.5%) and human health and social work activities (15.5%). This is comparable to that of Wales overall. Manufacturing is the third largest employer by industry at 13.8%.</p> <p>ONS Annual Population Survey data indicates that over the period since 2010 there has been a small shift in the industry of employment of residents of the BCBC area, as the proportion of those who work in manufacturing and public administration, education and health has decreased whereas the proportion who worked</p>	<p>In recent years the BCBC area has consistently experienced a higher unemployment rate than the national averages for Wales and Great Britain. This indicates either that insufficient or unsuitable employment opportunities are provided for residents of the BCBC area, taking account of education and skills levels (which, as detailed below, are also below national averages).</p>	<p>The LDP Review should develop and appropriate employment land and economic development strategy for the replacement LDP. It will be important for emerging policies, proposals and guidance to support the creation of a broad range of new employment opportunities which match the skill levels of the existing labour market, whilst also seeking to attract high value sectors such as energy, advanced manufacturing, logistics and ports.</p>	<p>The SA should assess whether the replacement LDP will be effective in providing increased employment opportunities in appropriate locations and appropriate sectoral diversification into high value industries. The SA Framework should therefore include objectives relating to high quality employment, economic growth, sectoral diversification and inward investment.</p>

⁷ All data sourced from NOMIS: Labour Market Profile - Bridgend

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>in distribution, hotels and restaurants, and transport and communications increased⁸.</p> <p>In 2017, full-time workers gross weekly pay in Bridgend averaged at £536.00, which was £37.60 above the level Wales but below that from Great Britain by £16.30. Females in Bridgend received £123.30 less in their gross weekly pay than the total average.</p>			
	<p>Inequality, Social Exclusion and Deprivation: The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (2014) identifies deprivation pockets throughout Wales.</p> <p>In 2014, of the 88 LSOAs in the BCBC area, 9 were in the most deprived 10% of Wales; 20 were in the most deprived 20%; 37 were in the most deprived 30% and 50 were in the most deprived 50% LSOAs.</p> <p>The percentage of households that are workless in Bridgend is 4.7% above that for Great Britain. 16.1% of those in Bridgend claiming government benefits; 1.7% above that for Wales and 5.1% above that for Great Britain.</p> <p>The level of worklessness is reflected through gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head, which is lower in Bridgend than the Wales average. GDHI has declined by £163 per household since 2010. In 2014, GDHI was £14,753.00. Median Weekly Wages in</p>	<p>Some parts of the BCBC area, especially in the Valley communities, are among the most deprived areas of Wales, with low levels of economic activity and access to facilities and services, particularly for children, young people and elderly populations.</p>	<p>A holistic strategy is needed to address multiple deprivation within parts of the BCBC area, including but not limited to the creation of new, high quality employment opportunities. Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should set out a clear employment land strategy to support the provision of new employment opportunities in appropriate and accessible locations. The replacement LDP should also include a regeneration strategy and associated policies and proposals to catalyse a range of physical, environmental, health and socio-economic improvements within identified deprived communities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives relating to equality, social inclusion, access to public services, employment opportunities, access to healthcare, access to open spaces and exposure to pollution (air, water, soil, etc).</p>

⁸ Bridgend Public Service Board (2017) Assessment of Local Well-being

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Bridgend in 2015 were £500, higher than that of Wales at £484.40.			
3. Human Health	<p>Life expectancy⁹: Males born within the least deprived areas of Bridgend are expected to live 9.2 years longer than those born in the most deprived areas; while females born within the least deprived areas of Bridgend are expected to live 9 years longer than those born in the most deprived areas. Across Wales, the life expectancy gap for females is 7.3 years while the life expectancy gap for males is 8.9 years.</p> <p>Healthy life expectancy for males is ranked at 21.9, the second highest rank across Wales (Cardiff is the highest at 24.4) with Wales itself being ranked at 18.7¹⁰.</p> <p>Healthy life expectancy for females is ranked at 16.2 below that for Wales at 18.2. This indicated that there is a higher level of inequality in a healthy life expectancy for males in Bridgend.</p> <p>Physical Health/Lifestyle Choices: According to the 'Our Healthy Future Interactive Tool 2015' adults living within Bridgend (2013-2014) undertook moderate to vigorous physical activity for 30 minutes or more on 2.2 times a week on average, this is slightly below the Wales average (2.4)¹¹.</p>	<p>It is clear to see that there are large gaps in life expectancy between most and least deprived areas of Bridgend.</p> <p>Measures need to be put in place to firstly tackle deprivation which should then have a positive impact on life expectancy of both males and females.</p> <p>Physical health and lifestyle choices within BCBC are under performing when compared to that for Wales. Increased education and awareness would be beneficial to the population of the County Borough.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should take into consideration the lower life expectancy and notable health inequalities of the BCBC area resident population compared with regional and national averages. It should set out proposals, policies and guidance to safeguard and improve amenity, quality of life and health outcomes (physical and mental) for all within the BCBC area, i.e. for both the workforce and residents.</p>	<p>The Framework should include objectives relating to amenity, quality of life, health outcomes, physical health, mental health, wellbeing, safety and security. These issues should be considered holistically when assessing the proposed components of the emerging replacement LDP.</p>

⁹ ONS, Life expectancy of females/males

¹⁰ Bridgend Public Service Board (2017) Assessment of Local Well-being

¹¹ NHS Wales Informatics Service, Our Healthy Future Interactive tool 2015, Average number of days of 30 mins or more moderate to vigorous physical activity (capped) reported by adults, age standardised.

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>The percentage of adults who reported to have eaten five or more portions of fruit and vegetables the previous day in Bridgend was 30% which is slightly below the average for Wales at 32% (2014-2015). The figure for Bridgend was seen to be at its lowest in 2013 (26%)¹².</p> <p>Between 2010 and 2015 the proportion of those who had eaten five or more portions of fruit and vegetables the previous day for Bridgend has steadily increased, though this has consistently still been below the average for Wales.</p> <p>Childhood obesity is a significant issue in Bridgend with 26.3% of children aged 4-5 years being classed as obese in 2015.</p> <p>In 2015, 19% of adults in Bridgend identified as currently being a smoker compared to the 20% average across Wales.</p> <p>Binge drinking among adults within the last week for Bridgend was at 25% compared with 24% across Wales (2015). Despite this, in 2016 Bridgend was the local authority with the lowest proportion of individuals accessing treatment for alcohol misuse per 100,000 population in Wales, with 153 per 100,000 of the population; substantially below the Wales average of 241 per 100,000 of the population.</p>			

¹² Welsh Health Survey (WG) (2014-2015 data)

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Between 2011 and 2016, the rate of individuals accessing treatment for alcohol misuse in Bridgend ranged substantially between 94 to 198 individuals per 100,000 population, but each year it was substantially below the Wales average rate.</p> <p>Additionally, in 2016, the rate of individuals accessing treatment for drug misuse per 100,000 population in Bridgend was also far lower than the Wales average (215) at 137. Moreover, between 2011 and 2016, the rate in Bridgend ranged substantially between 107 and 170 individuals per 100,000 population, but still below the Wales average rate year to year.</p> <p>Mental Health and Wellbeing: Bridgend's health board (Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board) recorded 136.1 deaths per 100,000 residents in 2016 which were due to mental health and behavioural issues.</p> <p>Projected numbers of residents in Bridgend who have at least one mental disorder is expected to increase from 27,095 (2015) to 27,289 (2035)¹³</p>	<p>In line with the Bridgend Wellbeing Plan (2018 – 2022) there is a need to improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the resident population of the BCBC area, including physical health, mental health and social wellbeing.</p>		

¹³ Western Bay Population Assessment <http://www.westernbaypopulationassessment.org/en/mental-health/>

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Health Infrastructure: BCBC's health infrastructure now falls within the remit of the Cwm Taf University Health Board, having previously been under the control of Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board until April 2018.</p> <p>The Princess of Wales Hospital is a district general hospital which opened in 1985. The hospital is located on the outskirts of Bridgend town in South Wales, and provides acute health services to the local population¹⁴.</p> <p>Within Bridgend there are 23 GP Surgeries¹⁵ and 19 Dentist Practices¹⁶.</p>	<p>Adequate health infrastructure need to be located in accessible locations to meet the needs of existing and future populations. A range of high quality physical and mental health facilities are required to address the changing health needs of the population, in particular given projected population ageing.</p>	<p>The LDP Review should identify adequate provision of community infrastructure to meet existing and projected future population needs, including with respect to healthcare facilities and services.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess the ability of the emerging replacement LDP to meet existing and predicted future population needs, including with regards to adequacy, quality and spatial distribution of healthcare facilities and services.</p>
4. Soil	<p>Geological and Ground Conditions: The BCBC area has varied geological and soil characteristics including deep peaty soil, modified deep peaty soil, shallow peaty soil and soil with peaty.</p> <p>The developed area of Bridgend itself is primarily underlain by 'limestone and mudstone interbedded', with some areas of 'shell-limestone' and 'sandstone'. Although limestone is non-porous it is soluble in weak acid solutions and over geological timescales a wide variety of features develop such as fractures, caves, gorges and sinkholes. This propensity for erosion often provides drainage pathways for water through the limestone.</p>	<p>New development must be appropriately sited and designed to reflect the geological and soil characteristics of the BCBC area.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should set out appropriate proposals and policies to safeguard important geological characteristics and soil resources within the BCBC area, as well as a framework for remediating contaminated land</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.</p>

¹⁴ NHS Wales: <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/863/page/39377>

¹⁵ NHS Wales – GPs: <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/ourservices/directory/abertawebromorgannwguniversityhealthboard/gps>

¹⁶ NHS Wales – Dentists: <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/ourservices/directory/abertawebromorgannwguniversityhealthboard/dentists>

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>There are small isolated pockets of peat in the northern part of the BCBC area which are generally in forested areas and presumed to coincide with localised depressions. In the low-lying coastal areas and estuarine parts of the River Ogmore the drift geology is almost entirely sand.</p> <p>In 2003 and 2004, 1 site was identified by BCBC as contaminated land. None are known to have been identified since however Shared Regulatory Services are currently preparing a Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy for Bridgend which could identify more sites¹⁷.</p>			
5. Water	<p>Waterbodies: The BCBC area has two groundwater bodies' classified poor under the Water Framework Directive (WFD). There are three areas in which groundwater is identified to be vulnerable to pollution, and one Nitrate Vulnerable Zone designed to prevent groundwater pollution.</p> <p>A number of waterbodies within the BCBC area are at risk of having poor water quality owing to 'point source pollution'. This is further highlighted by the reasons and number of time waterbodies in Bridgend have failed under the WFD, namely:¹⁸</p>	<p>Waterbodies across the BCBC area vary in quality, ecological value and present condition. Management of water quality is essential for improving the long-term health of populations and the environment.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals and guidance to protect and enhance the water environment and water resources, including surface and groundwater quantity and quality. This should include measures to eliminate contamination sources which harm the water environment and to regulate pollution discharges from new developments into receiving watercourses.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the quality of the water environment and water resources, as well as to manage flood risks.</p>

¹⁷ Shared Regulatory Services - Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy, Bridgend <http://www.srs.wales/en/Environmental-Health/Noise-and-Air-Pollution/Contaminated-Land.aspx>

¹⁸ Bridgend, Local Evidence Package (2012): <https://www.bridgend.gov.uk/media/2038/sd97.pdf>

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abandoned mines and contaminated land x 4; ▪ Barriers to fish migration x 1; ▪ Industrial discharges x 1; ▪ Natural conditions x 2; ▪ Sewage discharges x 1; ▪ Other x 1; and ▪ Unknown x 4. <p>Flood risks: Significant areas along all the main rivers and watercourses of the County Borough are identified as being at risk of flooding. Rivers are a major source of flooding in Bridgend, and land and sea (tidal) flooding in the Porthcawl area. Ogmore is also at risk of flooding from the sea (tidal flooding).</p> <p>The principal watercourses are the River Ogmore, the River Llynfi and the River Ewenny.</p> <p>The existing urban areas of Aberkenfig and Pencoed are highly constrained by flood plains. There is also a risk of tidal flooding and storm surges in parts of Porthcawl and along the coast.</p>	<p>Flood risk is an ongoing issue within BCBC due to the setting of the local authority. Housing developments should be restricted where possible from development on flood plains, particularly within Aberkenfig and Pencoed.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should seek to manage flood risks in a sustainable manner, including by directing development away from known flood risk areas.</p>	
6. Air	<p>Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) and Poor Air Quality: There are no identified AQMAs within BCBC however there is a risk of poor air quality along the M4 corridor where it crosses the County Borough.</p>	<p>Continued monitoring of air quality within BCBC is required with particular attention along the M4 corridor as development and industry grows within the County Borough.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals and guidance to tackle known areas of poor air quality and the likely impacts of new development on air quality, including from traffic.</p> <p>Any replacement LDP should seek to reduce local air pollution through setting out policies and</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to local air quality and associated health impacts. The SA should also recognise that changes to air quality can have an impact on ecosystem services which affect biodiversity and other environmental assets.</p>

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
			proposals to promote sustainable and active travel modes.	
7. Climatic Factors	<p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions: 2015 statistics from InfoBase Cymru¹⁹ show that total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from within BCBC (6.1) show CO2 levels per resident (tonnes) below the Welsh average (8.7). Although positive, reductions in the level of GHG emissions need to continually be made.</p> <p>BCBC provided 4% of the renewable energy capacity for Wales in 2015. However, this can be improved through further generation of future renewable capacity.</p>		Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals and guidance to support the transition to a low carbon economy. This should include the provision of a supportive policy framework for renewable and low carbon energy generation in appropriate locations. The replacement LDP should also include policies to encourage low carbon design and should set out a sustainable transport strategy which capitalises on existing rail and port infrastructure within the BCBC area to contribute to the decarbonisation of the transport sector.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to energy use, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation.
	<p>Climate Change Impacts: Climate change research predicts an increase in the severity and frequency of rainfall events. Flooding from rivers, sewers and surface water is therefore likely to increase throughout BCBC in the future. BCBC is also expected to become increasingly vulnerable to tidal flooding as sea levels rise.</p> <p>The 2004 Foresight Future Flooding report suggested that the annual economic damages in Wales will rise from £70 million in 2004 to</p>	Predicted impacts from climate change up to 2050 will place significant strain on infrastructure and available resources across the UK, including within the BCBC area. In particular, the effects associated with flood risk.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals and guidance which responds to predicted climate change impacts and allows communities and businesses in the BCBC area to adapt to the changing climate.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change adaptation and the resilience of environmental assets within the BCBC area.

¹⁹ InfoBase Cymru <http://www.infobasecymru.net/IAS/themes/environmentandsustainability/environment/tabular?viewId=518&geoid=1&subsetId=>

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>£1,235 million in the 2080s under the most likely scenario. However, as the Stern Report found, acting now can reduce the longer term total economic damage.</p>			
<p>8. Material Assets</p>	<p>Land Use: Bridgend, Maesteg and Porthcawl-Pyle act as hubs for services, employment, housing and retail developments for the surrounding communities. Bridgend in particular, has an existing status as the major service centre for the Llynfi, Ogmore and Garw Valleys.</p> <p>Bridgend Town Centre in particular is positioned at the top of the retail and commercial hierarchy of the County Borough and is defined as a Sub-Regional Centre. Maesteg, Porthcawl and the combined settlements of the Valleys Gateway²⁰ play a strategic role within the County Borough as focus points for services, transport and community activity. Porthcawl equally plays an important role as a leisure and tourism destination.</p> <p>The Valleys communities themselves consist of a high number of small communities with strong local characteristics which have faced, and will continue to face, challenging times (particularly following the closure of mining industries).</p>	<p>There is an ongoing need to regenerate communities within the BCBC area which have experienced post industrial decline and have high levels of multiple deprivation. There is also a need to provide suitable land uses to meet identified needs, including increased housing and employment provision, whilst protecting sensitive land uses such as agriculture.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should help support and promote the efficient and appropriate use of material assets. It should set out a spatial strategy, proposals and guidance to optimise the use of land, natural resources and infrastructure. In particular, the replacement LDP should set out a spatial strategy, proposals and policies which optimise the use of and safeguard existing infrastructure within the BCBC area.</p> <p>Any requirements for upgraded or new infrastructure to address existing capacity constraints, decarbonise key economic sectors or to support population, employment and economic growth should be planned for through the LDP Review and must take account of relevant environmental issues. This means that the replacement LDP should include a policy</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, natural resources, climate change mitigation, connectivity and accessibility.</p>

²⁰ The villages are Aberkenfig, Bryncethin, Brynmenyn, Sarn and Tondy.

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>The existing LDP identifies four Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas (SRGAs) within the BCBC area; Porthcawl; Maesteg and the Llynfi Valley; and The Valleys Gateway together with four Strategic Employment Sites (Brocastle, Waterton, Bridgend Island Farm, Bridgend Pencoed Technology Park, Pencoed Ty Draw Farm, North Cornelly) which may have already benefited from planning permission.</p> <p>Agricultural land classifications within the BCBC are range from Grade 1 to Grade 5 with grades 4 and 5 the most prevalent.</p> <p>Transport infrastructure:</p> <p><i>Road Network</i> The Core Roads Network connects the BCBC area to adjacent County Boroughs and to regional transport consortium areas. The following roads constitute the Core Roads Network in the BCBC area: M4, A48 and A473.</p> <p>The Strategic Roads Network connects the major settlements and population centres in the county borough and comprises mainly the A-roads (including the Core Roads Network). The following roads are identified as the Strategic Roads Network: A4063, A4064, A4061, A4229, A4106, A4093, A4065 and B4181.</p> <p>The local highway network connects local areas of population to the major settlements and comprises mainly the B road networks and all classified unnumbered routes within the</p>	<p>At present, parts of the highway network experience congestion especially at peak times.</p> <p>The development of the South Wales Metro will bring a step-change in public transport connectivity which should be used to catalyse economic growth and improve access to employment and public services within the BCBC area.</p>	<p>framework to support the deployment of renewable energy technologies and heat networks in appropriate locations.</p>	

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>BCBC area. These include the B4180, B4281, B4622, B4283 and B4282.</p> <p><i>Public Transport</i> Bridgend has a mainline station on the Inter City rail service from London (Paddington) to Swansea (with connections to West Wales) and also provides direct services to many other major destinations. Hourly service operating from Maesteg to Cardiff stop at both Bridgend and Pencoed.</p> <p>The Bridgend Town Centre's modern bus station provides comprehensive local, short and medium distance bus services, including direct services to Cardiff and Swansea.</p> <p>The South Wales Metro is currently being implemented across the Cardiff City Region, involving substantial investment in new rail and bus infrastructure and the reconfiguration of rail routes²¹. The current phase of the Metro project does not involve major infrastructure changes within the BCBC area, but likely future changes awaiting approval from the Welsh Assembly Government include a new Brackla Station and a bus rapid transit network between Porthcawl & Bridgend. Additional potential transport infrastructure changes which require more feasibility work include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bus priority measures between Bridgend and Cardiff city centre via Cowbridge and between Bridgend and Treorchy via Sarn and Nantymoell; 			

²¹ Welsh Assembly Government: South Wales Metro <https://gov.wales/topics/transport/public/metro/?lang=en>

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A new rail station at Bridgend College/Cowbridge Road; and, - Either double rail track between Garth and Tondy to enable 2 trains per hour or conversion of the Maesteg line to light rail (trams) with some limited street-running in Bridgend and possible onward journeys to Cardiff. <p><i>Aviation and Maritime</i> Cardiff International Airport is located within a 20 minute journey of Bridgend and allows access to both National and International destinations for passengers and freight.</p> <p>The four major deep water docks in Wales (Swansea, Port Talbot, Barry and Newport) are all within 30 minutes of Bridgend, providing freight access worldwide.</p> <p><i>Active Travel</i> There are various active travel routes within the BCBC area²² of which the majority of these are located in Bridgend (11 routes). Other active travel routes are present in Maesteg (4 routes), Ogmore Vale (3 routes), Pencoed (1 route), Pontycymer (2 routes), Porthcawl (3 routes) and Pyle (4 routes). Part of the active travel routes include Bridgend County's Coastal Path which is an 11.5 mile pathway part of the All Wales Coastal Path, that provides a continuous walking route around the whole of Wales and totals 870 miles.</p>			

²² Bridgend County Council: Active Travel Existing Routes Map <https://www.bridgend.gov.uk/media/3356/bcbc-active-travel-overview-map.jpg>

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Utilities Infrastructure:</p> <p><u>District Heating</u> In 2014 BCBC was selected as a demonstrator for the Smart Systems and Heat (SSH) programme, commissioned by the Energy Technologies Institute (ETI) to focus on creating future-proof and economic local heating solutions for the UK. Two heat network demonstrator schemes have since been taken forward within the BCBC area: Bridgend Town Heat Network and the Upper Llynfi Valley Heat Network (Caerau Minewater) Project. Related to this, an analysis of the Bridgend Gas Network has been carried out by Wales and West Utilities.</p> <p><u>Solar Energy</u> The BCBC Planning Register²³ indicates that in 2017 there were 2 consented solar energy applications including a Solar farm to generate 1MW of electricity with 2016 and 2015 each having 2 consented applications which support Solar Farms (such as track access points and caballing).</p> <p><u>Wind Farms</u> The Pant y Wal²⁴ wind farm is located 4kms to the north of the village of Glynogwr in BCBC. The site is located on flat upland mountain plateau between the Cwm Ogwr Fawr to the west and Cwm Ogwr Fach to the east which</p>	<p>There is a need for continued decarbonisation of the energy generation sector across Wales to support the transition to a low carbon economy and to help mitigate climate change. At the same time, a mix of energy generation sources is required to ensure continued security of supply and to overcome intermittency issues associated with wind and solar technologies. The selection of BCBC as a demonstrator for district heat networks means there is a need to support the deployment of heat networks in appropriate locations within the BCBC area.</p>		

²³ Bridgend County Council: Planning Register <http://planning.bridgend.gov.uk/Search/Results>

²⁴ Pennant Walters - Pant y Wal <http://pennantwalters.co.uk/projects/Pant-y-Wal>

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>flows through the settlement on Gilfach Goch. The site can produce up to 25MWe, which is the equivalent of the energy required to supply 18,000 homes.</p> <p>The Fforch Nest²⁵ wind farm is located 4kms to the north of the village of Glynogwr and to the north west of Gilfach Goch. The site is located on flat upland mountain plateau between the Cwm Ogwr Fawr to the west and Cwm Ogwr Fach to the east which flows through the settlement on Gilfach Goch. The site spans the Bridgend County Borough and Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough areas (and lies adjacent to the Pant y Wal windfarm). The site can produce up to 27.5MWe, which is the equivalent of the energy required to supply 19,000 homes.</p> <p>The Pant-y-Wal Extension²⁶ wind farm is located to the immediate west of the existing Pant-y-Wal and Fforch Nest windfarms on Mynydd-yr-Aber and east of the settlements in the Ogwr Valley. The site can produce up to 20MWe, which is the equivalent of the energy required to supply 15,000 homes.</p> <p>The Pen y Cymoedd Wind Energy Project²⁷ is the largest onshore wind farm in England and Wales and Vattenfall's largest onshore wind farm. The site can produce up to 228MWe,</p>			

²⁵ Pennant Walters - Fforch Nest: <http://pennantwalters.co.uk/projects/fforch-nest>

²⁶ Pennant Walters - Pant-y-Wal Extension: <http://pennantwalters.co.uk/projects/Pant-y-Wal%20Extension>

²⁷ Vattenfall - Pen y Cymoedd Wind Energy Project: <https://corporate.vattenfall.co.uk/projects/operational-wind-farms/pen-y-cymoedd/about-this-project/>

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>which is the equivalent of the energy required to supply 188,000 homes.</p> <p>Waste management: No significant landfill capacity currently exists for waste disposal in the BCBC area. Instead, BCBC has a partnership agreement with Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council to process residual waste at a purpose built waste treatment plant, known as the Materials Recovery and Energy Centre (MREC). The MREC, located at Crymlyn Burrows near Swansea assists both Councils in diverting a large percentage of waste that would otherwise be destined for landfill. In consequence, in 2016-2017, of the total 68,843 tonnes of municipal waste generated, 39,860 tonnes were re-used, recycled or composted, and 16,610 tonnes were incinerated. This left only 16,465 tonnes which was sent to landfill.²⁸</p> <p>Natural resources: A dominant feature of BCBC is the small valleys and associated uplands that form part of the former South Wales Coalfield. The industrialisation of the Ogmore valley, especially in the 19th century, however damaged the natural environment in the main river and many of its tributaries. Coal mining in particular affected the river and the Rivers Garw and Llynfi. Although mining activity in the area has ceased many disused mines still exist today and may affect hydraulic pathways below and on the surface.</p>	<p>The reliance upon energy recovery facilities outwith of the BCBC area has the potential to generate environmental impacts from waste transportation and impact upon recycling activities.</p> <p>There is a need to continue efforts to restore landscapes previously affected by minerals extraction.</p>		
9. Cultural Heritage	Historic assets: As detailed in Table A.1 above, there are 60 identified Scheduled	The BCBC area hosts a range of designated heritage assets, each	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to

²⁸ Stats Wales: Waste managed (tonnes) by management method and year

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Monuments within the BCBC are. Of these, 3 are Early Medieval, 23 Medieval, 8 Post Medieval/Modern, 23 Prehistoric, 2 Roman and 1 unknown. The majority are located within Merthyr Mawr (14). There are also 360 listed buildings across the BCBC area, ranging from bridges to castles (e.g. Ogmore Castle).</p>	<p>of which need to be appropriately protected from effects on their integrity and setting.</p>	<p>out policies and proposals to protect and enhance heritage assets across the BCBC area, including in terms of impacts on the setting of such assets and upon unknown archaeological resources.</p>	<p>the preservation, conservation, protection and enhancement of the historic environment.</p>
	<p>Welsh language: BCBC's Welsh Language Strategy commits the Council to treating Welsh and English on an equal basis when carrying out public business. BCBC are additionally dedicated to helping to raise the profile of the Welsh language and culture to residents and employees.</p> <p>The 2011 census²⁹ identified that 9.7% of the resident population within the BCBC area (13,103) stated that they spoke Welsh. These census returns indicate a higher percentage of younger residents speaking Welsh, with this declining with age.</p>	<p>There is a need to safeguard and support the increased use of the Welsh language amongst the resident population of the BCBC area.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should include policy provisions to support growth in the use of the Welsh language.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of the Welsh language.</p>
10. Landscape	<p>Designated areas: As detailed within Table A.1 above there no AONBs within the BCBC area, but there are 2 NNRs and 9 SLAs have also been designated at a local level.</p> <p>Landscape fabric, character and capacity: BCBC covers an area of some 255 square kilometres. The County Borough extends about 20 kilometres from east to west, encompassing the Ogmore, Garw and Llynfi</p>	<p>There is a need to provide appropriate protection for designated landscapes, important landscape features and sensitive landscape character areas. There is also a need to protect key views and safeguard visual amenity.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out a spatial strategy, policies and proposals which protect and enhance key landscape features, improve the quality of the local landscape character, are sensitive to relevant visual receptors and encourage local distinctiveness. The replacement LDP should also</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts. The SEA should assess the impacts of emerging spatial strategies, proposals, policies and guidance on these aspects to ensure that the LDP Review safeguards and where</p>

²⁹ Bridgend County Borough Council: Welsh Language <https://www.bridgend.gov.uk/my-council/equalities-and-engagement/welsh-language/>

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>valleys to the north and bordering the Bristol Channel to the south. The largest settlements are Bridgend, Maesteg and the seaside town of Porthcawl.</p> <p>Outside of the main settlements, which are generally found within the river valleys, the land of BCBC is a mixture of grassland, forest (predominantly coniferous) and scrub. Other habitats are present including: ancient woodlands; unimproved wet grasslands; chalk grassland; rocky gorges; coastal sand dunes; and saltmarsh.</p> <p>A dominant feature of the landscape is in fact the small valleys and associated uplands that form part of the former South Wales Coalfield. The settlement pattern and land use reflects the typical ribbon type associated with this area. Further south the landscape opens out into a fairly broad limestone plateau and runs down to the coast with a mixture of active sand systems (Kenfig), coastal beaches and rocky headlands.</p> <p>BCBC is seen to be traversed by the M4 motorway, A48 trunk road and the Swansea-Paddington railway line, which all influence the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>Visual amenity:</p> <p>Visual amenity is adversely impacted in places by high levels of deprivation, resulting in buildings and infrastructure not being well maintained. In addition, Sandy Beach is currently experiencing litter issues which are</p>		<p>ensure that new developments are well integrated with existing communities to create a strong sense of place.</p>	<p>appropriate enhances the level of protection afforded to the landscape.</p>

SEA Topic	Baseline Key Characteristics	Existing Objectives, Issues and Problems	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	negatively impacting upon visual amenity at this recreational area.			

A.4 Evolution of Baseline Conditions in the Absence of the LDP Review

- A.4.1 This section responds to the requirement within the SEA Regulations to consider the likely evolution of the current state of the environment in the absence of the plan or programme under consideration, namely LDP Review.

The Need for the LDP Review

- A.4.2 BCBC has determined that a review of the existing LDP (adopted September 2013) is needed to allow BCBC to prepare and adopt a replacement LDP prior to the expiry of the current LDP in September 2021. The Bridgend LDP Review Report (BCBC, 2018) concludes that the 'Full Review' procedure is needed to undertake a comprehensive review of the existing LDP and prepare a replacement LDP, as opposed to the 'Short Form' procedure which would only result in minor revisions (e.g. changes to the wording of individual policies or the addition of individual allocated sites) to the existing LDP. It is considered that a replacement LDP is needed to take account of a range of new Acts, policy frameworks, initiatives, evidence and spatial issues at national, regional and local levels since the adopted of the current LDP.
- A.4.3 In the absence of any LDP Review taking place, BCBC would be unable to either prepare a replacement LDP (as proposed) or propose minor revisions to the existing LDP before it expires in September 2021. This would result in a policy vacuum at the local level as the 2004 Act does not permit Welsh LDPs to continue in force after their expiry date. so from September 2021 onwards the BCBC area would be devoid of a competent statutory Development Plan. It would also be contrary to TAN1, which advises that the identification of any shortfall in an authority's five-year land supply should trigger a LDP review to ensure that a sufficient land supply can be maintained.

Environmental Effects in the Absence of the LDP Review

- A.4.4 The Bridgend LDP Review Report (BCBC, 2018) makes clear that the absence of a competent statutory Development Plan for the BCBC area would be likely to be exploited by the development industry, not least due to the identified housing land supply shortfall. In these circumstances development is likely to come forward that is not in accordance with the existing LDP's regeneration-led strategy and there would be significant pressure to release greenfield sites in unsustainable locations. Both outcomes would be likely to result in a range of unacceptable significant adverse effects on the environmental topics prescribed within Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations, including:
- **Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could put pressure on biodiversity, including the loss and fragmentation of habitats, whilst increases in traffic and noise could disturb sensitive species;
 - **Population:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could result in a spatial mismatch between housing supply and demand for public service provision, economic opportunities and transport infrastructure. It could also result in the inability of public services and community infrastructure to meet identified population needs, including in relation to the demands of an ageing population;
 - **Health:** The absence of a competent and up to date LDP would restrict BCBC's ability to improve the physical and mental health of the population through spatial planning policies and interventions. If significant increases in physical activity and active travel are not achieved, health issues including obesity, inactivity and poor air quality will continue to affect the population of the BCBC area, causing increases in ill-health, exacerbating health inequalities and restricting life expectancy. The absence of the LDP Review would also prevent BCBC from fully implementing the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and in particular from discharging the public sector duty under Section 3 of the Act, as there would be no mechanism available to align BCBC's planning policy framework with

the objectives specified within the Bridgend Local Wellbeing Plan 2018-2023. Additionally, increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could lead to the loss of areas of open space, reducing opportunities for physical activity, with associated adverse health outcomes;

- **Soil:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could prevent contaminated land from being remediated and result in the irreversible loss of important soil resources (e.g. high quality peatland). In the absence of an up to date LDP spatial strategy, increased pressure for the development of new facilities, housing and employment generating uses could also lead to the loss of the best quality and locally important agricultural land;
- **Water:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could put pressure on water resources and adversely affect the quality of the water environment;
- **Air Quality & Climatic Factors:** Dependency on private cars to access employment and services could increase if development takes places in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy. Additionally, opportunities to pro-actively encourage transport modal shift to walking, cycling and public transport would be lost. In the absence of a major short term shift towards the use of electric vehicles, the resulting increase in traffic would increase fossil fuel combustion, carbon emissions and local atmospheric pollution, in particular greater release of particulate matter. This would act against wider policy efforts to decarbonise key economic sectors including transport mitigate climate change. It could also lead to worsening air quality and result in BCBC requiring to designate Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) to address areas of poor air quality;
- **Material Assets:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy would be likely to increase pressure and capacity constraints on a range of essential infrastructure. This could itself result in a range of environmental effects as well as restricting long term housing, economic and employment growth across the BCBC area. In short, without the LDP Review it is likely that a range of infrastructure required to meet identified needs across the BCBC area would not be delivered;
- **Cultural Heritage:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could add pressure to sensitive areas of historic and/or archaeological interest, as well as undermining the character of conservation areas; and,
- **Landscape:** Increased development pressure in unsustainable locations or contrary to the LDP strategy could have a significant negative impact on the landscape character of the BCBC area, especially if additional new development were to be concentrated within areas of high landscape value (e.g. within the existing 9 SLAs across the BCBC area).

A.4.5 In addition, in the absence of having a competent and up to date statutory Development Plan, BCBC's planning resources may need to be diverted away from development planning activities in pursuit of preparing a new LDP towards resisting undesirable 'planning by appeal' cases. It is therefore expedient for BCBC to undertake the LDP Review whilst the existing LDP remains in force, allowing time for a replacement LDP to be adopted before September 2021.

Use of the Full or Short Form LDP Review Procedure

A.4.6 In the event that the Short Form procedure was used instead of the Full Review procedure for this LDP Review, any resulting changes to the existing LDP would be limited in scope. This would prevent the LDP from fully taking account of the range of new Acts, policy frameworks, initiatives, evidence and spatial issues at national, regional and local levels which have emerged since September 2013. The resulting adverse environmental effects are likely to be similar to, albeit not as severe as, those listed above in relation to the potential absence of a competent statutory Development Plan for the BCBC area.

A.4.7 The LDP Review is therefore being undertaken in accordance with the 'Full Review' procedure to allow BCBC to prepare a comprehensive and up to date replacement LDP prior to September 2021.

Appendix B Review of Plans and Programmes

B.1 Introduction

B.1.1 In accordance with the SEA Regulations, this appendix provides a review of relevant qualifying plans, programmes and strategies of relevance to the LDP Review. The main purpose of this review is to identify relevant environmental protection objectives and policy requirements within the identified policy documents which should be taken account of within (or otherwise inform) the LDP Review and this associated SA process.

B.2 Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes

B.2.1 **Tables B2.1 – Table B.3** below provide a review of other plans and programmes of relevance to the LDP Review and the associated SA process. This review was originally provided in Appendix B of the Bridgend LDP Review SA Scoping Report and will be updated as required throughout the LDP Review process to take account of emerging policy developments and any additional relevant policy documents identified by the SEA Consultation Bodies. The review has already been updated to address the implications of:

- Planning Policy Wales (PPW) – 10th Edition, published by the Welsh Government in December 2018. This replaces the Draft PPW – 10th Edition and PPW – 9th Edition previously referred to within the Bridgend LDP Review SA Scoping Report;
- Draft National Development Framework (NDF), published by the Welsh Government in August 2019. This is open to consultation from the 7th of August until the 1st of November 2019; and,
- Additional policy documents identified by the SEA Consultation Bodies as requiring consideration.

B.2.2 **Table B2.1** below provides a high level review of other relevant plans and programmes at all spatial scales, with the exception of PPW – 10th Edition and other relevant national planning policies, advice and guidance. The implications of these for the LDP Review and the SA process are considered separately in **Tables B2.2** and **B2.3** respectively.

Table B2.1: Review of Other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
International				
Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	United Nations (1989) UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, United Nations (2016) Committee on the Rights of the Child Recommendations Report, United Nations (2016) Habitat III (Quinto), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (1998) The Aarhus Convention	<p>These documents provide an international framework for promoting sustainable development within all decision making. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Habitat III Directive focuses on sustainable urban development across all communities around the world at a localised level in the aim of achieving collective sustainability; and, The Aarhus convention implements the rights of the public with regards to the environment. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance which furthers the delivery of sustainable development and safeguards transparency in decision making. The LDP Review process itself must also be objective, transparent, evidence based and conducted fairly.	Applied as a whole, the SA Framework should provide a holistic suite of assessment criteria to determine the contribution of any replacement LDP to the delivery of sustainable development.
Human Health	World Health Organization (1999) Guidelines for Community Noise 1999, World Health Organisation (2004) Children's Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe	These documents provide an international framework which recognises the importance of the protection and improvement of human health.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance to support the protection and improvement of human health in line with international obligations.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and improvement of human health.
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	<p>Designated Sites:</p> <p>The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971), Biodiversity Strategy - Our Life Insurance, AEW (1995)</p> <p>Priority and other notable habitats:</p> <p>The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (the Bonn Convention), The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (the OSPAR Convention), UNESCO (1973) Convention</p>	<p>These documents provide an international framework to protect sites designated at the international level for reasons of biodiversity conservation and important species from harm. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rio Convention on Biodiversity is an international agreement on the protection of biological diversity, sustainable use and encourages sharing the commercial use of genetic resources. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the avoidance of effects on biodiversity when allocating sites for redevelopment activities.	The SA Framework must include objectives relating to the appropriate conservation, protection and enhancement of designated sites.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, United Nations (1992) The Rio Convention on Biodiversity,			
Soil & Land	United Nations (2001) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	This convention aims to reduce the production and use of persistent organic pollutants.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the objective of ensuring that all development activities restrict the use of these pollutants.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the restriction of Persistent Organic Pollutants.
Water	United Nations (1982) Convention on Law of the Sea,	This convention demonstrates the rights and responsibilities of nations for fair use of the world's oceans.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the objective of ensuring that all development activities adhere with the conventions guidelines.	The SA Framework should include objectives pertaining to the protection of coastal areas and the avoidance of negative effects on the sea caused by development.
Air	WHO Air Quality Guidelines, United Nations (1979) Geneva Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution	These guidelines provide a scientific assessment of the health impacts of Air Pollution and provides guidelines applicable worldwide for various pollutants.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for acceptable levels of Air Quality and proximity of communities to developments which may cause unacceptable levels of air quality.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to local air quality and associated health impacts.
Climatic Factors	Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change, The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations (2009) The Copenhagen Accord, United Nations (2010) Cancun Adaptation Framework, United Nations (2016) Paris Agreement,	<p>These documents provide an international framework which identifies the need for climate change mitigation and adaptation action. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Paris Agreement at COP 21 agreed to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions with the long-term goal of withholding a temperature 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the mitigation of climate change effects caused by development and meet the key requirements as outlined by the policies.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to energy use, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation within the BCBC area.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
		increase by no more than 2%. The agreement strengthens global climate change mitigation and adaptation.		
Material Assets	United Nations (1989) Basel Convention	This convention seeks to reduce the movements of hazardous waste between nations and the amounts/toxicity of waste generated.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the reduction in toxic waste generated.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.
Cultural Heritage	World Cities Culture Report 2015 – measures and cultural assets, UNESCO (1972) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, UNESCO (2001) Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage,	These documents provide an international framework to identify and protect cultural heritage assets. They aim to ensure the cultural heritage assets have a function in the community and are integrated into various planning programmes.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection, preservation and presentation of cultural heritage assets as set out in international policy.	The SAA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation, conservation, protection and enhancement of the historic environment.
Landscape	N/A			
Interrelated Effects	Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Communication COM (2005) 666: Taking Sustainable use of resources forward, United Nations (1992) The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, United Nations (2002) The World Summit on Sustainable Development	Commits the sustainable use of resources and promotes sustainable development.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the promotion of sustainable development.	The SA Framework should include guidance for achieving sustainable development goals.
European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks				
Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	Governance and Statistical Geographical Units: European Commission (2003) Public Sector Information Directive (PSI) 2003/98/EC,	These documents provide a European framework to further social cohesion, freedom of information, economic growth and inclusion.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for relevant socio-economic issues as outlined in the European Policies.	The SA Framework should include objectives to facilitate positive growth for the economy and improving social cohesion.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Demographics, Inequality, social exclusion and deprivation:</p> <p>European Commission (2013) Towards Social Investment for Growth and Cohesion 2014-2020</p> <p>European Commission (2010) Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth</p>			
Human Health	<p>Physical Health/lifestyle changes:</p> <p>Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC), European Commission (2002) Environmental Noise Directive (END) 2002/49/EC</p> <p>Health Infrastructure:</p> <p>European Commission (2007) Together for Health - A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013</p>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to reduce noise pollution and promote a strategic vision for improving health standards. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU Noise directive underpins overarching environmental policies such as monitoring noise pollution by drawing up strategic noise maps, holding consultations over noise exposure and addressing local issues through action plans. 	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the improvement of health and wellbeing, including in relation to reducing noise pollution.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives for acceptable noise and other safety levels for the protection of human health.</p>
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	<p>Designated Sites:</p> <p>EU Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC/ on the conservation of wild birds), EU Habitats Directive (EU Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (As amended by 97/62/EC, Council of Europe (1981) Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats - The Bern Convention, EU Biodiversity Strategy - Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011), European Commission (2004) European Commission (2008)</p> <p>Priority and other notable habitats:</p>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to protect sites designated at the European level for reasons of biodiversity conservation and important species from harm.</p>	<p>Any Replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection of biodiversity in accordance with European legislation & policy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess potential habitat loss, recreational impacts, water abstraction, pollution and disturbance effects from policies, proposals, advice and guidance contained within any replacement LDP resulting from the LDP Review.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Biodiversity Strategy - Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011),			
Soil & Land	<p>Geological & Ground Conditions:</p> <p>European Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection European Commission (2006), Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC</p>	These documents provide a European framework to promote the sustainable use of soil resources, soil restoration and the prevention of land degradation.	Any Replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the sustainable and efficient use of soil and land resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.
Water	<p>Flood Risks:</p> <p>EU Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC) EU Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC), European Commission (2006) Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC, European Commission (1991) The Urban Waste Water Directive 91/271/EEC,</p> <p>Marine Areas and Waterbodies:</p> <p>European Commission (1998) The Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC, European Commission (2006) The Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC, European Commission (2008) Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC, Environmental Quality Standards Directive 2008/105/EC, Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC</p>	These documents provide a European framework which seek to protect the quality of the water environment, including through ensuring safe levels for bathing and drinking water and by promoting sustainable urban drainage.	Any Replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for mitigating flood risk, protecting the drinking water supply and the protection of the community from unsafe water levels.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the quality of the water environment and water resources, as well as to manage flood risks.
Air	<p>Air Quality Management Areas and Poor Air Quality:</p> <p>Industrial Emissions Directive (Directive 2010/75/EU), EU Air Quality Directive</p>	These documents provide a European framework to protect and enhance air quality. A number of key measures include:	Any Replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to assessing health impacts

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>(Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe), European Commission (1991) The Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC, European Commission (2001) The Clean Air for Europe Programme (CAFÉ), European Commission (2005) EU Thematic Strategy on Air Quality, European Commission (2008) Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive 2008/50/EC and Air Quality Framework Fourth Daughter Directive 2004/107/EC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit values and alert thresholds for a number of air pollutants, including nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter; and, • Mandatory monitoring/reporting of air quality and the production of action plans where limits are exceeded. 	<p>for controlling and reducing levels of air pollution in accordance with European legislation.</p>	<p>and causes of poor air quality.</p>
Climatic Factors	<p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions: EU (2009) Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC), A Resource Efficient Europe, United Nations (1994), EU (2009) Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC,), European Commission (2001) National Emissions Ceiling Directive 2001/81/EC, European Commission (2007) The Integrated Climate and Energy Package, European Commission (2010) Energy 2020 - A Strategy for Competitive, Sustainable and Secure Energy, European Commission (2011) A Roadmap for Moving to a Competitive Low Carbon Economy in 2050, European Commission (2012) Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)</p> <p>Climate Change Impacts: European Council (2013) Seventh EU Environmental Action Plan (EAP) (2013-2020, European Commission (2013) Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, European Commission (2013) Seventh Environmental Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet',</p>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to respond to the global challenge of climate change. Primarily, the minimisation of future climate change through mitigation and the implementation of adaptation measures are key themes.</p> <p>Key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. The UK is required to source 15% of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020; and, • From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bioliquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50%. 	<p>Any Replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the avoidance of contributing factors of climate change.</p>	<p>The SEA Framework should include objectives relating to energy use, resource efficiency, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	European Commission (2014) 2030 Policy Framework for Climate and Energy, European Union (2005) Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)			
Material Assets	<p>Infrastructure: European Commission (2011) Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area, EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings)</p> <p>Waste Management: The Packaging Waste Directive, The Landfill Directive, EU Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC), Towards a Circular Economy: A Zero Waste Programme for Europe (2014), EU Directive on the Incineration of Wastes, EU Waste Oil Directive, EU Revised Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC), European Commission (1999) Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC).</p> <p>Natural Resources: European Commission (2002) Mineral Waste Directive 2006/21/EC.</p>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to promote the circular economy and manage waste responsibly.</p> <p>Key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refreshed recovery and recycling targets for all EU member states are set every 5 years; ▪ Reduction of biodegradable material sent to landfills by 35% of 1995 levels; ▪ By 2020, 50% of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households for re-use and recycling, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste; ▪ The UK is required to source 15% of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020; and, ▪ From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bioliquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50%. 	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the proper disposal of waste in line with European directives.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>Historic Assets: European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1992)</p>	<p>This document provides a European framework for the protection of designated cultural and archaeological heritage sites in accordance with European legislation.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the preservation and protection of cultural and archaeological</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to protection of heritage assets.</p>

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			heritage within the LDP boundary area.	
Landscape	European Landscape Convention (The Florence Convention, 2000)	This document provides a European framework to define and protect important landscapes which contribute to cultural and social heritage and quality of life.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the preservation of landscapes within the local area and should recognise the significance of landscapes during the creation of new policy.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts.
Interrelated Effects	European Spatial Development Perspective, EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment), EU Environmental Action Programme: Living Well, Within the Limits of Our Planet, European Sustainable Development Strategy 2001 (Renewed 2006, Reviewed 2009), European Commission (1999) European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (97/150/EC), European Commission (2009) Review of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy European Commission, European Union (2001) SEA Directive (2001/42/EC), European Union (2014) Environmental Impact Assessment Directive 2014/52/EU amending Directive 2011/92/EU, McKinsey Centre for Business and Environment (2015) Growth within: A Circular Economy Vision for a Competitive Europe	<p>These documents provide an overarching European framework to support the delivery of sustainable development, including through spatial planning systems. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The revised EIA Directive requires all member states to carry out mandatory EIAs of certain projects deemed likely to have a significant impact on the environment. 	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the promotion of sustainable development goals as set out by International Legislation and policy.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable development targets.
National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks				

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Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	<p>Governance and Statistical Geographical Units; The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013, The Plan for Growth (BIS, 2011), Equality Act 2010, Local Growth: Realising every Place's potential (BIS, 2010), HM Government (2013) Aviation Policy Framework</p> <p>Demographics, Inequality, social exclusion and deprivation;</p> <p>Equality Act 2010, Local Growth: Realising every Place's potential (BIS, 2010)</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level to promote strong, sustainable and balanced growth across all economies. They aim to encourage investment and create an equal opportunity environment.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the promotion of sustainable growth within the BCBC area for the benefit of its resident population.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include guidelines pertaining to achieving economic growth as designated by national policy.</p>
Human Health	<p>The Marmot Review, The Health and Social Care Act (2012), Child Obesity Plan (2016), Health Protection Agency (2007) Children's Environment and Health Action Plan, Health Protection Agency (2008) Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 - An update of the department of Health report 2001/2002, Health Protection Agency (2009) Health Strategy for the United Kingdom 2, Health and Safety Executive (2009) The Health and Safety of Great Britain: Be Part of the Solution, Sustainable Development Commission (2010) Sustainable Development: The Key to Tackling Health Inequalities</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level to reduce health inequalities and make improvements to public health while promoting active lifestyles – encouraging a sustainable approach to health and lifestyles</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for access to good quality health services as set out in International and European legislation.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to tackling health issues and creating adequate health and safety guidelines.</p>
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	<p>Designated Sites:</p> <p>The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (JNCC, 2012), The Natural Environment White Paper (DEFRA, 2012), Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), 25 Year Environment Plan (UK Government, 2018), Conserving Biodiversity the UK Approach 2007, Defra, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level to provide protection for protected species and habitats. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The UK National Ecosystem Assessment provides analysis as to the benefits of the UKs natural environment towards society and continued economic prosperity. 	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for protection of protected habitats and species, including any special protection areas.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to national policy on the protection of Biodiversity, flora and fauna.</p>

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	<p>Government (2008), HM Government, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, HM Government (1990) Environmental Protection Act, HM Government (2010) Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Defra (2012) UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (2010), UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011) UK National Ecosystem Assessment: Understanding Nature's Value to Society</p> <p>Priority and other notable habitats:</p> <p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) and amendments (2012)), The Protection of Badgers Act 1992, The Invasive and Non-Native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain</p>			
Soil & Land	<p>Guiding Principles for Land Contamination, HM Government (1986) Agriculture Act (with numerous revisions) 1986</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level to identify and remediate contaminated land, as well as regarding the management of agricultural land.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection of agricultural assets and land contamination policies.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.</p>
Water	<p>Flood Risks:</p> <p>The Pitt Review: Learning Lessons from the 2007 Floods (2008), Flood and Water</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding flood risk management and</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals,</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to marine guidelines for</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Management Act (2010), HM Government (2009) Flood Risk Regulations,</p> <p>Waterbodies:</p> <p>Defra (2005) Safeguarding Sea Life, Defra (2007) Fisheries 2027: A long-term vision for sustainable fisheries, Defra (2009) Our Seas – a Shared Resource: High Level Marine Objectives, Defra (2010) Adapting to Coastal Change: Developing a Policy Framework, Defra (2012) Marine Strategy Part 1: UK Initial Assessment and Good Environmental Status, DECC (2010) Marine Energy Action Plan, Department for Transport (2007) Ports Policy Review Interim Report, Department for Transport (2011) National Policy Statement for Ports, Environment Agency (2005) Cleaner Coasts, Healthier Seas: EA Marine Strategy, Environment Agency (2013) Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice (GP3), HM Government (2003) The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017, HM Government (2007) Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended 2010), HM Government (2009) The Marine and Coastal Access Act, HM Government (2010) Marine Strategy Framework Directive - putting in place the legal framework for implementation, HMG, NI Executive, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government (2011) UK Marine Policy Statement, Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities Bylaws (various), Natural England and JNCC (2011) Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) Project, NERC (2010) Marine Environmental Mapping</p>	<p>the protection of water and coastal environments.</p>	<p>advice and guidance relating to coastal protection and the management of flood risks from all sources within the BCBC area.</p>	<p>cleaner oceans and provide flood risk mitigation.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Programme (MAREMAP), UK Marine Monitoring and Assessment Strategy (2010) Charting Progress 2: The State of UK Seas, Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.			
Air	The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010) as amended, Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, UK's Air Quality Action Plan (Defra, revised January 2016), The Environment Act (1995), Defra (2010) Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate, Defra (2011) Air Quality Plans for the Achievement of EU Air Quality Limit Values for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) in the UK: List of UK and National Measures	These documents provide a framework at the UK level to implement objectives for the reduction of air pollution.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection of good air quality in the BCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives pertaining to the protection and enhancement of local air quality and the minimisation of air pollution.
Climatic Factors	<p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions:</p> <p>Building a Low-Carbon Economy - the UK's Contribution to Tackling Climate, DECC (2009) UK Ports for the Offshore Wind Industry: Time to Act, DECC (2011) Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future,, DECC (2009) Framework for the Development of Clean Coal, DECC (2011) National Policy Statements for Energy Infrastructure, DECC (2011) UK Renewable Energy Roadmap, DECC (2014) UK National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, HM Government (1998) Petroleum Act, , HM Government (2008) The Energy Act, HM Government (2015) Ozone-Depleting Substances Regulations 2015.</p> <p>Climate Change Impacts:</p> <p>The Carbon Plan (DECC, 2011), Committee on Climate Change (2008)</p>	These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the need to mitigate and adapt to climate change. In particular, the Climate Change Act 2008 sets a legally binding target of reducing the UK's GHG emissions by 80% by 2050 compared with 1990 and requires a programme of rolling carbon budgets to be set to achieve this.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance to support climate change mitigation, the decarbonisation of key economic sectors, and climate change adaptation.	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to renewable energy use, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation.</p> <p>The SA Framework should also include objectives relating to climate change adaptation and the resilience of environmental assets within the BCBC area.</p>

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	Environment Agency (2010) Managing the Environment in a Changing Climate, , HM Government (2006) The Stern Review: The Economics of Climate Change, HM Government (2008) Climate Change Act 2008HM Government (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment			
Material Assets	<p>Land Use:</p> <p>The National Infrastructure Plan (2011), HM Treasury (2014) National Infrastructure Plan as updated by National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 0 2021.</p> <p>Waste Management;</p> <p>Reducing and Managing Waste Policy (DEFRA, 2013, Waste Incineration (England and Wales) Regulations 2002, The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2016, The Waste Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations SI 2010/1155 amending The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) (Waste Management Licensing) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006, The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 (England and Wales), The Waste Regulations 2011 (England and Wales), Landfill Regulations 2002 (England and Wales, amended 2005), Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amended), National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG, 2014), Defra (2012) National Policy Statement for Waste Water, HM Government (1995)</p> <p>Utilities Infrastructure:</p> <p>Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy (DECC, 2007), The UK</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding infrastructure development, environmental permitting, waste management and energy generation.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the efficient use of material assets, the deployment of renewable and low carbon energy generation sources and sustainable waste management within the BCBC area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	Renewable Energy Strategy (HM Government, 2009), Environment Act 1995			
Cultural Heritage	<p>Historic Assets:</p> <p>The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, Protection of Military Remains Act 1986, The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, HM Government (1996) The Treasure Act 1996, HM Government (1973) The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973.</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the protection and conservation of cultural and heritage assets, including listed buildings, ancient monuments and archaeological resources.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection and promotion of cultural and heritage assets in the BCBC area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection, enhancement, conservation and preservation of heritage assets.</p>
Landscape	<p>Visual Amenity:</p> <p>Hedgerow Regulations 1997, Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), HM Government (1949) National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, HM Government (1967) Forestry Act 1967, HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, HM Government (2006) Commons Act 2006</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the protection of, countryside and rural communities including rights of way and protection of forests. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Environment and Rural Communities Act makes specific reference to the conservation of biodiversity and provides greater authority for local authorities in such matters – however this has now been superseded and is contained within the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. 	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection of landscapes and hedgerows; including protected areas within the BCBC area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts.</p>
Interrelated Effects	<p>The UK Sustainable Development Strategy (HM Government, 2005), Defra (2011) Mainstreaming Sustainable Development, Department for Transport (2008) Delivering a Sustainable Transport System, HM Government (1990) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, HM Government (2000) Transport Act 2000, HM Government (2006)</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level to promote sustainable development and sustainable transport initiatives.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the promotion of sustainable development in the BCBC area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable development targets.</p>

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	<p>Government of Wales Act 2006, HM Government (2017) The Wales Act, Royal Town Planning Institute (2017) Digital Economy and Town Planning, Sustainable Development Commission (2005) One Future – Different Paths. Shared Framework for Sustainable Development</p>			
<p>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</p>				
<p>Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)</p>	<p>Governance and Statistical Geographical Units:</p> <p>Welsh Assembly Government (2007) One Wales – A Progressive Agenda for the Government of Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Farming, Food and Countryside: Building a Secure future – A New Strategy for Farming, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Living Well Living Independent Lives, Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Economic Renewal: A New Direction, Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Food for Wales, Food from Wales 2010:2020, Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Fulfilled Lives, Supportive Communities, Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Sustainable Social Services for Wales: A Framework for Action, Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Green Growth Wales: Investing in the Future.</p> <p>Demographics:</p> <p>The Strategy for Older People in Wales: Living Longer, Ageing Well (2013-2023 (Welsh Assembly Government), Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales)</p>	<p>These policies are informed by International, European and UK policies and broadly focus on progressive agendas for increasing economic growth and enhancing social wellbeing in Wales. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Strategy for Older People in Wales aims to enhance the quality of living and establish an age-friendly framework due to the forecasted elderly population increase; ▪ The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 alongside other associated Welsh national assembly legislation provides the baseline for the Welsh Housing Market and supply within the BCBC area; ▪ Welsh Assembly Government Rights of Children and Young Persons measure aims to ensure and enhance the quality of living for all younger people and establish a safe and educational environment for growing up in Wales; and, ▪ The Welsh Assembly Government (2017): Prosperity for All legislation aims to ensure the equal distribution 	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to relevant socio-economic and population issues within the BCBC area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the creation of acceptable policies for the benefit of the population. The quality of social services, job provision, equality legislation and economic growth targets should be considered in a holistic manner.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Measure 2011, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) The Strategy for Older People in Wales 2013-2023, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Framework for Action on Independent Living, Welsh Assembly Government (2014) Declaration of Rights for Older People, Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Child Poverty Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Early Years Outcomes Framework, Welsh Assembly Government Population, Household Projections (2017) Welsh Assembly Government and Welsh Government, Supporting People programme (2019).</p> <p>Housing; Housing (Wales) Act, 2014, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales and Welsh Government, Social house building draft strategy (2019).</p> <p>Educational Attainment/Qualifications:</p> <p>Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Welsh Medium Education Strategy 2010, The Additional Learning Needs (Wales) Bill</p> <p>Community Infrastructure:</p> <p>Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, Welsh Government Future Trends Report (2017), Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Getting on Together - a Community Cohesion Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2006) Play Policy Implementation Plan, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Partnership for Growth: The Welsh</p>	<p>of economic growth across all Welsh Regions which is of significance to Bridgend's own economic growth strategy and future prosperity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Social house building draft strategy (2019) sets out the plan to build more homes better and faster using off-site manufacturing. ▪ The Supporting People programme (2019) policy aims to help and support vulnerable people to live independently. 		

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	<p>Assembly Government Strategy for Tourism 2013 – 2020, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Vibrant and Viable Places New Regeneration Framework, Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Volunteering Policy, Supporting Communities, Changing Lives, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Social Services: The national outcomes framework for people who need care and support and carers who need support.</p> <p>Inequality, social exclusion and deprivation:</p> <p>Growth and Competitiveness Commission (2016, Welsh Government Valleys Task Force Our Valleys, Our Future (July 2017), Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Strategic Equalities Plan, Welsh Assembly Government (2017) Prosperity for All: The National Strategy, Welsh Assembly Government 2015/16 Review of evidence of inequalities in Wales.</p>			
Human Health	<p>Physical Health/Lifestyle Choices:</p> <p>Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, The Active Travel (Wales) Act (2015), Children’s Commissioners for Wales (2016) Annual Report 15-16, Welsh Assembly Government (2006) Climbing Higher – A Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) A Noise Action Plan for Wales 2013-2018.</p> <p>Mental Health and Wellbeing:</p> <p>Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Together for Mental Health: A</p>	<p>These documents provide a holistic framework at the Welsh level to improve the physical and mental health of the population.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for key health provisions and targets within the BCBC area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to adequate health provisions for all communities regardless of location.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Strategy for Mental Health and Wellbeing in Wales.</p> <p>Health Infrastructure:</p> <p>Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, Public Health (Wales) Act 2017, NHS Wales (2011) Together for Health, Public Health Wales (2015) A Healthier, Happier and Fairer Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2008) Designed to Add Value - a third dimension for One Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Rural Health Plan, Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Setting the Direction: Primary & Community Services Strategic Delivery Programme, Welsh Assembly Government/ NHS (2016) Measuring the health and well-being of a nation: Public Health Outcomes Framework for Wales. Welsh Government, A Healthier Wales: our Plan for Health and Social Care (2018).</p>			
<p>Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna</p>	<p>Designated Sites:</p> <p>Environment (Wales) Act (2016), Welsh Assembly Government (2015) The Nature Recovery Plan for Wales – Setting the course for 2020 and beyond, Technical Advice Note (TAN) 5, Nature Conservation and Planning (2009).</p> <p>Priority and other notable habitats:</p> <p>Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (Wales) Regulations 2009, Wales Biodiversity Partnership (2010) Wales Biodiversity Framework, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Woodlands for Wales Strategy.</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level to protect and enhance biodiversity interests, including designated sites and important species. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Welsh environmental and biodiversity related legislation is greatly relevant to the BCBC due to the presence of multiple conservation and natural areas within the Bridgend Valley; and, ▪ The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 sets out specific duties for BCBC, as a public body, to seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity. 	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection of biodiversity, flora and fauna within the BCBC area. The</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation, protection and conservation efforts of biodiversity levels.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
Soil & Land	<p>Environment (Wales) Act (2016), Joint Nature Conservation Committee (ongoing) Geological Conservation Review, Welsh Assembly (2012) Contaminated Land (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012, The Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Wales) Regulations, Welsh Government, Code of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Water, Soil and Air for Wales (2011).</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the avoidance and remediation of contaminated land and the creation of a geological profile of Wales. The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 is the main piece of national policy with regards to conserving and enhancing the natural environment of Wales.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection of soil resources, the remediation of contaminated land and to prioritise the redevelopment of brownfield land.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.</p>
Water	<p>Waterbodies: Environment (Wales) Act, 2016, Natural Resources Wales (2015) Welsh Coastal Tourism Strategy (Welsh Assembly Government, 2008), Coastal Access Improvement Programme (Welsh Assembly Government, 2007), Making the Most of Wales' Coast: The Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Wales (Welsh Assembly Government, 2008), Wales Fisheries Strategy (Welsh Assembly Government, 2011) Strategic Policy Position on Water (Welsh Assembly Government, 2011) Marine Renewable Energy Strategic Framework, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Wales Marine and Fisheries Strategic Action Plan Welsh Assembly Government (2015) The Welsh National Marine Plan – Initial Draft, Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Wales Marine Evidence Report, The Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Wales) Regulations, The Water Resources Management Plan (Wales) Directions (2016), The Welsh Government Guiding Principles or Developing Water Resources Management</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the management of coastal and river areas, marine renewable energies, surface water management and coastal tourism. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waterbodies within the Bridgend area which are affected by Welsh National policy ▪ In terms of flood risk, the south coastline 	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to coastal erosion, flood risks, the protection of water resources and the protection of water quality.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the quality of the water environment and water resources, as well as to manage flood risks.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Plans (WRMP's) for 2020 (2016), Shoreline Management Plans (NRW).</p> <p>Flood Risks:</p> <p>Environment Agency (2015) The Severn River Basin Management Plan, Natural Resources Wales (2015) Dee River Basin Management Plan, Countryside Council for Wales (now Natural Resources Wales) (2015) National Seascape Assessment for Wales, Interim Marine Aggregates Dredging Policy (Welsh Assembly Government, 2007), Welsh Assembly Government (2013) National Flood and Coastal Erosion Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Water Strategy for Wales, Welsh Water (2008) Surface Water Management Strategy, Welsh Water (2014).</p>			
Air	<p>Air Quality Management Areas and Poor Air Quality:</p> <p>Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations (2010), Welsh Government, Clean Air Zone Framework for Wales (2018) and Welsh Government, Low carbon delivery plan (2019).</p>	<p>This document provides a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection and improvement of air quality in accordance with limits set within European legislative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Low carbon delivery plan (2019) sets out national policy and strategy for cutting emissions and support the growth of a low carbon economy. 	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for appropriate levels of local air quality management within the BCBC area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality and air pollution controls, as well as provide acceptable air quality levels for health purposes.</p>
Climatic Factors	<p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions:</p> <p>Low Carbon Revolution – the Welsh Assembly Government Energy Policy Statement, Environment Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2010), Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Energy Wales: A Low Carbon Transition, Welsh Assembly Government (2014) Energy Wales: A Low Carbon</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level to respond to the need to mitigation and adapt to climate change. The framework focuses on seeking to decarbonise key economic sectors, encouraging low carbon energy generation and enhancing the reliance of the natural environment. In particular:</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the prevention of environmental effects caused by local redevelopment and the pursuit of renewable energies where possible.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to renewable energy use, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation within the BCBC area.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Transition Delivery Plan, Welsh Government, Low carbon delivery plan (2019), Welsh Government, Energy Wales: a low carbon transition (2019) and, Welsh Government, Low carbon living (Smart Living): annual review (2019).</p> <p>Climate Change Impacts:</p> <p>Environment (Wales) Act, 2016, Guidance (CL-03-16 Climate Change Allowances for Planning Purposes, Welsh Assembly Government, Committee on Climate Change (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report, Summary for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2006) Climate Change Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2010), Capturing the Potential: A Green Jobs Strategy for Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2010), Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Policy Statement: Preparing for a Changing Climate, Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Preparing Wales for Climate Change: Adaptation Delivery Plan, Welsh Assembly Government (2016).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Environment (Wales) Act, 2016, Committee on Climate Change (2017) aims to set out the rules and guidelines for Wales and local authorities to mitigate the increasing threat of climate change through a programme for decarbonisation and helping Wales to reduce its carbon emissions; and, ▪ The Preparing Wales for Climate Change: Adaptation Delivery Plan aims to set out the guidelines for climate change adaptation across Wales, building Welsh and local authorities preparedness and resilience in the face of future climate change related events such as coastal flooding and severe storms. ▪ The Energy Wales: a low carbon transition (2019) policy sets out what the government intends to do to become a low carbon, energy efficient nation. ▪ The Low carbon living (Smart Living): annual review 2018-19 sets out a review of the 20 national low carbon demonstrator projects. 		
Material Assets	<p>Transport Infrastructure:</p> <p>Welsh Assembly Government (2008) One Wales: Connecting the Nation, Welsh Assembly Government (2008) Wales Transport Strategy, Public Transport (Wales) Bill (2019), Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Wales Infrastructure Investment Plan, Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Active Travel (Wales)</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding utilities and waste management infrastructure, the protection of natural resources, infrastructure development strategies and investment plans, and transport strategies and policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Public Transport (Wales) Bill (2019) sets out to improve the delivery of bus services in Wales 	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the enhancement and protection of material assets within the BCBC area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to waste regulations, protection of natural resources, resource management and green growth.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Act, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Active Travel Action Plan for Wales and Welsh Government, Low carbon delivery plan (2019).</p> <p>Utilities Infrastructure:</p> <p>Powering the Welsh Economy, Sustainable Development Commission (2009) Low Carbon Wales, Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Green Growth Wales: Local Energy, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Energy Efficiency in Wales: A Strategy for the Next 10 years 2016-2026, Welsh Assembly Government (2017) Natural Resources Policy.</p> <p>Waste Management:</p> <p>HM Government (2010) Waste (Wales) Measure 2010, Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Towards Zero Waste One Wales: One Planet, The Overarching Waste Strategy Document for Wales, Welsh Government, Towards zero waste: our waste strategy (2019), Welsh Government, Towards zero waste: food manufacture, service and retail sector plan (2019) and Welsh Government, The waste prevention programme for Wales (2019).</p> <p>Natural Resources:</p> <p>Natural Resources Wales (2015) LIFE Natura 2000 Programme for Wales Natural Resources Wales (2016) State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR), Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Sustaining a Living Wales: A Green Paper on a New Approach to Natural Resource Management in Wales.</p>	<p>which should be accessible, affordable and link up communities across Wales.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Towards zero waste: our waste strategy sets out the long term aims for resource efficiency and waste management. ▪ The Towards zero waste: food manufacture, service and retail sector plan sets out the plan to encourage organisations in the food and drink sector to reduce and recycle food waste and packaging. ▪ The waste prevention programme for Wales sets out the plan to help businesses and householders reduce waste. 		

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
Cultural Heritage	<p>Historic Assets: Environment (Wales) Act 2016, Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016, Welsh Assembly Government (2017) Light Springs through the Dark: A vision for culture in Wales (2016), Welsh Assembly Government (2017) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017),</p> <p>Welsh Language: Valuing the Welsh Historic Environment Welsh Assembly Government (2010), Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers, Welsh Assembly Government and Welsh Government, Welsh language in healthcare (More than just words): action plan 2019-2020 (2019).</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection of cultural heritage; including heritage assets and the use of the Welsh language.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Welsh language in healthcare (More than just words): action plan 2019 to 2020 (2019) sets out what the government will do to strengthen and develop and Welsh language services in health and social care. 	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection, preservation and presentation of cultural heritage and where possible, the inclusion of the Welsh language wherever relevant in the BCBC area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objections relating to the protection of cultural heritage assets.</p>
Landscape	<p>Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest, Welsh Assembly Government (ongoing) LANDMAP Programme, Welsh Government, Future Landscapes: Delivering for Wales (2017). Environment (Wales) Act 2016, TAN 12: Design (Welsh Assembly Government).</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection and mapping of natural resources, protected and important landscapes of historic interest. In particular, these documents identify the need to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Take into account valued landscapes in Wales (Designated, Historic, SLA, Heritage Coast) and where it is appropriate, develop locally specific policies which will contribute to their conservation and enhancement; ▪ Consider the physical risks to landscape features and character as a result of housing developments; and, 	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the preservation of protected landscapes and natural resources within the BCBC area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply landscape/townscape character analysis and landscape design principles. 		
Interrelated Effects	<p>Environment (Wales) Act, 2016, Planning (Wales) Act 2015, Welsh Assembly Government (2008) People, Places, Future – The Wales Spatial Plan, Welsh Assembly Government (2009) One Wales: One Planet, A New Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (2018), Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Rural Development Plan for Wales (2014-2020), Welsh Assembly Government (2012) City Regions Final Report, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Planning Policy Wales – Edition 9, Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Welsh Assembly Government Programme for Government, Taking Wales Forward 2016-2021, Welsh Assembly Government: Wales We Want National Conversation, Reforming Local Government: Resilient and Renewed – Welsh Assembly Government Whitepaper (January 2017)</p>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding sustainable urban and rural development, city regional development and spatial planning.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for adhering to sustainable development guidelines where possible within the BCBC area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable development targets.</p>
Regional				
Interrelated effects	<p>Cardiff Capital Region City Deal (2017), Emerging Cardiff City Region (South East Wales) Strategic Development Plan</p>	<p>The Cardiff Capital Region City Deal is a 20 year / £1.28 billion investment programme which aims to achieve a 5% uplift in the Region's GVA by delivering a range of programmes which will increase connectivity, improve physical and digital infrastructure, as well as regional business governance. Over its lifetime, local partners expect the City Deal to deliver up to 25,000 new jobs and leverage an additional £4 billion of private sector investment by 2036. It has 6 Objectives:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Connecting the Cardiff Capital Region; 	<p>The preparation of any replacement LDP will need to be closely aligned with the preparation of the Cardiff Capital Region SDP to ensure that once adopted, both documents provide a coherent framework for effectively and efficiently addressing relevant planning issues.</p>	<p>A separate SA/SEA process will need to be undertaken for the emerging Cardiff Capital Region SDP once the lead Responsible Authority for the preparation of this plan has been determined. As with this LDP Review, SA/SEA Scoping will be needed to set an assessment framework prior to the development of</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
		<p>2. Investing in innovation and the digital network;</p> <p>3. Developing a skilled workforce and tackling unemployment;</p> <p>4. Supporting enterprise and business growth;</p> <p>5. Housing development and regeneration; and</p> <p>6. Developing greater city-region governance across the Cardiff Capital Region.</p> <p>At the time of writing, local planning authorities have been invited to consider the development of Strategic Development Plans in addition to their own LDP reviews currently being undertaken. 3 SPDs are proposed to cover North Wales, Mid and West Wales and South East Wales (i.e. the Cardiff City Region, including the BCBC area).</p>		<p>substantive SPD components.</p> <p>The Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework (Appendix C) should be kept under review and tested for compatibility against any new SA Framework that may be developed to support the preparation of the Cardiff Capital Region SPD.</p>
<p>Local (BCBC & Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher-level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</p>				
<p>Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)</p>	<p>Bridgend Band B School Modernisation Programme (BCBC, 2017). Bridgend Public Services Board Well-Being Plan (2018-2023), Bridgend Band B School Modernisation Programme, Aging Well in Bridgend Plan, Bridgend Public Services Board Assessment of Local Well-being April 2017, Bridgend County Borough Community Strategy, Bridgend CBC Corporate Improvement Plan “Pulling Together – Pushing for Improvement”, Bridgend Local Housing Strategy 2004, Bridgend CB Sustainable Economic Regeneration Strategy and Action Plan, Bridgend LEA Draft Single Education Plan 2006-2008, Bridgend County Borough</p>	<p>Local policies regarding socio-economic issues broadly address the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving quality of life for all • Protecting and enhancing the environment • Increasing prosperity • Delivering safer and more inclusive communities • Achieving a healthier County Borough • Ensure good quality housing 	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the wellbeing and the prosperity for the community in the BCBC area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the creation of acceptable policies for the benefit of the population. The quality of social services, job provision, equality legislation and economic growth targets should be considered in a holistic manner.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Tourism Strategy, A Revised Tourism Strategy for South East Wales (Capital Regional Tourism) 2003, Bridgend Community Safety Partnership Crime and Disorder Strategy, Bridgend Young People's Partnership Strategy</p>	<p>The Bridgend Wellbeing Assessment (2017) summarises the challenges to Economic, Environmental and Social Wellbeing affecting residents of the BCBC area, as required under the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Informed by the Wellbeing Assessment, the Bridgend Public Services Board Well-Being Plan (2018-2023) identifies policy changes and actions to improve the health and wellbeing of the population within the BCBC area;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A work plan to inform the improvement of information sharing and support services for children in the first 1000 days of life. • The strengthening and expansion of community infrastructure in the BCBC area. • The implementation of additional policy to create safe, confident communities and tackle crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. • Work to promote community cohesion and workplace cultures. <p>Promoting the upskilling of the workforce to reduce economic inequality.</p>		
Human Health	<p>Bridgend Health, Social Care & Wellbeing Strategy, Bridgend Local Health Board Primary Care Estates Strategy, Bridgend Public Services Board Well-Being Plan (2018-2023), Bridgend Public Services Board Assessment of Local Well-being April 2017</p>	<p>The health policies relevant to BCBC address issues encompassing social inclusion, lifestyle and health and social care. The aim of the Bridgend LHB's primary care estate strategy is to provide health solutions for the local community.</p> <p>The Bridgend Wellbeing Assessment summarises the challenges to Economic, Environmental and Social Wellbeing for</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to healthcare targets set by BCBC in their LDP area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to tackling health issues and creating adequate health and safety guidelines.</p>

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
		<p>residents in the Bridgend area in accordance with the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Informed by the Wellbeing Assessment, the Bridgend Public Services Board Well-Being Plan (2018-2023) sets key health objectives including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The improvement of health information and facilities for teenage parents and their families. • Use lessons learned from the Policing Vulnerability Early Intervention and Prevention Project to support vulnerable children and young people. <p>The creation of co-ordinated health and wellbeing activities to improve the health of the Bridgend County Workforce and their families.</p>		
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Bridgend Nature Recovery Plan / Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2014)	This local biodiversity action plan aims to map/quantify biodiversity and identify its importance for the BCBC area.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance to protect and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna within the BCBC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to conservation, protection and enhancement of biodiversity interests.
Soil & Land	N/A			
Water	Bridgend Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP)	The FRMP identifies a number of locations within Bridgend that are likely to be highlighted in a future review of Flood Risk Areas.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to coastal erosion, flood risks, the	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the quality of the water environment and water

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
			protection of water resources and the protection of water quality.	resources, as well as to manage flood risks.
Air	N/A			
Climatic Factors	Bridgend County Borough Council Declaration on Climate Change and Energy Efficiency	<p>This declaration recognises the challenges brought by climate change and commits BCBC to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> work with the national assembly and central government to deliver the UK climate change programme in Wales and consider climate change issues within community strategies. Make a public declaration to deliver significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy efficiency in council offices and homes and increase the use of green energy from renewable resources. <p>Monitor the progress of our plan against the actions needed and publish the results.</p>	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation. In particular, the LDP Review should plan for upgraded and new infrastructure to support the decarbonisation of key economic sectors within the BCBC area. The replacement LDP should therefore include a policy framework to support the deployment of renewable energy technologies and heat networks in appropriate locations.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
Material Assets	Bridgend Local Transport Plan, Bridgend Local Transport Plan and subsequent Annual Progress Reports, Regional Waste Plan for the South West Wales Region, Bridgend Public Services Board Well-Being Plan (2018-2023), Bridgend Public Services Board Assessment of Local Well-being April 2017	<p>These policies provide guidance for road traffic reduction, road safety, public transport, parking, managing the transportation network and; cycling and walking.</p> <p>The regional waste plan policy aims to provide a land use planning framework at the regional level. Each Local Planning Authority (LPA) shall develop which service best suits their needs and manage their own waste.</p> <p>The Bridgend Wellbeing Assessment summarises the challenges to Economic, Environmental and Social Wellbeing for</p>	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the reasoned provision of transport.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the growth of material assets.

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
		<p>residents in the Bridgend area in accordance with the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Informed by the Wellbeing Assessment, the Bridgend Public Services Board Well-Being Plan (2018-2023) identifies strategic policy measures to improve wellbeing, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building upon the existing evidence base (Bridgend Nature Recovery Plan) to improve quality and access to open space; and, <p>Encouraging community involvement within the management of open spaces through the Green Flag scheme.</p>		
Cultural Heritage	<p>Bridgend Public Services Board Well-Being Plan (2018-2023), Bridgend Public Services Board Assessment of Local Well-being April 2017, Bridgend Borough Council Welsh Language Strategy (2016)</p>	<p>The Bridgend Borough Council Five Year Welsh Language Strategy (2016) describes how BCBC will aim to raise the profile of the Welsh language and culture with its residents and employees.</p> <p>The Bridgend Wellbeing Assessment summarises the challenges to Economic, Environmental and Social Wellbeing for residents in the Bridgend area in accordance with the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Informed by the Wellbeing Assessment, the Bridgend Public Services Board Well-Being Plan (2018-2023) identifies strategic policy measures to improve wellbeing, including;</p> <p>Work to maximise the benefit of residents of BCBC from cultural, built and natural assets understanding welsh heritage by mapping sites and buildings, promoting the use of the welsh language and promote awareness of the benefits of these assets.</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the preservation and promotion of the welsh language and promote the economic, environmental and social wellbeing of the BCBC area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation of cultural heritage assets.</p>
Landscape	N/A			

SEA Topic	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for Bridgend LDP Review	Implications for SA
Interrelated Effects	Bridgend Public Services Board Well-Being Plan (2018-2023), Bridgend Public Services Board Assessment of Local Well-being April 2017,	As noted above, these documents identify a wideranging set of socio-economic and wellbeing challenges affecting residents within the BCBC area and identify wellbeing objectives and associated measures to address these.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP must respond to the locally identified wellbeing objectives and demonstrate compliance with the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to all aspects of health and wellbeing, including each of the wellbeing objectives defined within the Bridgend Wellbeing Plan 2018 – 2023.

B.3 Review of National Planning Policy Requirements

- B.3.1 **Table B2.2** below presents a high-level review of Welsh national policy requirements for development planning, as set out in PPW – 10th Edition (Welsh Government, December 2018) and the Draft National Development Framework (Welsh Government, August 2019). This identifies the key policy requirements which need to be taken account of within the LDP Review and the associated SA process. Major policy changes between PPW – 10th Edition and the previous PPW – 9th Edition (November 2016) in relation to new or replacement LDPs are also identified.

Table B2.2: Review of National Planning Policy Requirements

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
Population (including relevant demographic and socioeconomic issues)	<p>Overview of Purpose/Objectives</p> <p>PPW: Provisions relating to population and socio-economic issues and development planning are set out within Chapters 2, 4 and 5. Placemaking is a significant focus of PPW 10 with the aim of embedding wider resilience into planning decisions and bringing social, economic, environmental and cultural benefits. In overall terms, PPW – 10th Edition seeks to deliver sustainable development through the planning system, including in terms of meeting identified needs and improving social, economic and environmental wellbeing.</p> <p>NDF: Provisions relating to population and socio-economic issues and development planning are set out within the outcomes and spatial strategy chapters of the document. Tackling socioeconomic issues is a significant focus of NDF with the aim of embedding economic resilience in rural communities (e.g. attracting and retaining people) and improving quality of life in urban settlements. Social and cultural benefits are noted through increasing the number of Welsh Language speakers. In overall terms, addressing economic and social issues is a significant aspect of the 11 outcomes and is noted in the subsequent policies.</p>	<p>A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements in the context of local circumstances; in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the principles of sustainable development including demonstrating an appropriate consideration to the ‘five ways of working’ and an improvement in the delivery of all four aspects of wellbeing: social, economic, environmental and cultural; and The provision of suitable types of housing according to need without adversely impacting upon strategic objectives. 	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives including economic competitiveness and growth, employment provision, social wellbeing, brownfield land redevelopment, housing, employment and open space. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with the PPW (10th Edition) or Draft NDF (2019).</p>
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements</p> <p>PPW: 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to: Spatial Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt a placemaking approach to plan making, planning policy and decision making and encourage sustainable development; Co-ordinate development with infrastructure provision; 		

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure site allocations comply with relevant national planning policies; ▪ Include criteria-based policies to deal with development not specifically allocated in the development plan and help respond to unexpected change; ▪ Include criteria-based policy against which proposals coming forward on unallocated sites can be assessed; and ▪ Include policies which deal flexibly with changes to existing buildings. <p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New sequential search methodology for identifying housing sites (PPW paras 3.37 – 3.39); ▪ Set out locally determined target for the delivery of small sites; ▪ Requirement to consider de-allocation and re-proposing of under-used and underperforming sites, including to form part of housing land supply where appropriate; ▪ The preparation of LDPs must ensure that Sufficient land is available or will become available to provide a 5-year supply of land for housing; ▪ Consider the availability of previously developed sites and empty or underused buildings and their suitability for housing use; ▪ Consider the location of potential housing sites and their accessibility to jobs, shops and services by modes other than the car, and the potential for improving such accessibility; ▪ Consider the capacity of existing and potential infrastructure, including public transport, water and sewerage, other utilities and social infrastructure (such as schools and hospitals), to absorb further development, and the cost of adding further infrastructure; 		

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider the compatibility of housing with neighbouring established land uses which might be adversely affected by encroaching residential development; ▪ Include an authority wide target for affordable housing based in the LHMA and identify the expected contributions that policy approaches identified in the LDP will make to meeting this target; ▪ Include site thresholds or a combination of thresholds and site-specific targets including the correct proportion of affordable housing; ▪ Be supported by an assessment of the accommodation needs at Gypsy/traveller sites; ▪ Quantify the housing requirement (both market and affordable housing); ▪ Set an affordable housing target; ▪ Set out a settlement strategy; ▪ Allocate housing land on the basis of the search sequence specified in 3.37-3.39 and the within PPW (2018); ▪ Include clear policy criteria against which applications for development of unallocated sites will be considered; ▪ Specify the circumstances in which previously developed sites would be deemed to perform so poorly that their use would not be favoured before that of a (particular) greenfield site; ▪ Include clear development management policies to guide the determination of applications for housing development, including guidance on design, access, density, the promotion of active travel, off-street parking and open space provision for particular areas as appropriate; ▪ Specify the mechanisms to be used to monitor the take up of housing land; ▪ Include policies for affordable housing in areas where need has been identified, including any 		

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
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	<p>areas where exception sites will be considered; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Include policies to indicate where developer contributions will be expected toward infrastructure, community facilities and affordable housing. <p>Employment and Industrial Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the implementation of national, regional, and local economic policies and strategies; ▪ Align jobs and services with housing wherever possible, so as to reduce the need for travel, especially by car; ▪ Reflect work with neighbouring authorities and other relevant stakeholders to plan strategically for employment land provision; ▪ Be underpinned by an up to date and appropriate evidence base to support policy choices and land allocations for economic development; ▪ Set out an evidence based economic vision for the area, including a broad assessment of anticipated employment change by broad sector and land use; ▪ Set targets on land provision for the employment uses (Classes B1-B8), showing net change in land/floorspace for offices and industry/warehousing separately, and protect these sites from inappropriate development; ▪ Include policies relating to development on existing employment sites to protect them from inappropriate development: – to encourage the regeneration and re-use of sites which are still suitable and needed for employment; – to control and manage the release of unwanted employment sites for other appropriate uses; ▪ Seek to provide the right amount of land and qualitative mix of sites to meet the market demand for economic development uses; 		

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Propose suitable locations for those necessary industries which are detrimental to amenity and may be a source of pollution; ▪ Deliver sites that provide appropriate job and training opportunities to disadvantaged communities; and ▪ Identify protection zones around establishments that hold hazardous substances and protect the ability of existing establishments to operate or expand by preventing the incremental development of vulnerable uses in the vicinity of such sites. <p>Regeneration and Town Centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote the re-use of previously developed, vacant and underused land; ▪ Deliver physical regeneration and employment opportunities to disadvantaged communities; ▪ Guide and control economic development to facilitate regeneration initiatives and promote environmental and social sustainability; ▪ Seek to promote and facilitate development that will deliver physical regeneration; ▪ Concentrate development that attracts large numbers of people, including retail and offices, in city, town and village centres; ▪ Adopt a 'town centres first' principle with consideration always given to existing town centres; ▪ Establish a local retail hierarchy which identifies the nature, type and strategic role to be performed by retail and commercial centres; ▪ Set out measures to reinvigorate particular centres, as appropriate, including linking to centre-wide strategies, masterplans and place plans; ▪ Promote vibrant, attractive and viable retail and commercial centres; 		

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify the boundaries of retail and commercial centres contained within the hierarchy on the proposals map; ▪ Allocate sites for retail and commercial centre uses where there is assessed to be a quantitative or qualitative need and where size and scale are in accord with the retail strategy. Sites should be identified using the sequential approach and, where appropriate, assessed for their impact on other centres; ▪ Include policies relating to future development on existing retail sites to protect them from inappropriate development and to control and manage the release of unwanted retail sites to other uses; ▪ Monitor the health of retail centres to assess the effectiveness of policies; ▪ Adopt a sequential approach to development applying to all retail and other uses which are complementary to retail and commercial centres. LPAs should work in partnership with the private sector to identify sites which accord with the sequential approach and are in line with the LDPs retail strategy; ▪ Locate facilities which may generate high levels of travel demand in or close to town centres where possible; and ▪ Set out policies for primary and secondary shopping areas, where appropriate. <p>Rural Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Include policies on the scope for new economic development in and adjoining rural settlements and identify suitable sites. In remote rural areas and smaller settlements, a criteria-based approach should be considered; and ▪ Encourage the diversification of farm enterprises and other parts of the rural economy for appropriate tourism, sport, recreation and leisure 		

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
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	<p>uses, subject to adequate safeguards for the character and appearance of the countryside, particularly its landscape, biodiversity and local amenity value.</p> <p>Community and Social Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide a coherent settlement network, ensure new settlements align with existing settlements to make active travel a practical, safe and attractive choice; ▪ Protect active travel routes and networks, in particular those identified in the Integrated Network Maps and support their delivery; ▪ Establish a strategic framework for the protection, provision and enhancement of well-designed tourism, sport, recreation and leisure facilities in the BCBC area; ▪ Protect from development playing fields and open space that has significant amenity or recreational value to local communities; ▪ Consider the scope to re-use disused land and routes as parks, linear parks or greenways in urban areas; ▪ Encourage the multiple use of open space and facilities, where appropriate, to increase their effective use and reduce the need to provide additional facilities; and ▪ Outline the scope to build sustainable communities to support new physical and social infrastructure, including with consideration to any effect on the Welsh language (see 3.27-3.29), and to provide sufficient demand to sustain appropriate local services and facilities. <p>NDF: NDF requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <p>Spatial Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support Sustainable Urban Growth by prioritising compact urban growth around 		

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	<p>existing centres with public transport/active travel networks (high density/mixed use development with good access to centres/transport);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Urban Centres by locating public facilities/services there to improve its social and economic attractiveness; and Policy 16 denotes embedding placemaking principles through regional planning, establish regional housing and employment provision and create spatial areas for housing, employment and renewable energy. <p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the delivery of Affordable Homes with the increase in Welsh government funding allocation. <p>Employment and Industrial Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of regional employment provision and spatial areas for employment and renewable energy; and Policies 10-15 note the priority areas for the development of new renewable energy (wind and solar farms and district heating networks) sites. <p>Regeneration and Town Centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Urban Centres by locating public facilities/services there to improve its social and economic attractiveness. <p>Rural Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support sustainable rural communities and appropriate growth in rural towns and villages by planning positively to meet the needs of communities in terms of housing, transport, business, services and diversification of the agricultural sector. 		
	Major Policy Shifts		

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
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	<p>PPW: 10th Edition sets out the following new or revised requirements for new or replacement LDPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greater emphasis on placemaking, including requiring LDP's to be sufficiently robust to assess development/design quality and safety; ▪ Requirement to demonstrate appropriate consideration of the 'five ways' of working set out in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act; • Requirement to include policies and proposals for additional public transport where necessary to facilitate development; • Requirement for policies to allow for consideration of both community benefits and impacts from development; • New settlements should only be proposed through strategic-scale plans, not LDPs; • Greater support for higher density development in town centres, cities and other accessible locations. New sequential search methodology for identifying housing sites (PPW paras 3.37 – 3.39); • Requirement to consider de-allocation and re-proposing of under-used and underperforming sites, including to form part of housing land supply where appropriate; • Requirement for the LDP spatial strategy to be informed by a Sustainability Appraisal; and • Restriction that only strategic-scale plans should propose Green Belts. <p>PPW: In relation to planning for housing, PPW – 10th Edition requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of a new sequential search methodology for identifying housing sites (PPW paras 3.37 – 3.39); • A more detailed assessment of deliverability and financial viability at plan making stage by those putting forward development proposals and 		

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	<p>planning authorities. At the Candidate Sites stage, an initial site viability assessment is to be undertaken whilst a viability appraisal is to be undertaken by the Planning Authorities at the Deposit stage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For sites felt to be key to the delivery of the strategy, planning authorities must outline how they will define a 'key site' in the early stages of the development plan process and consider any specific interventions which will be required to deliver the housing supply; • Planning authorities to identify the interventions required to deliver housing supply; • Inclusion of a "locally appropriate additional flexibility allowance" in housing land requirement calculations; • Greater dialogue between neighboring authorities including consideration of potential implications when identifying housing sites and calculating housing need; • Housing land supply requirements to be calculated authority-wide and clearly set out in the LDP; and • Affordable housing land supply requirement to be calculated and clearly set out in the LDP. 		
Human Health	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives</p> <p>PPW: Provisions relating to the protection and promotion of human health and development planning are set out within Chapters 3,4, 5 and 6.</p> <p>NDF: Provisions relating to the protection and promotion of human health and development planning are set out within Chapters 3,4, 5 and 6. NDF supports the introduction of Ultra Low Emission Vehicles through the provision of electric vehicle charging infrastructure to reduce harmful emissions and improve air quality.</p>	<p>A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to human health and amenity in the context of local circumstances; in particular;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taking account of the 'Agent of Change' principle in the consideration of adverse impacts upon human health caused by air and soundscape quality affected by proposed developments. 	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to all aspects of human health and wellbeing. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with the PPW (10th Edition) or Draft NDF (2019).</p>

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements</p> <p>PPW: requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include policies and proposals to reduce overall exposure to air pollution and noise pollution and to create appropriate soundscapes; • Environmental impacts must be considered in full knowledge of the likely consequences for human health with a Health Impact Assessment required in particular circumstances; <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the wider determinants of health and identify proactive and preventative measures in order to reduce health inequalities; • Promote active travel options including enabling opportunities for outdoor activity and physical improvements in the built environment; and • Maximising health protection and wellbeing and safeguard amenity. <p>NDF: requires new or replacement LDPs to support the introduction of Ultra Low Emission Vehicles through the provision of electric vehicle charging infrastructure.</p> <hr/> <p>Major Policy Shifts</p> <p>PPW: sets out the following new or revised requirements for new or replacement LDPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater emphasis given to the need for development to be located in accessible locations and to prioritise active travel; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The prioritisation of active travel modes to assist in achieving the Well-being Goals. 	<hr/> <p>The SA Framework being used to underpin the SA of the LDP Review will need to include SA Objectives, Guide Questions and Site Assessment Criteria regarding the protection of Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna in the BCBC area while</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of 'Agent of Change' principle requiring that a business or person responsible for introducing a change to amenity is responsible for managing this change and mitigating any detrimental effects; • Greater consideration given to noise and amenity effects from development any implications arising from the location of developments within noise action planning priority areas, or areas where there are sensitive receptors; • Not create areas of inappropriate soundscape; and • Seek to incorporate measures which reduce overall exposure to noise pollution and create appropriate soundscapes. 		taking recent legislative changes into account. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with the PPW (10th Edition) or Draft NDF (2019).
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives</p> <p>PPW: Provisions relating to the protection and promotion of Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna are set out within Chapters 3,5 and 6.</p> <p>NDF: Provisions relating to the protection and promotion of Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna are set out within Chapter 4. NDF supports the Welsh Governments ambition to develop a national forest and sets out a requirement for all LDPs to protect the sites within their boundaries.</p>	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to biodiversity protection and enhancement in the context of local circumstances; in particular with respect to the statutory duties set out in the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.	

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	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements</p> <p>PPW: requires new or replacement LDPs to: Environmental Designations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify all international, national and local designated sites (including potential SPAs, candidate SACs and listed Ramsar sites); • Provide criteria against which a development affecting the different types of designated site will be assessed, reflecting their relative significance; • Make appropriate provision for Local Nature Reserves; and • Include, where appropriate, locally-specific policies for conserving native woodland and protecting and planting trees; <p>Environmental Protection and Enhancement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include locally-specific policies for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of landscape and amenity; • Provide for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of biodiversity and landscape outside designated areas, in particular identifying opportunities to conserve important local habitats and species, and to safeguard and manage landscape features of major importance for nature conservation or amenity; • Clarify how biodiversity will be safeguarded outside statutory designated sites without unduly restricting development that is otherwise appropriate; • Provide for the protection and enhancement of open space of conservation value, seeking to identify opportunities to promote responsible public access for enjoyment and understanding of the natural heritage where this is compatible with its conservation and existing land uses; 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise the potential of, and encourage land uses and land management practices that help to secure carbon sinks; and Consider the location of fragile habitats and species. <p>NDF: requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <p>Environmental Designations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the Welsh Governments ambition to develop a national forest by taking action to safeguard proposed sites, <p>Environmental Protection and Enhancement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the Welsh Governments strategic framework for the enhancement of biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems; Include areas which could be protected as ecological networks for their potential importance for adaptation to climate change, habitat restoration or creation, or which provide key ecosystems services in development planning policy; Support opportunities where strategic green infrastructure could be maximised as part of development proposals, requiring the use of nature based solutions as a key mechanism for securing sustainable growth, ecological connectivity, social equality and public well-being; and Cumulative action towards the enhancement of biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems should be demonstrated as part of development proposals through innovative, nature-based approaches to site planning. 		
	<p>Major Policy Shifts</p>		

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	<p>PPW: sets out the following new or revised requirements for new or replacement LDPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement to demonstrate the compliance of local planning authorities within the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SNMR), which sets out a framework to maintain and enhance the resilience of ecosystems in Wales; and Take into account a statutory Natural Resources Policy, a 'State of Natural Resources Report and Area Statements once prepared. 		
Soils & Land	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives</p> <p>PPW: Provisions relating to the promotion and preservation of appropriate soils and land allocations are set out within Chapters 5 & 6.</p> <p>NDF: Provisions relating to the promotion and preservation of appropriate soils and land allocations are set out within Chapters 4.</p>	<p>A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to soil and land resources in the context of local circumstances; in particular;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More restrictive policies concerning coal and onshore oil and gas including the requirement to provide a Health Impact Assessment to accompany any applications for opencast coal working. 	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the safeguarding and efficient use of land and soil. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with the PPW (10th Edition) or Draft NDF (2019).</p>
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements</p> <p>PPW: requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take account of the physical and environmental constraints on development of land, including, for example, the level of contamination and stability; Include policies to ensure new development is not undertaken without an understanding of the risks, including those associated with the previous land use, mine and landfill gas emissions, and rising groundwater from abandoned mines; 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include policies to ensure new development does not take place without appropriate remediation; • Ensure consideration is given to the potential impacts which remediation of land contamination might have upon the natural and historic environments; • Include policies to ensure new development is not undertaken without an understanding of the risks, including those associated with subsidence, landslips or rock falls; • Include policies to ensure development does not take place without appropriate precautions; • Take account of coastal / land erosion risks; and • Seek to restore unstable and contaminated land. <p>NDF: requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Welsh Governments strategic framework for the enhancement of biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems <p>Major Policy Shifts</p> <p>PPW: sets out the following new or revised requirements for new or replacement LDPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stricter restrictions to effectively prevent opencast mining, deep-mine development or colliery spoil disposal unless wholly exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated and appropriate impact assessments are provided; and • Requirement for onshore oil and gas extraction proposals to be “robust” and include “credible evidence” to show that proposals conform to the energy hierarchy demonstrating how they make a necessary contribution towards decarbonising the energy system. 		

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Water	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives</p> <p>PPW: Provisions relating to the protection and enhancement of water quality, water resources and the water environment are set out within Chapters 5 & 6.</p> <p>NDF: Provisions relating to the protection and enhancement of water quality, water resources and the water environment are set out within Chapters 4 and 5. The NDF Supports the provision of high water quality to all settlements and resource management.</p>	<p>A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to water quality, water resources and the water environment in the context of local circumstances.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the water quality, water resources and the water environment. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with the PPW (10th Edition) or Draft NDF (2019).</p>
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements</p> <p>PPW: requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Take account of the physical and environmental constraints on development of land, including flood risk; ▪ Include policies relating to PPW10 (2018) 'Water and Flood Risk objectives regarding the effects of development on water supply and waste water management; ▪ Be prepared in consultation with adjacent authorities and Natural Resources Wales; and ▪ Include policies to ensure that, as well as not being at risk itself, development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. <p>NDF: Flood Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The management of flooding should play a key role in strategic decision making on locations for growth and new infrastructure 		
	<p>Major Policy Shifts PPW: N/A</p> <p>NDF: N/A</p>		

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Air	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives</p> <p>PPW: Provisions relating to the avoidance or mitigation of poor air quality are set out within Chapter 6.</p> <p>NDF: Provisions relating to the avoidance or mitigation of poor air quality are set out within Chapter 4. NDF supports the adoption of a transport mode switching outcome to reduce the number of vehicle emitting greenhouse gasses and move towards active travel and public transport. Support for electric vehicle charging infrastructure is also noted to reduce emissions and improve air quality.</p>	<p>A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to air quality in the context of local circumstances; in particular;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taking account of the ‘Agent of Change’ principle in the consideration of adverse impacts upon human health caused by air and soundscape quality affected by proposed developments. 	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with the PPW (10th Edition) or Draft NDF (2019).</p>
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements</p> <p>PPW: requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commit to contributing towards a reduction in carbon emitting transport modes and mitigating poor air quality; ▪ Ensure development does not have a detrimental impact upon air quality; and ▪ Consider current and future sources of air pollution as part of developing a spatial strategy. <p>NDF: requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the introduction of Ultra Low Emission Vehicles through the provision of electric vehicle charging infrastructure. 		
	<p>Major Policy Shifts</p> <p>PPW: The introduction of the ‘Agent of Change’ principle primarily aims to consider the effects which proposed developments may have on air or soundscape quality. The principle outlines a requirement that a business or</p>		

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	<p>person responsible for introducing change is responsible for managing the change and mitigating any detrimental effects that it causes. Planning authorities must address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any implications arising from the location of developments within air quality management areas, or areas where there are sensitive receptors; ▪ Not create areas of poor air quality; and ▪ Seek to incorporate measures which reduce overall exposure to air pollution. 		
Climatic Factors	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives</p> <p>PPW: Provisions relating to the avoidance or mitigation of the effects of climate change including the decarbonisation of the energy sector are set out within Chapters 5 and 6.</p> <p>NDF: Provisions relating to the avoidance or mitigation of the effects of climate change including the decarbonisation of the energy sector are set out within Chapter 4. The NDF sets out mitigatory measures to reduce vehicle emissions, invest in renewable energy development in priority areas and create a national forest/strategic framework for biodiversity.</p>	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to climate change mitigation and enhancement in the context of local circumstances.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with the PPW (10th Edition) or Draft NDF (2019).
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements</p> <p>PPW: requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that tackling the causes and consequences of climate change is taken into account in locating new development; • Consider the increased risk of physical and environmental constraints as a result of climate change; • Direct development to settlements that are resilient to the effects of climate change, by avoiding areas where environmental consequences and impacts cannot be sustainably managed. Where development 		

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	<p>takes place in areas of known risks, LDP policies must ensure that the development is designed for resilience over its whole lifetime;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDPs which include Strategic Search Areas (SSAs) which set out the most appropriate locations for large scale on-shore wind farms must contain clear policies about location and scale of development which will be permitted; and Consider the effects of development on the adoption of renewable and low carbon energy. <p>NDF: requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the introduction of Ultra Low Emission Vehicles through the provision of electric vehicle charging infrastructure; Policies 10-15 note the priority areas for the development of new renewable energy (wind and solar farms and district heating networks) sites; and Support the Welsh Governments ambition to develop a national forest by taking action to safeguard proposed sites. 		
	<p>Major Policy Shifts</p> <p>PPW: sets out the following new or revised requirements for new or replacement LDPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authorities must take an active leadership approach at the local or regional level and identify challenging yet achievable targets for renewable energy in LDPs; Local authorities must develop an evidence base to inform the development of renewable and low carbon energy policies and set out a range of criteria (Section 5.9.2); and Planning authorities must develop an evidence base to inform the development of renewable 		

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	and low carbon energy policies including assessing the social, economic, environmental and cultural impacts and opportunities arising from renewable and low carbon energy development.		
Material Assets	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives</p> <p>PPW: Provisions relating to the promotion, and protection of material assets throughout Wales are set out within Chapters 2,3,4 and 5.</p> <p>NDF: Provisions relating to the promotion, and protection of material assets throughout Wales are set out within Chapters 4 and 5. Specific material assets NDF seeks to promote relate to transport infrastructure (to support connectivity and reduce emissions), delivering affordable housing and developing renewable energy sites in priority areas.</p> <p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements</p> <p>PPW: requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Be consistent and integrated with the strategies and policies contained in Local Transport Plans and other relevant strategies. Any LTP proposal that directly involves the development or use of land, or has land use implications, should appear as a policy or proposal in the development plan; ▪ Ensure that transport centred projects undergo an assessment in accordance with the Welsh Transport Appraisal Guidance (WelTAG); ▪ LDPs must set out in the development plan an integrated planning and transport strategy; ▪ Set out the land use/transportation strategy, addressing accessibility and the provision of strategic and integrated transport facilities, including roads, railways and interchanges; 	<p>A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources in the context of local circumstances. In particular;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting the integration of a planning and transport strategies and prioritising the sustainable transport hierarchy; ▪ Supporting the roll-out of for electric vehicle charging points to enable the decarbonisation of the transport sector. 	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with the PPW (10th Edition) or Draft NDF (2019).</p>

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Locate major generators of travel demand within existing urban areas, or in other locations that can be well served by walking, cycling and public transport; ▪ Ensure that development sites which are highly accessible to non-car modes are used for travel intensive uses, reallocating their use if necessary; ▪ In rural areas, designate local service centres, or clusters of settlements where a sustainable functional linkage can be demonstrated, as the preferred locations for new development; ▪ Include specific measures to promote active travel in accordance with the Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013; ▪ Set out policies to promote the use of public transport including new and improved interchange facilities and, where appropriate, park and ride schemes; ▪ Identify the primary road network, including trunk roads, and separately identify the core network; ▪ Identify proposals for new roads and major improvements to the primary route network and the broad policy on priorities for minor improvements; ▪ Include policies and proposals relating to the development of transport infrastructure other than roads; ▪ Identify, and where appropriate protect, routes required for the sustainable movement of freight; ▪ Protect disused transport infrastructure, including railways, rail sidings, ports, harbours and inland waterways from development that would compromise their future transport use, where re-use is a possibility; ▪ Minimise the adverse impacts of transport infrastructure projects (in Productive & Enterprising Places chapter 5) on the natural, 		

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>historic and built environment and on local communities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LDPs should maximise the use of existing infrastructure and should consider how the provision of different types of infrastructure can be co-ordinated; ▪ LDPs should consider the effects of development on the management of waste, development plans and waste planning, development management and waste planning; and ▪ LDPs should set out policies and proposals for the location of telecommunications equipment, allocating sites for major developments and including criteria-based policies to guide telecommunications developments where sites other than those identified in the plan may be proposed. <p>NDF: requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the introduction of Ultra Low Emission Vehicles through the provision of electric vehicle charging infrastructure; ▪ Policies 10-15 note the priority areas for the development of new renewable energy (wind and solar farms and district heating networks) sites; and ▪ Support the delivery of Affordable Homes with the increase in Welsh government funding allocation. 		
	<p>Major Policy Shifts</p> <p>PPW: sets out the following new or revised requirements for new or replacement LDPs:</p> <p>Transport</p>		

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A road traffic assessment must be produced including a forecast of expected changes; Co-ordinate LDPs and LTPs when considering travel patterns cross local authority boundaries; Set out an integrated planning and transport strategy and provide an explanation of the authority's transport aims, an explanation of how the transport policies support the other objectives of the plan and how the LDP will support sustainable transport; Uphold the sustainable transport hierarchy must be a key principle in the preparation of development plans including site allocations and when considering/determining planning applications. This includes directing development to locations most accessible to public transport; LDPs must include appropriate traffic management policies which seek to reduce the level and speed of traffic in new development and adopt an integrated approach to traffic management including the creation of support schemes which control parking levels and set out criteria for acceptable car parking design; and Give consideration to the provision for adaptation to provide electric vehicle charging points which in turn shall support the uptake of carbon friendly vehicles. <p>Marine Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take into account the land use implications of the Welsh National Marine Plan (WNMP). 		
Cultural Heritage	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives</p> <p>PPW: Provisions relating to the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage assets including the Welsh Language are set out within Chapters 3 and 6.</p>	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language in the context of local circumstances.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>NDF: Provisions relating to the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage assets including the Welsh Language are set out within Chapters 4.</p> <p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements</p> <p>PPW: requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adhere to the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure (2011) to support the preservation of the Welsh language; ▪ Policies must not be introduced which encourages discrimination between individuals based on their linguistic ability or seek to control housing occupancy on linguistic grounds; ▪ Planning authorities must consider the likely effects of their development plans and avoid detrimental impacts upon the use of the Welsh language and are encouraged to adopt a broad or phased approach to development without adversely impacting the use of the Welsh language. ▪ Provide a statement detailing how planning authorities have taken the needs and interests of the Welsh language into account; ▪ Provide policies relating to the protection and preservation of world heritage sites; archaeological remains, listed buildings and conservation areas, local historic assets and historic parks and gardens; ▪ Identify locally specific policies in relation to the historic environment and cover those heritage assets deemed to be important considerations from a local planning perspective; and ▪ Consider the risk to archaeological and historic sites by housing developments. <p>NDF: Social and cultural benefits are promoted through increasing the number of Welsh Language speakers to 1 million (an increase of ~80%) by 2050.</p>		<p>issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with the PPW (10th Edition) or Draft NDF (2019).</p>

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Major Policy Shifts</p> <p>PPW:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If necessary, language impact assessments may be carried out in respect of large developments not allocated in the LDP which are proposed in areas of particular sensitivity or importance for the language. Any such areas should be clearly defined in the development plan; and ▪ Greater emphasis on protecting and supporting the Welsh language in policy making and in its contribution towards achieving the Thriving Welsh language well-being goal. 		
Landscape	<p>Overview of Purpose/Objectives</p> <p>PPW: Provisions relating to the protection of landscape character and amenity can be found in Chapter 6.</p> <p>NDF: Provisions relating to the protection of landscape character and amenity can be found in Chapter 4.</p>	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to address these national policy objectives and requirements relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes, landscape character, landscape features and visual amenity in the context of local circumstances.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes, landscape character, landscape features and visual amenity. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives regarding these issues and no amendments are considered to be required to align with the PPW (10 th Edition) or Draft NDF (2019).
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements</p> <p>PPW: requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Take into account designated historic landscapes in Wales and where it is appropriate, develop locally specific policies which will contribute to their conservation; ▪ Consider the physical risks to landscape as a result of housing developments; and ▪ Preserve and enhance the countryside and its attributes by fostering adaptability and resilience. <p>NDF: requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the Welsh Governments ambition to develop a national forest by taking action to safeguard proposed sites; 		

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the Welsh Governments strategic framework for the enhancement of biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems; ▪ Include areas which could be protected as ecological networks for their potential importance for adaptation to climate change, habitat restoration or creation, or which provide key ecosystems services in development planning policy; ▪ Support opportunities where strategic green infrastructure could be maximised as part of development proposals, requiring the use of nature based solutions as a key mechanism for securing sustainable growth, ecological connectivity, social equality and public well-being; and ▪ Cumulative action towards the enhancement of biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems should be demonstrated as part of development proposals through innovative, nature-based approaches to site planning. 		
	<p>Major Policy Shifts</p> <p>PPW: N/A</p> <p>NDF: N/A</p>		
Inter-Related Effects (including the implementation of sustainable development)	<p>Overview of Purpose / Objectives</p> <p>PPW: Provisions relating to the need for consideration of the impact of Inter-Related Effects upon sustainable development and other strategic objectives can be found in all Chapters but particularly Chapter 2.</p> <p>NDF: Provisions relating to the need for consideration of the impact of Inter-Related Effects upon sustainable development and other strategic objectives can be found in all Chapters but particularly Chapter 2.</p>	A replacement LDP will need to include policies and proposals to support the delivery of sustainable development through greater emphasis on placemaking in planning. This is required in accordance with statutory requirements including those set out in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.	The SA Framework should provide a suite of linked objectives to support the delivery of sustainable development. The SA Framework already includes relevant SA Objectives relating to sustainable development and no amendments are considered to be required to align with the PPW (10th Edition) or Draft NDF (2019).

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>Overview of Key Policy Requirements</p> <p>PPW: Over and above the subject specific requirements detailed above, PPW- 10th Edition requires new or replacement LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote sustainable patterns of development, identifying previously developed land and buildings, and indicating locations for higher density development at hubs and interchanges and close to route corridors where accessibility on foot and by bicycle and public transport is good; ▪ Maintain and improve the vitality, attractiveness and viability of town, district, local and village centres; ▪ Development for tourism, sport and leisure uses should, where appropriate, be located on previously developed land; ▪ Encourage higher density and mixed-use development near public transport nodes, or near corridors well served by public transport; ▪ Foster development approaches that recognise the mutual dependence between town and country, thus improving linkages between urban areas and their rural surroundings; ▪ Locate development so that it can be well serviced by existing infrastructure (including for energy supply, waste management and water) (Section 3.59); ▪ Ensure that development encourages opportunities for commercial and residential uses to derive environmental benefit from co-location; and ▪ Identify opportunities to ensure higher sustainable building standards are adopted, ensure that proposed developments are evidence based and viable and encourage 		

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>applications which reflect key principles of climate responsive developments.</p> <p>PPW: With reference to the protection of Green Belts and Green Wedges, PPW – 10th Edition requires that LDPs should include policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide opportunities for access to the open countryside; ▪ Provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation; ▪ Maintain landscape/wildlife interest; ▪ Retain land for agriculture, forestry, and related purposes; ▪ Improve derelict land; and ▪ Provide carbon sinks and help to mitigate the effects of urban heat islands. <p>PPW: also promotes the protection of agricultural land and the re-use of brownfield land acting in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the well-being goals.</p> <p>Provisions relating to Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and SEA Topic</p> <p>The introduction of the Well-being of Future Generations Act requires LDPs to support the improvement of all aspects of wellbeing: social, economic, environmental and cultural and the achievement of seven defined Wellbeing Goals. The relationship between these Goals, the PPW themes and the five ways of working set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 is detailed in Appendix B of PPW – 10th Edition.</p> <p>These policy shifts maximise the planning systems contribution to achieving the wellbeing goals and in particular, a Prosperous, Resilient and A Wales of Cohesive Communities in the enhancement of economic</p>		

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<p>opportunity, the provision of housing and the resolution of other socioeconomic issues.</p> <p>In relation to the Wellbeing Goal - Healthier Wales, the promotion of active travel modes, quality design in placemaking and the reduction of harmful pollutants caused by the built environment can contribute towards achieving the well-being goals.</p> <p>In relation to Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna the LDP must seek to maximise the delivery of outcomes against all aspects of well-being/sustainable management and maximise the contributions towards all of the goals of the Act by adopting a placemaking approach. In relation to a Resilient and Globally Responsible Wales, the protection, preservation and promotion of Wales' unique Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna can contribute towards achieving the well-being goals.</p> <p>The policy shifts maximise the planning systems contribution to achieving the wellbeing goals and in particular, a Resilient Wales, by taking account of constraints and instability of development on particular soil & land types.</p> <p>In relation to water, the LDP must seek to maximise the delivery of outcomes against all aspects of well-being/sustainable management and maximise contributions towards all of the goals of the Act by adopting a placemaking approach. In relation to a Resilient and Globally Responsible Wales, the protection of waterbodies, avoidance of waterbody pollution and promotion of Wales' natural assets can contribute towards achieving the well-being goals.</p> <p>These policy shifts maximise the planning systems contribution to achieving the wellbeing goals and in particular;</p>		

Review of PPW (10 th Edition) & Draft NDF (2019)			
SEA Topic	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Implications for LDP Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Healthier Wales, by reducing average population exposure to both air and noise pollution; ▪ A Resilient and Globally Responsible Wales, by protecting existing and future communities from the adverse impacts of climate change; ▪ A Healthier, More Equal & Prosperous Wales, by protecting existing and future communities from the adverse impacts of climate change; ▪ A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language, by protecting important cultural assets and safeguarding the written and spoken use of the Welsh language; and ▪ A Wales of Cohesive Communities in the preserving, protecting and promoting landscape character and amenity. 		
	<p>Major Policy Shifts</p> <p>PPW: N/A</p> <p>NDF: N/A</p>		

Appendix C Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Candidate Site Assessment Criteria
<p>1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, social wellbeing and community safety.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect and improve access to healthcare services and facilities? ▪ Reduce health inequalities and improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? ▪ Facilitate or encourage active travel or physical recreation? ▪ Increase the accessibility and quality of open space provision? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to and the capacity of healthcare facilities. ▪ Proximity to existing active travel networks. ▪ Proximity to existing open space provision. ▪ Proposed provision of new or upgraded healthcare facilities, active travel networks or open space within candidate sites.
<p>2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? ▪ Reduce poverty and social exclusion? ▪ Promote social cohesion and integration? ▪ Promote equity between population groups? ▪ Provide access to affordable cultural activities? ▪ Reduce fuel poverty? ▪ Protect and enhance access to high quality community facilities, public services and key amenities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to existing community facilities, public services and key amenities. ▪ Proposed provision of new or upgraded community facilities, public services or key amenities within candidate sites.
<p>3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve access to employment, especially for local people? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment capacity of the site. ▪ Site suitability for mixed use development.

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Candidate Site Assessment Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase and diversify employment opportunities? ▪ Enhance opportunities for education and lifelong learning? ▪ Improve educational attainment and skill levels, especially within the working age population? ▪ Support the growth of further and higher education institutions? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to existing and planned key employment locations (business parks, industrial estates and urban employment clusters). ▪ Proximity to and the capacity of education infrastructure. ▪ Proposed provision of new or upgraded education infrastructure within candidate sites.
<p>4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets? ▪ Improve connectivity within the BCBC area and to other areas? ▪ Reduce car dependencies and encourage a shift to more sustainable forms of travel, including for people and freight? ▪ Support the increased uptake of active travel? ▪ Improve the accessibility, capacity and safety of the transport network? ▪ Reduce traffic flows and congestion? ▪ Enhance the quality and integration of public transport? ▪ Enhance the provision of high quality communications infrastructure? ▪ Improve utilities infrastructure to support economic growth and meet population needs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to the public transport network (bus stops and train stations). ▪ Proximity to the strategic road network (motorways and trunk roads). ▪ Proximity to existing active travel networks. ▪ Proximity to congestion pinch points. ▪ Availability and the capacity of utilities infrastructure to serve the site. ▪ Proposed provision of new or upgraded transport or communications infrastructure within or connecting to candidate sites.

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Candidate Site Assessment Criteria
<p>5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help to facilitate the increased delivery of house to meet a range of identified needs? ▪ Improve the quality of the housing stock? ▪ Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? ▪ Increase the mix, range and affordability of housing? ▪ Provide housing that encourages a sense of community? ▪ Delivery adequate pitches and plots required for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing capacity of the site. ▪ Deliverability of affordable housing as a component of any residential development. ▪ Site suitability for mixed use development. ▪ Adjacent land uses. ▪ Proximity to COMAH sites ▪ Proximity to European Sites vulnerable to recreational pressures.
<p>6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the BCBC area to the Cardiff City Region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deliver the right type of development and economic activities in the right location to maximise economic competitiveness? ▪ Help to diversify the local economy? ▪ Encourage inward investment? ▪ Support innovation and new enterprises? ▪ Promote the co-location of synergistic economic activities, industries and land uses? ▪ Support a range of business types and sizes? ▪ Provide the infrastructure and workspace required for new and existing businesses? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site capability for industrial and economic uses. ▪ Adjacent land uses, including potential agglomeration benefits. ▪ Proximity to the strategic road and public transport networks.

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Candidate Site Assessment Criteria
<p>7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain or improve air quality? ▪ Reduce exposure to poor air quality? ▪ Prevent and reduce emissions of harmful pollutants? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA). ▪ Proximity to congestion pinch points. ▪ Potential operational emissions.
<p>8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from key economic sectors? ▪ Support the minimisation of energy use? ▪ Support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and reduce dependency on non-renewable sources? ▪ Facilitate investment in and promote the use of low carbon and sustainable infrastructure? ▪ Implement adaptation measures to address the likely effects of climate change, including increased flood risks? ▪ Promote sustainable design that minimises GHG emissions and is adaptable to the effects of climate change? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On-site provision or renewable or low carbon energy generation. ▪ Proximity to the public transport network. ▪ Capacity of the site to include climate change adaptation measures.
<p>9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance all biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure appropriate safeguards for the integrity and conservation objectives of sites designated at international, national or local levels for reasons of biodiversity or geodiversity value or species protection? ▪ Protect and enhance valued species and habitats? ▪ Safeguard against habitat loss or fragmentation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to and potential effects on sites designated at international, national and local levels for reasons of biodiversity conservation, ecological importance or geological importance. ▪ Proximity to designated woodlands and important trees or hedgerows. ▪ Evidence of valued habitats or species on or adjacent to the site. ▪ Potential impacts on habitat fragmentation and connectivity.

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Candidate Site Assessment Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect or enhance protected trees or important woodland areas? ▪ Improve access to nature? ▪ Remediate known contamination of land and groundwater? ▪ Safeguard the best quality and locally important agricultural land? ▪ Protect and enhance important soil resources? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural land classification. ▪ Soil type and quality.
<p>10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance the water environment, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the quality of waterbodies helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? ▪ Maintain or enhance the ecological and chemical status of the water environment? ▪ Affect the volume of surface water runoff into or abstraction from water bodies? ▪ Support improvements to water infrastructure (water supply and sewerage)? ▪ Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to all people, property, infrastructure and environmental assets? ▪ Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? ▪ Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? ▪ Promote the deployment of sustainable urban drainage systems? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to Flood Risk Zones. ▪ Proximity to waterbodies and aquifers.

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Candidate Site Assessment Criteria
<p>11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and the provision of an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimise the production of waste? ▪ Promote the principles of circular economy? ▪ Treat and process waste with minimal environmental impact? ▪ Minimise the demand for raw materials and the need for minerals extraction? ▪ Promote the use of local resources and minimise the importation of minerals? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity of waste collection facilities. ▪ Establishment of locational need for minerals extraction.
<p>12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote high quality architecture and design which strengthens local distinctiveness and fosters a sense of place, taking account of the contribution of heritage assets to the built environment? ▪ Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? ▪ Ensure appropriate siting, scale, massing and density of development? ▪ Make the best use of land, including through prioritising the redevelopment of brownfield sites and locating high footfall uses close to the public transport network? ▪ Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour through the siting and design of new development? ▪ Provide public realm which feels safe to all users at all times? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Previously developed brownfield land or greenfield land. ▪ Proximity to active travel networks.

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Candidate Site Assessment Criteria
<p>13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase availability and accessibility of culture, leisure and recreation (CLR) activities/venues? ▪ Conserve, protect and enhance historic environment assets of national, regional and local importance³⁰ and their settings? ▪ Protect and enhance the qualities of areas of cultural significance, including where the natural environment has been shaped by land management practices? ▪ Promote high-quality and sensitive re-use and regeneration of historic buildings and historic townscapes? ▪ Safeguard and increase the use of the Welsh language? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to and potential effects on designated heritage assets, areas of cultural significance, important archaeological sites, and their settings. ▪ Proposed re-use of historic or culturally important buildings. ▪ Proposed inclusion of Welsh language signage within candidate sites.
<p>14. Landscape: Protect and enhance landscape character, visual amenity and the legibility of settlements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect and enhance landscape character? ▪ Safeguard important landscape and townscape features, including heritage assets and their landscape setting? ▪ Protect visual amenity and valued views? ▪ Prevent urban sprawl? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to and potential effects on nationally and locally designated landscapes; ▪ Evidence of potential impacts on visual amenity or key views; ▪ Evidence of integration or coalescence with, or separation from, existing settlements.

³⁰ Defined as including scheduled monuments, listed buildings (and their setting), registered historic parks and gardens, historic landscapes, conservation areas and important archaeological sites.

Appendix D SA of Strategic Framework

D.1 Introduction

D.1.1 This appendix provides a detailed appraisal of likely environmental and sustainability effects from the strategic framework elements of the Bridgend LDP Preferred Strategy. In accordance with statutory requirements and Welsh Government expectations, the strategic framework comprises the following elements which together set out a coherent and long-term planning strategy for the area to underpin the Bridgend Replacement LDP (RLDP):

- Vision;
- Strategic Objectives;
- Growth Options;
- Spatial Options; and, bringing together the above elements; and,
- Growth and Spatial Strategy.

D.1.2 An appraisal of each element of the strategic framework has been undertaken consistent with the SA Framework defined within the Bridgend LDP Review Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2018), as amended to take account of SA (incorporating SEA) Scoping consultation responses. The finalised SA Framework used in this appraisal is set out in **Appendix C**.

D.1.3 Owing to the high-level nature of the proposed strategic framework elements of the LDP Preferred Strategy, the appraisal focuses on determining their compatibility with the Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**) and thus identifying their contribution to sustainable development, rather than attempting to identify specific likely significant effects. The 'fit' of the proposed LDP Vision and preferred options (growth level and spatial) with the delivery of sustainable development has been appraised in overall terms, whilst the scoring system used to assess the compatibility of the proposed LDP Objectives with the Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework is shown in **Table D1.1** below.

Table D1.1 SA Scoring System for LDP Strategic Objectives

Compatibility Description	Symbol
The assessed component is compatible with this SA Objective	+
The assessed component would have a neutral effect on this SA Objective	0
The assessed component would have an uncertain effect on this SEA Objective	?
The assessed component is incompatible with this SA Objective and mitigation is therefore required to ensure the avoidance of likely significant adverse effects	-
There is no clear relationship between the assessed component and this SA Objective.	~

D.1.4 As detailed in **Section 5**, the SA reported in this appendix builds upon critical friend reviews carried out by the SA project team in the early stages of the development of the LDP strategic framework. The appraisal was then initially undertaken on a pre-mitigation basis, and where this identified any incompatibilities or uncertainties, or insufficient coverage of key sustainability issues, mitigation was devised to ensure the avoidance of likely significant adverse effects and improve the sustainability performance of strategic framework elements. Where appropriate,

enhancement measures were also proposed to strengthen the alignment of strategic framework elements with the Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**) and more widely enhance the effectiveness of the emerging RLDP. This is particularly important as the strategic framework must provide a sound basis for all other substantive components of the emerging RLDP, including strategic policies, site allocations and development management policies. The appraisal was then updated following the incorporation of recommended mitigation and enhancement measures into the strategic framework, with the final results of the appraisal presented below.

- D.1.5 **Sections D2 – D4** below set out detailed appraisals of each element of the proposed LDP strategic framework in turn.

D.2 SA of LDP Vision

- D.2.1 Informed by the identification of the Strategic Context (Chapter 2) and relevant LDP Issues and Drivers (Chapter 3), Chapter 4 of the LDP Preferred Strategy sets out a new LDP Vision statement to underpin the emerging RLDP. This Vision covers the plan period 2018-2033 and is designed to integrate the Bridgend RLDP with the Bridgend Local Wellbeing Plan, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, the Welsh Government's National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes and thematic priorities within the Draft NDF (2019) and PPW – 10th Edition (2018). In consequence, the proposed LDP Vision is based around using placemaking to achieve economic and spatial outcomes in tandem.
- D.2.2 The proposed LDP Vision explains that the BCBC area is undergoing incremental, long-term socio-economic renewal, such that the Bridgend RLDP should support existing regeneration efforts and further growth without imposing fundamental change. However, a new LDP Vision is set out which appropriately addresses the key spatial challenges and opportunities facing the BCBC area, including existing economic strengths in advanced manufacturing and the need for improved infrastructure, new employment opportunities and the decarbonisation of key sectors, each of which will have spatial implications, to deliver sustainable economic growth. The proposed LDP Vision also calls for Bridgend, Porthcawl, Maesteg and the Llynfi Valley to accommodate the majority of growth and have distinct roles within a coherent network of settlements. In addition to supporting economic growth, the proposed LDP Vision recognises that this approach will maximise positive wellbeing outcomes and help to protect environmentally sensitive areas.
- D.2.3 As a high-level statement focused around using placemaking to achieve regeneration and economic growth, the LDP Vision is likely to support a greater emphasis on the delivery of a refreshed spatial strategy and place-based policies within the emerging RLDP than the existing adopted LDP, which would enhance local distinctiveness and the ability to meet the differential needs of communities. The proposed LDP Vision is therefore considered to be appropriate and compatible with achieving sustainable development.

D.3 SA of LDP Objectives

- D.3.1 The LDP Preferred Strategy sets out a 4 thematic Strategic Objectives (SO) and 35 constituent LDP Objectives to support the implementation of the proposed LDP Vision. **Table D1.2** below shows the relationship between the proposed LDP Objectives and the evidence-based SA Objectives within the Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**).

Table D1.2 – SA Objectives and Policy Review

SAO	STOBJ-1 To Create High Quality Sustainable Places (Placemaking)						STOBJ-2 To Create Active, Healthy, cohesive and Social Communities									STOBJ-3 To Create Productive and Enterprising Places												STOBJ-4 To Protect and Enhance Distinctive Natural Places					
	1a	1b	1c	1d	1e	1f	2a	2b	2c	2d	2g	2h	2o	2p	2q	3a	3b	3c	3d	3f	3g	3h	3i	3l	3m	3n	3o	3p	4a	4b	4d	4e	4f
SAO1	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~
SAO2	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~
SAO3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	~	~	+	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	
SAO4	~	+	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~
SAO5	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	
SAO6	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	+	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	
SAO7	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	
SAO8	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
SAO9	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	
SAO10	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	+	
SAO11	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	
SAO12	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
SAO13	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	
SAO14	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	+	~	

- D.3.2 **Table D1.2** demonstrates that, whilst individual LDP Objectives relate to specific topics, taken together the 35 LDP Objectives provide strong coverage of most of the SA Objectives and there are no complete gaps. Indeed, the wording of some proposed LDP Objectives closely matches the corresponding thematic SA Objectives. Read as a whole, the proposed Strategic Objectives therefore appropriately respond to identified key sustainability issues and planning problems.
- D.3.3 As with the proposed LDP Vision these components are aspirational and focused on placemaking: the 6 LDP Objectives under SO1 – Placemaking explicitly identify spatial priorities in the growth of key settlements, whilst many other LDP Objectives seek socio-economic, environmental, cultural or infrastructure changes in specific places within the BCBC area. The spatial rather than solely thematic nature of many LDP Objectives should support the implementation of the LDP Vision and help to avoid tensions between underlying economic or environmental policies, although the large number of LDP Objectives could still hinder the overall delivery of sustainable development and may benefit from some consolidation. Recommendations to address this issue in the next iteration of the emerging RDLP are provided in **Section 7**.

D.4 SA of Growth and Spatial Options

SA of Growth Options

- D.4.1 Three housing and employment growth options were developed and examined to inform the LDP Preferred Strategy:
- Low Growth: 271 dwellings per annum (dpa);
 - Mid Growth (Preferred Options): 505 dpa; and,
 - High Growth: 681 dpa.
- D.4.2 These options, which in SA terms constitute a Preferred Option and set of reasonable alternatives, were selected based on demographic analysis reported in the Bridgend Demographic Analysis & Forecasts 2019 (Edge Analytics, 2019) and the establishment of ten related scenarios. These are summarised in **Table D1.3** below.

Table D1.3: Bridgend RLDP Population, Household and Employment Growth Scenarios

Scenario	Baseline	Level of Housing (over the 2018–2033 plan period)	Employment ³¹ Growth (over the 2018–2033 plan period)
Scenario 1: WG 2014-Based Principal Scenario	This replicates the WG 2014-Based Projection, incorporating trends on births, deaths and migration from the preceding five years	An average annual dwelling growth of 271 dwellings per annum (dpa)	Fixed unemployment rate assumption (5.2%): -30 per annum Reduced unemployment rate assumption (4.2%): +13 per annum
Scenario 2: WG 2014-Based (Ten Year Average Migration) Scenario	This scenario replicates the WG Ten Year Average Migration Variant, which takes migration trends into account over a longer time period (i.e. 2004/05–2013/14)	An average annual dwelling growth of 340 dpa	Fixed unemployment rate assumption (5.2%): +78 per annum Reduced unemployment rate assumption (4.2%): +122 per annum
Scenario 3: POPGROUP Short Term Scenario	This Short-Term Scenario is based on internal migration rates plus international migration flow assumptions over a six-year historical period (2011/12–2016/17). This time period is akin to the WG projection (i.e. 5–6 years).	An average annual dwelling growth of 505 dpa	Fixed unemployment rate assumption (5.2%): +219 per annum Reduced unemployment rate assumption (4.2%): +266 per annum
Scenario 4: POPGROUP Long Term Scenario	The Long-Term scenario varies to the previous projection in that it is based on internal migration rates and international migration flows from a full sixteen-year period (2001/02–2016/17). Therefore, it captures high net international migration prior to 2011 along with lower net international migration in the latter half of the historical period	An average annual dwelling growth of 570 dpa	Fixed unemployment rate assumption (5.2%): +332 per annum Reduced unemployment rate assumption (4.2%): +380 per annum

³¹ It should be noted that ‘employment’ in this context is defined as ‘the total number of people in employment, acknowledging that some of these people may have more than one job’. Therefore, each person is only counted once to measure employment growth.

Scenario	Baseline	Level of Housing (over the 2018–2033 plan period)	Employment ³¹ Growth (over the 2018–2033 plan period)
Scenario 5: POPGROUP Pre-Recession Scenario	This scenario bases its migration assumptions on the seven year period prior to the recession (2001/02–2007/08), thereby factoring in a significant period of high net migration (internal and international) to Bridgend.	An average annual dwelling growth of 681 dpa	Fixed unemployment rate assumption (5.2%): +475 per annum Reduced unemployment rate assumption (4.2%): +524 per annum
Scenario 6: Net Nil Scenario	The purpose of this scenario is to test the impact of zero net migration. Internal and international migration in-flows and out-flows are effectively balanced to depict how natural change alone could affect future household growth. This scenario projects a decline in population and only a relative minor increase in households over the plan period/	An average annual dwelling growth of 124 dpa	Fixed unemployment rate assumption (5.2%): -239 per annum Reduced unemployment rate assumption (4.2%): -198 per annum
Scenario 7: Dwelling-Led (LDP) Scenario.	This scenario replicates the projected growth levels used to inform the existing LDP	An average annual dwelling growth of 646 dpa	Fixed unemployment rate assumption (5.2%): +404 per annum Reduced unemployment rate assumption (4.2%): +452 per annum
Scenario 8: Dwelling-Led (10 Year Average) Scenario	The 10 Year Dwelling-Led Scenario is based on residential completions in Bridgend County Borough from 2008/09 to 2017/18	An average annual dwelling growth of 422 dpa	Fixed unemployment rate assumption (5.2%): +130 per annum Reduced unemployment rate assumption (4.2%): +175 per annum
Scenario 9: Dwelling-Led (5 Year Average) Scenario	This scenario is based on the last five years of dwelling completions (2013/14–2017/18)	An average annual dwelling growth of 491 dpa	Fixed unemployment rate assumption (5.2%): +214 per annum Reduced unemployment rate assumption (4.2%): +260 per annum

Scenario	Baseline	Level of Housing (over the 2018–2033 plan period)	Employment ³¹ Growth (over the 2018–2033 plan period)
Scenario 10: Employment-Led Scenario (Experian Forecast)	Instead of estimating the level of employment that the relevant forecast population growth trajectory could support, this Scenario considers the potential impact of employment change on population and housing growth.	Fixed unemployment rate assumption (5.2%): 312 dpa Reduced unemployment rate assumption (4.2%): 276 dpa	Over the plan period, the Experian forecast estimates a decline in the level of workplace-based employment in the County Borough, from 64,700 in 2018 to 64,500 by 2033. The annual employment change is set to fluctuate over this period, although analysing the fifteen years as a whole reveals a small average annual decline of -13 workplace-based employment places.

- D.4.3 The three identified growth options were selected on the basis of being representative of identified scenarios, reasonable in relation to the evidence base and sufficiently diverse to enable different strategic planning responses. Mindful of the need for the preparation of the LDP Preferred Strategy to remain evidence based and proportionate, no other reasonable alternative growth options could be identified.
- D.4.4 The Preferred Option (Mid-Growth) is described in Chapter 4 of the Preferred Strategy, with all of the options evaluated in the Strategic Growth Options Background Paper (BCBC, 2019). This paper outlines the key implications, advantages and disadvantages of each growth option, and in doing so identifies how each option would perform in environmental and sustainability terms.
- D.4.5 Due to the high-level and non-spatial nature of the growth options it is not possible to identify individual likely significant environmental or sustainability effects from them. However, in general terms higher levels of growth would result in higher levels of socio-economic activity but would necessarily involve more land-take (whether brownfield and/or greenfield), with associated environmental effects. Conversely, lower levels of growth may fail to meet population needs, in particular for good quality housing and skilled employment, with associated long-term demographic consequences, whilst affording greater protection to environmental assets. With reference to identified key sustainability issues (**Table 3.1**), **Table D1.4** below provides a high-level appraisal of the preferred and reasonable alternative growth options by identifying their likely implications.

Table D1.4: SA of Growth Options for RLDP Period 2018 - 2033

Strategic Growth Option	Scenario	Housing Growth – (average dwellings per annum)	Employment ³² Growth	Sustainability Implications
Low growth	Scenario 1: WG 2014-Based Principal Scenario	271 dpa	<p>Fixed unemployment rate assumption (5.2%): -30 per annum</p> <p>Reduced unemployment rate assumption (4.2%): +13 per annum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in the proportion of older and elderly people living in the County Borough, impacting upon the type of housing required (i.e. more ground floor level access properties) and service providers across public and private sectors. A smaller growth in school aged children, placing less pressure on the capacity of existing schools, although providing reduced scope to secure additional provision through planning gain. A decline in working aged people residing within the County Borough and a minimal growth in the local labour force to support local employment provision. A reduction in the levels of nil grant affordable housing secured through the planning system. Deficiencies in access to good quality open space and community facilities being exacerbated due to insufficient growth to support additional provision and/or upgrades to existing provision.
Preferred Option: Mid Growth	POPGROUP Short Term Scenario	505 dpa	Fixed unemployment rate assumption (5.2%): +219 per annum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased pressure on edge of settlement locations as there are insufficient viable sites within settlement boundaries to accommodate this level of growth. Growth in school aged children, placing some pressure on existing schools. However, this level of residential delivery would provide scope to secure additional provision through planning gain to fund extensions and/or new schools.

³² 'Employment' in this context is defined as 'the total number of people in employment, acknowledging that some of these people may have more than one job'. Therefore, each person is only counted once to measure employment growth.

Strategic Growth Option	Scenario	Housing Growth – (average dwellings per annum)	Employment ³² Growth	Sustainability Implications
			Reduced unemployment rate assumption (4.2%): +266 per annum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in the proportion of older and elderly people living in the County Borough; impacting upon the type of housing required (i.e. more ground floor level access properties) and service providers across public and private sectors. • Growth in established households around the 35-44 age group, which will primarily fuel employment growth, notwithstanding a proportion of other working aged people leaving the County Borough. • Opportunities to secure significant affordable housing through the planning system. • Opportunities to secure and/or enhance public open space and recreation provision through planning gain
High Growth	POPGROUP Pre-Recession Scenario	681 dpa	<p>Fixed unemployment rate assumption (5.2%): +475 per annum</p> <p>Reduced unemployment rate assumption (4.2%): +524 per annum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This level of growth would represent a step-change in development activity across the BCBC area and place significant pressure on greenfield land, not only in edge of settlement locations. • Significant growth in school aged children, placing more pressure on existing schools. However, this level of residential delivery would provide a more substantial opportunity to secure additional provision through planning gain to fund extensions and/or new schools. • A significant increase in the proportion of older and elderly people living in the County Borough (compared to the other two Options); impacting upon the type of housing required (i.e. more ground floor level access properties) and service providers across public and private sectors. • A more stable number of working aged people residing within the County Borough, with a notable increase in established households

Strategic Growth Option	Scenario	Housing Growth – (average dwellings per annum)	Employment ³² Growth	Sustainability Implications
				<p>around the 35-44 age group. Consequently, a relatively large growth in employment provision would be required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to secure more significant affordable housing through the planning system than has been achieved in recent years. • Increased opportunities to secure and/or enhance public open space and recreation provision.

D.4.6 With reference to the Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**), the Preferred Option (Mid-Growth) is likely to perform best by supporting economic growth, enabling the delivery of key infrastructure, securing affordable housing and improving connectivity without resulting in over-development. Due to the weak socio-economic outcomes likely to result from the Low Growth reasonable alternative option, this performs poorly in overall terms and would not be capable of delivering sustainable development, although the lower land-take required means it would perform best in relation to environmentally focused SA Objectives. Conversely, if sufficient development activity occurs to implement the High Growth reasonable alternative option, which is uncertain given viability issues, this would deliver the highest level of economic growth. However, the options would require the highest level of land-take and inevitably increase development pressure on environmentally sensitive greenfield land. As the High Growth option far exceeds both current housing and employment need and the level of in-migration necessary to offset population ageing, there is insufficient justification for pursuing such an approach and it would not represent the delivery of sustainable development.

SA of Spatial Options

- D.4.7 In accordance with the draft Development Plans Manual Edition 3 (Welsh Government, 2018), the development of spatial options to underpin the emerging RLDP was informed by the preparation of the Bridgend Settlement Assessment 2019. This provided a detailed and objective analysis of the settlement hierarchy within the County Borough, including examination of the components of and issues affecting existing settlements, their functional relationships with each other and their current and potential future roles. Of note, the settlement hierarchy itself has not been subject to a separate SA as the identification of any individual settlement within the BCBC area as having a particular place in the hierarchy is not itself likely to result in significant effects. Rather, it is the level of growth (housing, employment, etc) and its spatial distribution across the settlement hierarchy and elsewhere which has the potential to result in significant effects and therefore requires to be subject to SA.
- D.4.8 The Bridgend Settlement Assessment 2019 classified Bridgend as the only Primary Key Settlement, along with five additional Main Settlements: Valleys Gateway, Porthcawl, Maesteg, Pencoed and the 'grouped settlement' of Pyle, Kenfig Hill and North Cornelly. 15 local settlements were also identified. The outcome of the Bridgend Settlement Assessment 2019 was that no changes are proposed to the settlement hierarchy within the County Borough as each identified settlement is currently performing its designated role and, taken together, the settlements form a coherent network of centres. It was however identified that Valley Gateways would be unable to accommodate further substantial growth due to capacity issues affecting Junction 36 of the M4.
- D.4.9 Within the framework of this settlement hierarchy, four spatial options for accommodating the preferred level of housing and employment growth within the County Borough were developed to inform the preparation of the Preferred Strategy.
- Option 1: Continuation of the existing LDP Regeneration Strategy – Prioritise the re-use of previously developed land and direct growth to sites within the Sustainable Regeneration Growth Areas (SRGA) and existing settlement boundaries.
 - Option 2: Public Transport Hubs and Strategic Road Corridors Strategy – growth is directed to major public transport hubs and the strategic highway network (M4).
 - Option 3: Prioritise growth to the North of the M4 (Valleys Strategy) – new development would focus on the existing SRGAs of Maesteg and the Llynfi Valley and the Valleys Gateway, with the delivery of existing commitments on brownfield sites being the focus in settlements outside of these areas. The strategy would also identify a Strategic Hub in the north of the Borough in accordance with the Welsh Government's Ministerial Valleys Taskforce.

- Option 4: Regeneration and Sustainable Urban Growth-led Strategy – this is hybrid of options 1, 2 and 3 which would balance the requirement to deliver the County Borough's housing requirement and Council's regeneration objectives.

D.4.10 These options, which in SA terms constitute a Preferred Option (Option 4) and set of reasonable alternatives (Option 1, 2 and 3), were initially selected based on the Bridgend Settlement Assessment 2019 and the need for 'good growth' linked to the following spatially based priorities:

- Housing growth to be well-located to maintain vibrant communities and meet local needs;
- Housing and employment growth to be well-located relative to each other and to existing housing and employment areas;
- Housing and employment growth to support the development of healthy and liveable urban environments;
- Regeneration of areas with deprivation linked to existing poor accessibility to key services, facilities and economic opportunities;
- Maximising socio-economic benefits from the implementation of the South Wales Metro and the Cardiff City Region City Deal;
- Alignment with the emerging National Development Framework and a Strategic Development Plan for the Cardiff City Region / South East Wales; and,
- Protection of cultural heritage, amenity and environmentally sensitive areas, including sites designated for their landscape, historical or ecological importance.

D.4.11 This demonstrates that the identified four spatial options were appropriately formulated in relation to identified growth requirements and key sustainability issues (**Table 3.1**). Therefore, at this stage options 1, 2 and 3 are considered to constitute reasonable alternatives to the Preferred Option, option 4. No other reasonable alternative spatial options could be identified as other possible options would either fail to accommodate the preferred growth level or fail to address identified key sustainability issues.

D.4.12 The Preferred Option is described in Chapter 4 of the Preferred Strategy, with all of the options discussed in the Spatial Strategy Options for the Distribution of Growth Background Paper (BCBC, 2019). This paper outlines the key characteristics, advantages and disadvantages of each spatial option, and in doing so identifies their main sustainability impacts.

D.4.13 In general terms, options 1 and 2 would both direct development to existing urban areas in the south of the County Borough and therefore optimise the use of existing infrastructure whilst affording protection to more sensitive environmental resources elsewhere. However, neither option would support the regeneration of communities or the provision of services to meet identified needs within the Valleys to the north. Conversely, option 3 would direct growth to the Valleys and therefore strongly support the renewal and expansion of these communities, but this would encroach on more environmentally sensitive land and would not meet identified housing and employment needs in existing urban areas to the south. Having regard to these factors, Option 4 represent a hybrid solution which appropriately seeks to direct growth to the most sustainable locations and meet identified needs, both in terms of supporting the regeneration of the Valleys and satisfying housing and employment demands which are concentrated within existing settlements south of the M4.

D.4.14 Owing to the high-level nature of each spatial option it is not possible to identify individual likely significant environmental or sustainability effects, as such effects would be generated through the allocation and delivery of specific site allocations and the implementation of place-based

policies within the Bridgend RLDP. However, with reference to the SA Framework and each spatial option:

- **Spatial Option 1:** This option represents a continuation of the adopted LDP spatial strategy and would see development directed to the SRGAs of Bridgend, Porthcawl, Maesteg and the Llynfi Valley. In accordance with PPW – 10th Edition, it prioritises the redevelopment of brownfield land and focuses on using growth to catalyse socio-economic regeneration, which if deliverable, would make the best use of available land and existing infrastructure whilst preventing urban sprawl. If successful, this would also support improved access to employment opportunities, community facilities, public services and key amenities, particularly for existing deprived communities, and therefore help to reduce inequality and poverty. The spatial option therefore performs particularly well against SA Objectives 1, 2, 4, 12 and 14. However, as detailed in the Spatial Strategy Options for the Distribution of Growth Background, the existing spatial strategy has been less successful in Maesteg, the Llynfi Valley and Porthcawl due to land ownership, site contamination and viability issues. Given the need for strategic scale growth to deliver the preferred level of growth, difficulties in assembling large sites may prevent this option from meeting identified housing and employment needs. This could render the RLDP ineffective in directing development to sustainable locations and achieving the preferred growth level, which would prevent the BCBC area from reaching its full economic potential. The spatial option would therefore have particularly uncertain or potentially negative effects on SA Objectives 3, 5 and 6.
- **Spatial Option 2:** This option would see growth focused on existing transport hubs at North Cornely/Pyle, Pencoed and Bridgend, which whilst meeting identified housing and employment needs in accessible locations would not spread the benefits of growth elsewhere or support the regeneration of less accessible communities in the Valleys. As with option 1, the focus on urban areas south of the M4 would align with the prioritisation of brownfield land redevelopment. Whilst the option could maximise accessibility, this would need to be supported by substantial public transport investment to avoid increased car dependency, whilst the over-development of specific corridors could exacerbate congestion at key points of the road network. The option therefore performs particularly well in relation to SA objectives 3, 5, 6, and 14, but depending on implementation factors, uncertain or potentially negative effects could occur in relation to SA Objectives 4, 7, 8 and 12.
- **Spatial Option 3:** This option would prioritise regeneration in the north of the County Borough and see growth directed to the SRGAs of Maesteg, the Llynfi Valley and the Valleys Gateway. In these areas the option would support brownfield land redevelopment, but by directing development away from major settlements this would not maximise the redevelopment of brownfield land in overall terms. Most critically, the option would result in spatial mismatch between rural areas where new development would be directed to and existing urban areas which can more readily accommodate further growth. This would fail to meet population needs within major settlements and, without substantial expansion of Valley settlements into environmentally sensitive and topographically challenging areas, which is unlikely to be viable, the option could result in insufficient land being made available to meet identified housing and employment needs. As with option 1, this could render the RLDP ineffective in directing development to sustainable locations and achieving the preferred growth level, which would prevent the BCBC area from reaching its full economic potential. The option therefore performs particularly well in relation to SA objectives 1 and 2, but depending on implementation factors, uncertain or potentially negative effects could occur in relation to SA Objectives 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12 and 14.
- **Spatial Option 4 (Preferred Option):** This represents a hybrid of options 1, 2 and 3 and in doing so seeks to combine the advantages of each whilst minimising delivery risks. As such, the option identifies the major settlements of Bridgend, Porthcawl, Pencoed and Pyle / North Cornely as the areas most able to accommodate strategic scale housing growth and thus implement the preferred growth level, whilst also recognising the need to prioritise brownfield land redevelopment across the County Borough and deliver socio-economic renewal in The Valleys. The main risk of this option is that by seeking to address a wider

range of priorities in tandem the resulting planning policy framework could be weaker, with the location of development driven more by market forces. To address this, the option introduces Sustainable Growth Areas and Sustainable Regeneration Growth Areas to guide particular types of development to specific areas and ensure a managed approach to growth (this is developed further in the proposed Growth and Spatial Strategy, see below). The option therefore performs particularly well in relation to SA objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12 and 14 by providing a credible strategy to meet the preferred growth level in a manner consistent with sustainable development. It is also likely to support most other SA objectives, although specific effects would depend on implementation factors and therefore cannot be determined at this stage.

D.5 SA of Growth and Spatial Strategy

- D.5.1 The LDP Preferred Strategy includes a Growth and Spatial Strategy which draws together the preferred growth level and spatial options to present a holistic strategy to underpin the Bridgend RLDP. This is articulated succinctly in Strategic Policy 1 – Regeneration and Sustainable Growth Strategy.
- D.5.2 Strategic Policy 1 confirms that between 2018-2033, the Plan will make provision for 60 hectares of employment land to accommodate up to 4,995 additional jobs. It will also make provision for 8,333 new homes to meet a housing requirement of 7,575 (based on a 10% Flexibility Allowance, to be refined at Deposit Stage). Informed by the SA of candidate sites (**Appendix F**), the policy also directs growth to a suite of broad areas:
- Sustainable Growth Areas - settlements most conducive to logical expansion through delivery of under-utilised site within their functional area / on their periphery;
 - Bridgend;
 - Pencoed; and,
 - Pyle, Kenfig Hill and North Cornelly.
 - Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas - strategic sites in need of redevelopment and investment to widely benefit the community:
 - Maesteg and Llynfi Valley; and,
 - Porthcawl.
- D.5.3 Within these Growth Areas, Strategic Policy 1 identifies a limited number of strategic sites which have the potential to accommodate substantial housing growth and thus underpin the RLDP spatial strategy. However, any decision to allocate specific sites will be made in the RLDP Deposit Plan following more detailed assessment. At this stage, a proportionate SA of all candidate sites, including the identified strategic sites, is provided in **Appendix E**.
- D.5.4 Strategic Policy 1 and supporting text also identifies the Ogmere and Garw Valleys as Regeneration Areas, which are topographically constrained but would benefit from smaller scale growth relative to their form, role and function.
- D.5.5 With reference to the Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix C**), it is considered that the Growth and Spatial Strategy embodied within Strategic Policy 1 has been appropriately formulated to provide housing and employment growth in suitable locations to meet identified needs, without resulting in any significant adverse effects. The implementation of Strategic Policy 1 is likely to contribute positively to the following:
- **SA Objective 1: Health and Wellbeing** – the focus on redeveloping key brownfield sites and directing growth to accessible locations, whilst also supporting community-based

regeneration in the Valleys, would provide a range of opportunities to safeguard and improve physical and mental health and wellbeing.

- **SA Objective 2: Equality and Social Inclusion** – through adopting a masterplanned approach, development of Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Growth Areas would help to meet existing community needs and unlock new opportunities (e.g. through appropriate infrastructure provision and community facilities) whilst accommodating population growth. This would ensure new development is integrated with its surroundings and could help to tackle area-based deprivation and catalyse socio-economic renewal. Strategic Policy 1 would therefore help to reduce poverty, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion.
- **SA Objective 3: Employment and Skills** - positively impacted through the delivery of 60ha of employment land, delivering 3,990 jobs over the Plan period. Strategic Policy 1 will increase the number and quality of employment opportunities and skills to meet identified needs;
- **SA Objective 4: Transport and Communications** – positively impacted by directing growth to accessible locations within or adjacent to existing settlements and close to the strategic transport network. The adoption of a masterplanned approach to the development of Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas will need to be underpinned by further work at Deposit Plan stage to establish their development and infrastructure capacity and any need for strategic scale transport infrastructure improvements;
- **SA Objective 5: Housing** – positively impacted through the delivery of 8,333 new homes over the plan period in appropriate locations. This will provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality housing across the Plan period to meet identified needs;
- **SA Objective 6: Economic Growth** – positively impacted through the designation of both Growth Areas to increase employment opportunities and unlock economic growth (including increased housing provision to support a growing labour market), and smaller scale Regeneration Areas to support community-based regeneration in the Valleys; and,
- **SA Objective 12: Sustainable Placemaking** – positively impacted through adopting a masterplanned approach to the development of Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas. This could both improve existing urban environments by addressing key sustainability issues at the local level (e.g. environmental pollution, vacant and derelict land, etc.) and create great new places.

Appendix E SA of Strategic Policies

E.1 Overview

- E.1.1 This appendix provides a detailed assessment of likely sustainability and environmental effects from suite of proposed strategic policies included within the Implementation & Delivery chapter of the LDP Preferred Strategy. The methodology adopted to undertake this assessment is detailed in Section 4 of the Bridgend LDP Preferred Strategy SA Report.
- E.1.2 In accordance with SEA requirements, this assessment focuses on identifying significant effects and relevant mitigation measures to address any identified Major Negative (i.e. significant adverse) effects. It also seeks to identify and resolve any key uncertainties which presently limit the effectiveness of the assessed strategic policies.
- E.1.3 The scoring system used to assess the proposed Strategic Policies with the Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework (Appendix C) is shown in **Table E.1** below.

Table E1.1: SA Scoring System for LDP Strategic Policies

Score	Description	Symbol
Significant (Major) Positive Effect	The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the SA Objective.	++
Minor Positive Effect	The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective but not significantly.	+
Neutral Effect	The proposed policy is related to but does not have any effect on the achievement of the SA Objective	0
Minor Negative Effect	The proposed policy detracts from the achievement of the SA Objective but not significantly	-
Significant (Major) Negative Effect	The proposed policy detracts significantly from the achievement of the SA Objective. Mitigation is therefore required.	--
Uncertain Effect	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the SA Objective, or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. Additionally, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?
No Clear Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the SA Objective, or the relationship is negligible.	~

E.1.4 As detailed in **Section 5** of the Bridgend LDP Preferred Strategy SA Report, the SA of strategic policies was initially undertaken on a pre-mitigation basis. A number of mitigation and enhancement recommendations were made by the SA project team during this process to remove uncertainties and enhance the clarity and environmental performance of the strategic policies. These recommendations were incorporated into the final version of the LDP Preferred Strategy and the SA reported below was updated to reflect this.

E.1.5 Each policy grouping is appraised below using the same headings and matrices for consistency:

- Table 1 – Core Issues:** identifies any remaining ‘core’ assumptions or general uncertainties which currently limit the effectiveness of a proposed strategic policy as a whole and thus affect that its scoring against more than one SA objective. This table also sets out ‘core’ mitigation and enhancement recommendations to address identified ‘core’ assumptions, uncertainties or issues in the next iteration of the emerging Bridgend RLDP (i.e. in the Deposit Plan). For brevity, ‘core’ assumptions and uncertainties in Table 1 are not repeated in the following appraisal matrices but have been taken into account in the scoring of each proposed policy. Where uncertainties and corresponding mitigation and enhancement recommendations were previously identified through undertaking the SA but have now been addressed and incorporated into the final LDP Preferred Strategy, these issues and recommendations are not detailed in this table but are instead summarised in **Section 5** to demonstrate how the SA process has influenced the LDP Preferred Strategy; and,
- Table 2 – Appraisal Matrix:** sets out an assessment of likely effects from each policy grouping against the 14 SA Objectives defined within the Bridgend LDP SA Framework (as set out in full in Appendix A). Each policy is scored against each SA Objective using the criteria in **Table E1.1** above and a commentary is provided. As well as identifying any Major (i.e. significant) or Minor (i.e. not significant) likely effects, this commentary box lists any specific assumptions or uncertainties (over and above all core assumptions and uncertainties) which influence the assessment of a strategic policy against an individual SA Objective. Similarly, the matrix identifies any specific mitigation or enhancement recommendations not already proposed as ‘core’ mitigation in order to resolve identified uncertainties, address any likely Major Negative (i.e. significant adverse) effects and individual policies to contribute (more) to the achievement of relevant SA objectives.

E.2 SA of Strategic Policies – Detailed Assessment Matrices

SA of Strategic Objective 1: To create high quality sustainable places (placemaking)

E.2.1 This subsection presents an assessment of the likely significant environmental and sustainability effects from the following strategic policies grouped thematically under LDP Strategic Objective 1³³:

- SP2 - Design and Sustainable Place Making;
- SP3 - Mitigating the effects of climate change;
- SP4 - Transport and accessibility; and,
- SP5 - Active Travel.

E.2.2 For brevity, these strategic policies are referred to only by their short-hand title throughout this assessment.

Table E2.1: SA Core Issues, Uncertainties, Mitigation & Enhancement Recommendations for Strategic Policies SP2 - 5

Issue Type	Identified Points and Recommendations
Core Assumptions	It is assumed that all policies will be implemented as stated and in accordance with relevant statutory requirements and national planning policies.
Core Uncertainties	Taking account of the SA mitigation and enhancement recommendations already incorporated into the final LDP Preferred Strategy (refer to Section 5), no core uncertainties remain associated with strategic policies SP2 – SP5.
Core Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations	No further core SA mitigation or enhancement recommendations beyond those already incorporated into the final LDP Preferred Strategy (refer to Section 5).

³³ SP1 is included within Chapter 4 – Strategic Framework of the LDP Preferred Strategy and has therefore been assessed separately in **Appendix D**.

Table E2.2: SA Matrix for Strategic Policies SP2 – SP5

Strategic Objective 1: To create high quality sustainable places (placemaking)					
SA Objectives	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	Commentary
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, social wellbeing and community safety.	++	+	++	++	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP2, SP4 and SP5 all directly seek to promote or maximise opportunities for active travel in new development, with specific delivery mechanisms set out in SP4. This would help to improve physical health and wellbeing outcomes by supporting opportunities for physical exercise, resulting in Major Positive effects on this SA Objective. SP3 indirectly contributes to this SA Objective by requiring development to adopt sustainable transport principles, which would include promoting active travel. As such, a Minor Positive Effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	+	~	~	++	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP2 requires all development proposals to ensure efficient and equality of access for all. This would indirectly help to tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP5 requires the delivery of infrastructure to accord with the Welsh Government's Active Travel Act Design Standards, which emphasizes the importance of undertaking Equalities Impact Assessments (EqIA) and taking account of the needs of different demographic groups from the outset. Whilst the Design Guidance already operates as a material consideration, its inclusion within policy SP5 strengthens the implementation of this guidance with respect to infrastructure in the BCBC area. As such, a Major Positive Effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policy and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	~	~	+	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP4 and SP5 include provisions requiring sustainable access to employment sites, in particular through active travel network. Whilst not directly contributing to the creation of employment opportunities, this would help to improve the spatial relationship between housing and employment, thereby providing enhanced access to the labour market. As such, Minor Positive Effects are considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policy and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.	++	++	++	++	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the assessed policies seek to integrate transport and development, reduce travel needs and promote sustainable modal shifts. This would enhance accessibility, improve connectivity and promote active travel uptake, resulting in Major Positive effects on this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the effectiveness of SP2 to SP5, supporting text should refer to BCBC's existing Active Travel Routes Map and Integrated Network Map as well as any future iterations.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	+	~	+	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p>

Strategic Objective 1: To create high quality sustainable places (placemaking)					
SA Objectives	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	Commentary
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP2 requires all development proposals, including for housing, to be of the highest design quality. SP4 and SP5 direct development to sustainable locations and requires development to be integrated with active travel networks. These policies therefore indirectly contribute to and would have Minor Positive effects on this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policy and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the BCBC area to the Cardiff City Region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.	+	~	+	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP2 requires development proposals to use land efficiently and maximise the development potential of land, which would indirectly support the delivery of sustainable economic growth. A Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. SP4 requires development proposals to incorporate adequate transport infrastructure, provision for service vehicles and to cater for future innovation, which would help to create suitable conditions for economic growth. As such, a Minor Positive Effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. Whilst SP5 promotes the provision of active travel routes between development proposals, (existing) commercial and employment areas and surrounding settlements, there is no clear relationship with this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policy and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	++	+	+	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP2 requires development proposals to avoid or minimise air pollution, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP3, SP4 and SP5 set out criteria to support reduced travel needs, sustainable modal shifts, increase active travel uptake and reduce car dependency, all of which would indirectly contribute to minimising air pollution from transport. Minor Positive effects on this SA Objective are therefore predicted. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To allow SP4 to make a clear contribution to this SA Objective, the policy should be expanded to include a criterion focused around reducing exposure to air pollution from transport.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	++	++	~	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP2 requires development proposals to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and it promotes the deployment of low carbon and renewable energy technologies. A Major Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. SP3 requires all development to make a positive contribution towards tackling the causes of and adapting to climate change. The policy sets out criteria to minimise emissions through siting and design, as well as to avoid or minimise flood and coastal erosion risks. A Major Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance all biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.	++	++	~	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p>

Strategic Objective 1: To create high quality sustainable places (placemaking)					
SA Objectives	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	Commentary
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP2 prioritises brownfield land redevelopment over the loss of greenfield land and sets out criteria to ensure all development proposals minimise pollution and safeguard biodiversity. A Major Positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. SP3 explicitly requires all development proposals to incorporate a design, layout and landscaping which helps wildlife and habitats to adapt to climate change, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP5 requires development proposals to enhance green infrastructure as part of active travel proposals. This would indirectly help to protect and enhance biodiversity, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policy and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance the water environment, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding.	++	++	~	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP2 requires all development proposals to avoid or minimise water pollution, which would directly help to protect the quality of the water environment, and to incorporate appropriate drainage arrangements. SP3 similarly requires all development proposals to minimise pollution flood risks, including by directing vulnerable uses away from flood risk areas and supporting the deployment of sustainable urban drainage systems (this has been strengthened through the SA process). These policies would directly help to protect and enhance the water environment and to reduce flood risks, resulting in Major Positive effects on this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policy and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and the provision of an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.	++	+	~	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP2 supports developments which have the appropriate arrangement for the disposal of foul waste and water. It also encourages development to adopt circular economy principles around construction materials and use of secondary and other aggregates and sustainable design and construction techniques. As such, a Major Positive effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective. SP3 requires all development proposals to use resources “more efficiently”. This would contribute to sustainable resource management, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policy and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To further enhance the contribution of SP3 to this SA Objective, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the policy (criterion 6) should be amended to maximise resource efficiency in all development proposals.
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	++	+	++	++	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP2 requires development proposals to maximise the efficient use of land, be of high design quality, and provide an appropriate mix of uses. The policy also sets out criteria to promote high quality design, including requiring development proposals to respect and enhances local distinctives. SP5 similarly sets out criteria to create and maintain safe and attractive environments. These policies would directly contribute to the creation of sustainable and well-designed places, resulting in Major Positive effects on this SA Objective. SP3 directs development to accessible locations, which would indirectly help to maximise the efficient use of infrastructure and support the co-location of appropriate uses, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP4 requires development proposals to be integrated with the transport system, in particular active travel networks, which would help to maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure. The policy, which has been strengthened through the SA process, also calls for a placemaking approach to the design of infrastructure, which would promote

Strategic Objective 1: To create high quality sustainable places (placemaking)					
SA Objectives	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	Commentary
					<p>good design and the creation of high quality public realm. A Major Positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective</p> <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
<p>13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.</p>	+	~	~	?	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst not specifically referencing the historic environment, SP2 sets out design related criteria including requiring development proposals to respect and enhance local distinctiveness. As heritage assets and the historic environment makes an important contribution to landscape character, the policy as worded therefore affords a degree of indirect protection and would have a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP5 seeks to increase accessibility to leisure, recreation and tourism facilities and destinations however it does not state that this includes cultural heritage. As such, an Uncertain Effect is considered likely in relation to this SA Objective, as it is dependent on how the policy is implemented. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policy and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the contribution of SP2 to this SA Objective, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the policy should be amended to include a criterion requiring development proposals to conserve, protect and enhance cultural heritage, (including heritage assets and the use of the Welsh language).
<p>14. Landscape: Protect and enhance landscape character, visual amenity and the legibility of settlements.</p>	+	+	~	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP2 requires all development proposals to be of high design quality and respect existing landscape character, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policy and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA of Strategic Objective 2: To create active, healthy, cohesive and social communities

E.2.3 This subsection presents an assessment of the likely significant environmental and sustainability effects from the following strategic policies grouped thematically under LDP Strategic Objective 2:

- SP6 - Sustainable Housing Strategy;
- SP7 - Gypsy and Travellers;
- SP8 - Health and Well-being;
- SP9 - Social and Community Infrastructure; and,
- SP10 - Infrastructure.

E.2.4 For brevity, these strategic policies are referred to only by their short-hand title throughout this assessment.

Table E2.3: SA Core Issues, Uncertainties, Mitigation & Enhancement for Strategic Policies SP6 - 10

Issue Type	Identified Points and Recommendations
Core Assumptions	It is assumed all policies will be implemented as stated and in accordance with relevant statutory requirements and national planning policies.
Core Uncertainties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SP6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SP6 does not define what is to be considered an “appropriate exceptional case” in reference to housing development outside defined settlement boundaries; and. ○ As drafted the policy does not explain how the defined housing target will be monitored or recognise the need for the target to be met (only for land to be provided to enable..) ▪ SP8: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SP8 makes reference to active travel and green infrastructure networks but no standalone policies are provided regarding this. ▪ SP9: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Whilst supporting text to this policy explains social and community infrastructure, neither the policy or supporting text clearly defines the scope of Green Infrastructure or outdoor recreation afforded protected under this policy.
Core Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations	<p>In addition to the core SA mitigation or enhancement recommendations already incorporated into the final LDP Preferred Strategy (refer to Section 5), the following further recommendations should be addressed in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SP6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the next iteration of the emerging RLDP, the policy would benefit from the inclusion of an implementation clause to explain how the defined housing land target will be monitored and to emphasise the importance of meeting it. It would also be helpful to explain how housing applications would be determined in the event of an identified shortfall in the effective housing land supply. ○ In the next iteration of the emerging RLDP, in accordance with the Draft NDF the policy should be expanded or supported by other policies to set out a target and delivery mechanism for affordable housing provision. ○ As drafted, SP6 directs development to allocated sites and other sustainable locations within (new) settlement boundaries. To enhance the importance of site allocations in underpinning a genuinely planned system, and thus the ability of the RLDP to deliver sustainable development, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the policy should be expanded to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formally allocate a sufficient quantum and range of housing sites, in accordance with the RLDP spatial strategy and PPW Sequential Site Assessment requirements, to meet identified needs. - Confirm that the allocation of a site for housing (or other uses) indicates that the 'principle of development' for the allocated use and site capacity is deemed to be established, such that the determination of related planning applications should focus on design quality and the acceptability of environmental or amenity impacts. The principle of development for windfall development proposals must however be established at planning application stage through demonstrating a clear need for the proposal and that the land use is appropriate for the site concerned. - Require windfall development proposals on unallocated sites not to undermine brownfield land redevelopment, the delivery of allocated housing sites or the LDP's sustainable housing strategy more widely. High design quality and the acceptability of environmental or amenity impacts would also need to be demonstrated through accordance with other relevant RLDP policies.

Table E2.4: SA Matrix for Strategic Policies SP6 – SP10

Strategic Objective 2: To create active, healthy, cohesive and social communities						
SA Objectives	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	Commentary
1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, social wellbeing and community safety.	~	+	++	++	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP7 requires proposals for new or extended gypsy traveller sites to be sited in accessible location and supported by necessary physical, transport and social infrastructure. This would ensure good access to healthcare and other services, as well as encouraging active travel. A Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. SP8 specifically seeks to reduce health inequalities, including by avoiding significant health risks from pollution and ensuring appropriate provision of healthcare facilities and other infrastructure to meet population needs. The policy, which has been strengthened through the SA process, also requires development to contribute to active travel and green networks and to protect and where possible enhance safety, security and resilience. As such the policy would directly help to improve all aspects of health and wellbeing, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP9 requires social and community infrastructure including healthcare facilities to be retained and enhanced, with co-location of services promoted wherever possible. This would help to ensure adequate healthcare and wider social infrastructure is provided in accessible and appropriate locations to meet identified needs, thereby helping to protect and enhance health and wellbeing. A Major Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. SP10 requires development proposals to be supported by adequate infrastructure, including educational facilities and provision for outdoor recreation. This would indirectly help to improve physical health and wider wellbeing outcomes, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the effectiveness of SP6 to SP10, it is recommended that reference is made to in supporting text to the Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and associated Wellbeing Goals.
2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.	?	+	++	++	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As worded, SP6 does not include any affordable housing requirements or targets but states these will be confirmed at LDP Deposit stage. The effect of the policy in terms of meeting affordable housing needs and reducing poverty is therefore currently uncertain. In accordance with statutory requirements, SP7 provides a framework to ensure appropriate provision of gypsy and traveller sites to meet identified local needs. This would help to meet the needs of gypsy traveller communities, thereby assisting with social inclusion and community cohesion. A Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. SP8 seeks to tackle health inequalities and support the achievement of local wellbeing objectives set out in the Bridgend Local Wellbeing Plan, including through requiring development proposals to be supported by appropriate social and community infrastructure and to maintain and enhance active travel and green infrastructure. SP9 similarly requires social and community infrastructure to be retained and enhanced, with co-location of services promoted wherever possible. These policies would therefore help to protect and enhance access to public services and community facilities, helping to tackle deprivation and poverty, resulting in Major Positive effects on this SA Objective. SP10 requires development proposals to be supported by adequate infrastructure, including educational facilities and provision for outdoor recreation. This would indirectly help to tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.	~	+	~	+	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP7 ensures sufficient provision of Gypsy Traveller sites supported by necessary infrastructure, which would indirectly support children to attend local educational facilities. A Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted.

Strategic Objective 2: To create active, healthy, cohesive and social communities						
SA Objectives	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	Commentary
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP9 requires social and community infrastructure, including educational and training facilities, to be retained and enhanced. This would help to provide appropriate training and skills opportunities for residents, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
<p>4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.</p>	+	+	++	+	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP6 sets out a housing land strategy which prioritises brownfield land redevelopment and focuses housing growth in sustainable urban extensions. This would help to direct new housing development to accessible locations, which would enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets for new residents. A Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. SP7 requires proposals for new or extended gypsy traveller sites to be supported by adequate transport infrastructure and for touring sites to have good access to the primary road network. This would direct such development to accessible locations and ensure they do not have an adverse impact on the transport network, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP8 requires new healthcare infrastructure proposals to be accessible by non-car modes and for all development proposals to help maintain and enhance active travel networks. This would help to reduce travel needs and deliver sustainable modal shifts, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP9 requires the retention of existing social and community infrastructure and promotes the co-location of new infrastructure, which would help to ensure good accessibility to public services. A Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. SP10 requires development proposals to be supported by adequate infrastructure provision, including transport infrastructure such as any required improvements to highway and walking networks to mitigate adverse impacts. This would protect the functioning of the transport network ensure new development proposals are accessible, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a degree of uncertainty regarding the transport infrastructure necessary to support the housing and employment land strategies set out within the LDP Preferred Strategy, in particular regarding any need for new strategic connections or capacity upgrades to support identified Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the contribution of SP10 to this SA Objective and address the identified uncertainty, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP further details should be provided (including via further engagement with infrastructure providers) regarding the infrastructure requirements of identified Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas and of any sustainable urban extensions proposed to be allocated.
<p>5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.</p>	++	+	~	~	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP6 sets out a clear housing land target and associated strategy to meet identified needs, including directing housing growth to specific locations. The policy which has been strengthened through the SA process, now includes a mechanism to monitor housing delivery. A Major Positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. SP7 contributes to meeting specialist housing needs by providing a framework to ensure appropriate provision of gypsy traveller sites. A Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

Strategic Objective 2: To create active, healthy, cohesive and social communities						
SA Objectives	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	Commentary
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the BCBC area to the Cardiff City Region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.	+	+	~	~	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP6 sets out a housing land strategy to meet identified needs, which as per the preferred growth level option and spatial strategy would increase the local labour supply and support additional employment in the BCBC area. Sustained levels of increased housebuilding would also increase construction related economic activity and employment in line with this SA Objective. Owing to the indirect relationship between SP6 and this SA Objective, a Minor Positive effect is predicted. SP7 requires proposals for new or extended gypsy traveller sites to safeguard the operating conditions of existing businesses and integrate with their surroundings. This would indirectly contribute to sustainable economic growth, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP10 seeks to secure appropriate provision of economic, transport and other infrastructure to make places function efficiently and sustainably and to mitigate any adverse impacts. This would indirectly support economic growth and help to improve the economic performance of the BCBC area, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	+	~	++	~	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP8 requires all development proposals to avoid significant health risks, including from air pollution, and to maintain and enhance active travel and green infrastructure networks. The policy also requires new healthcare infrastructure proposals to be accessible by non-car modes. As such, the policy would directly help to protect air quality and reduce car dependency, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP6 sets out a housing land strategy which prioritises brownfield land redevelopment and focuses housing growth in sustainable urban extensions. This would help to direct new housing development to accessible locations, which would indirectly help to promote sustainable modal shifts and thus minimise air pollution from the transport sector. A Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	~	~	++	~	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP8, which has been strengthened through the SA process, now requires all development proposals, through adopting a placemaking approach, to support climate change mitigation and adaptation. The policy also supports the maintenance and enhancement of active travel and green infrastructure networks, which could promote sustainable modal shifts and enhance resilience to the impacts of climate change. As such, the policy makes an important contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP10 requires development proposals to be supported by adequate infrastructure, including green infrastructure and utilities. This would support efforts to adapt to climate change, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the contribution of SP8 to this SA objective, criterion 2 should be expanded to explicitly reference the need for placemaking to support climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Strategic Objective 2: To create active, healthy, cohesive and social communities						
SA Objectives	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	Commentary
<p>9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance all biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.</p>	-	~	++	++	++	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP6 sets out a housing land strategy which would involve substantial land take and therefore is likely to result in localised adverse impacts on habitats and ecological interests, particularly in relation to proposed sustainable urban extensions (i.e. from encroachment onto undeveloped land). However, the strategy limits urban extensions, only seeks to meet identified needs, prioritises brownfield land redevelopment and includes a presumption against development outside of settlement boundaries, which would help to protect habitats from development pressure. On balance, the strong focus of SP6 on directing housing development to sustainable locations would minimise adverse biodiversity impacts, resulting in only a Minor Negative effect on this SA Objective. SP8 requires development proposals to avoid significant risks from air, land or water pollution, which would help to protect environmental quality, and to support the maintenance and enhancement of green infrastructure. SP10 also requires development proposals to be supported by adequate infrastructure, including green infrastructure. These policies would therefore directly help to protect and enhance habitats and species, resulting in Major Positive effects on this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
<p>10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance the water environment, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding.</p>	~	~	++	~	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP8 requires development proposals to avoid significant risks arising from water pollution, which would directly help to protect the water environment. A Major Positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. SP10 requires development proposals to be supported by adequate infrastructure, including utilities. This would ensure that development is served by appropriate drainage, thereby helping to protect water resources and the water environment. A Minor Positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a degree of uncertainty regarding the utilities infrastructure necessary to support the housing and employment land strategies set out within the LDP Preferred Strategy, in particular regarding any need for new strategic connections or capacity upgrades to support identified Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the contribution of SP10 to this SA Objective and address the identified uncertainty, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP further details should be provided (including via further engagement with infrastructure providers) regarding the infrastructure requirements of identified Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas and of any sustainable urban extensions proposed to be allocated.
<p>11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and the provision of an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.</p>	~	~	?	~	++	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP10 seeks appropriate provision for utilities, renewable energy, low carbon technology and waste management and recycling facilities, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective. Whilst SP8 includes a cross-reference to SP2, the policy does not itself include any references to sustainable natural resource use. There is also no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
<p>12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.</p>	++	+	++	++	++	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP6 sets out a housing land strategy which prioritises brownfield land redevelopment, directs housing proposals to within settlement boundaries and supports the creation of sustainable urban extensions in appropriate locations. This would ensure that housing is provided to meet identified needs in sustainable and accessible locations which support the efficient use of land and infrastructure. A Major Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted.

Strategic Objective 2: To create active, healthy, cohesive and social communities						
SA Objectives	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	Commentary
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP7 requires proposals for new or extended gypsy traveller sites to be integrated with their surroundings and supported by adequate infrastructure provision. This would help to ensure the efficient use of land, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP8, SP9 and SP10 promote the co-location of health, social and community infrastructure, support green infrastructure provision and require development to be supported by adequate infrastructure more widely. This would direct development to locations with existing good infrastructure and help to maximise the efficient use of land, resulting in Major Positive effects on this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the effectiveness of SP7, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the third criterion should be recast to set out a substantive design related requirement rather than deferring to unspecified national guidance.
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	~	+	~	~	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP7 requires proposals for new or extended gypsy traveller sites to protect the appearance, character and amenity of the area, which could indirectly afford a degree of protection to the setting of heritage assets. A minor positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. SP10 references the need for development proposals to include appropriate provision for Welsh Language. Whilst the policy does not elaborate on this, in principle the policy would help to safeguard and increase the use of the Welsh Language. A Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the contribution of SP10 to this SA Objective, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the policy (or other relevant policies) should be expanded to explain how development proposals should help to safeguard and increase the use of the Welsh Language.
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance landscape character, visual amenity and the legibility of settlements.	++	+	+	+	++	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP6 sets out a housing land strategy which prioritises brownfield land redevelopment, directs housing proposals to within settlement boundaries and supports the creation of sustainable urban extensions in appropriate locations. This would ensure housing is provided only to meet identified needs in a way which, insofar as possible, protects landscape character and maintains the legibility of settlements. A Major Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. SP7 requires proposals for new or extended gypsy traveller sites to be integrated with their surroundings and note to have a detrimental impact on the appearance and character of the area, including the residential amenity of neighbouring occupiers. This would help to protect visual amenity, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP8, SP9 and SP10 promote the maintenance and enhancement of green infrastructure, which makes an important contribution to landscape character and visual amenity. As such, these policies would have Minor Positive effects on this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

SA of Strategic Objective 3: To Create Productive and Enterprising Places

E.2.5 This subsection presents an assessment of the likely significant environmental and sustainability effects from the following strategic policies grouped thematically under LDP Strategic Objective 3:

- SP11 - Employment Land Strategy;
- SP12 - Retail and Commercial Centres;
- SP13 - Decarbonisation and Renewable Energy;
- SP14 - Safeguarding Mineral Resources;
- SP15 - Sustainable Waste Management Facilities; and,
- SP16 - Tourism.

E.2.6 For brevity, these strategic policies are referred to only by their short-hand title throughout this assessment.

Table E2.5: SA Core Issues, Uncertainties, Mitigation & Enhancement for Strategic Policies SP11 - 16

Issue Type	Identified Points and Recommendations
Core Assumptions	It is assumed that all policies will be implemented as stated and in accordance with relevant statutory requirements and national planning policies.
Core Uncertainties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SP11: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As drafted, SP11 does not define the term “sustainable locations” where employment provision is to be directed to or address the likely environmental impacts of industrial and commercial activities.
Core Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations	<p>In addition to the core SA mitigation or enhancement recommendations already incorporated into the final LDP Preferred Strategy (refer to Section 5), the following further recommendations should be addressed in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SP11: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To address identified core uncertainties, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP, Policy SP11 should be expanded or supported by development management policies to clarify the term “sustainable locations” and address the likely environmental effects of commercial and industrial activities.

Table E2.6: SA Matrix for Strategic Policies SP11 – SP16

Strategic Objective 3: To create productive and enterprising places							Commentary
SA Objectives	SP11	SP12	SP13	SP14	SP15	SP16	
<p>1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, social wellbeing and community safety.</p>	~	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP12 directs retail and commercial development proposals to accessible locations and requires such proposals to provide retail, community or commercial floorspace on the ground floor. This would indirectly help to support wellbeing and safety by ensuring access for all to key amenities. A Minor Positive effect is therefore predicted. SP13, SP14 and SP15 set out criteria to protect the health, wellbeing and amenity of communities from impacts associated with energy, minerals and waste management developments. The policies place particular emphasis on protecting against poor air quality and pollution, which would help to safeguard physical health. Minor Positive effects are therefore predicted on this SA Objective. SP16 requires tourism development proposals to be supported by a needs and impact assessment, to include consideration of likely impacts on local communities in relation to traffic and road safety. This would help to safeguard physical health and wellbeing, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
<p>2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.</p>	+	+	~	~	~	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP11 sets out an employment land strategy to meet projected employment needs over the period to 2033. By directing employment proposals to identified Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas, the strategy would enhance access to employment opportunities for both existing and new residents. The policy would therefore indirectly help to tackle poverty and promote social inclusion, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP12 directs retail and commercial development proposals to accessible locations and requires such proposals to provide retail, community or commercial floorspace on the ground floor. This would help to protect and enhance access to key services and amenities, resulting in a Minor Positive on this SA Objective. SP16 requires tourism development proposals to provide a needs and impact assessment to demonstrate, amongst other matters, that the proposal is viable, sustainable and can support the local economy. This would help to maximise local employment opportunities and ensure tourism development benefits local communities rather than contributing to inequalities. A Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To further enhance the contribution of SP12 to this SA Objective, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the 'town centre first' principle currently stated in supporting text should be included within SP12 itself. This would further increase the accessibility of retail, commercial and other key amenities.
<p>3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.</p>	++	+	+	~	~	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP11, which has been strengthened through the SA process, now sets out a clear and co-ordinated employment land strategy including a target for growth in employment, the designation of strategic sites to accommodate substantial employment and the identification of a generous supply of viable employment sites (which have been subject to SA and marketability analysis). The policy would therefore directly help to increase employment provision and support growth in the working age population, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP12 directs retail, commercial and leisure development proposals to appropriate settlements within identified hierarchies and requires proposals to maintain or enhance the vibrancy, vitality and

Strategic Objective 3: To create productive and enterprising places							
SA Objectives	SP11	SP12	SP13	SP14	SP15	SP16	Commentary
							<p>attractiveness of centres. Whilst the policy does not provide explicit support for new employment generating retail and commercial development proposals, it does generally provide a supportive policy framework for such proposals in appropriate and accessible locations. A Minor Positive effect is therefore predicted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP13 commits BCBC to supporting innovative low carbon energy proposals to stimulate the local economy and develop employment opportunities. This would directly help to support and increase employment opportunities in the low carbon employment sector, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP16 provides support for “<i>appropriate sustainable tourism development</i>” and recognises the strategically important role of the tourist economy in Porthcawl. The policy also requires tourism development proposals to be supported by an impact assessment including consideration of likely employment generation and local economic benefits. However, SP16 does not identify tourism as a key employment sector or seek to significantly grow the tourism economy. On balance, SP16 would help to support employment in the tourism sector, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To further enhance the contribution of SP12 to this SA Objective, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the policy should be expanded to provide more explicit support for enhanced and new retail, commercial and leisure development proposals in accessible and appropriate locations to meet identified needs. This would allow the policy to proactively contribute to employment generation. To further enhance the contribution of SP16 to this SA Objective, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the policy should be expanded to include an introductory statement to define the importance of the tourism sector and associated employment to the BCBC area.
<p>4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.</p>	+/?	++	-	+	+	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP11 sets out a target for employment growth, supports strong spatial alignment between employment and housing provision and directs employment proposals to specific locations. The policy does not identify the transport implications of this strategy, which may increase travel needs, and does not define the attributes of “appropriate and sustainable” locations where employment development is directed to. However, proposed employment site allocations have been subject to SA to determine their acceptability, including in relation to accessibility criteria, whilst directing employment proposals to Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas would maximise labour market accessibility. Therefore, at this stage it is considered SP11 would have a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP12 directs retail and commercial development proposals to accessible locations within the retail hierarchy. This would indirectly increase the accessibility of key amenities and support increased uptake of public transport and active travel, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP14 requires minerals development proposals to avoid harm to local communities, including in terms of access and traffic impacts. SP15 similarly identifies the need for waste management proposals to avoid significant adverse effects on the highway network. This would help to safeguard the functioning of the transport network, resulting in Minor Positive effects on this SA Objective. SP16, which has been strengthened through the SA process, now requires tourism development proposals to be supported by adequate existing or new infrastructure provision. This would help to ensure the accessibility of such proposals and protect the functioning of the transport network, particularly in tourist hotspots, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As drafted SP11 does not identify the likely transport implications of the employment land strategy. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p>

Strategic Objective 3: To create productive and enterprising places							
SA Objectives	SP11	SP12	SP13	SP14	SP15	SP16	Commentary
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the contribution of SP11 to this SA Objective, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the policy (or supporting text) should be expanded to address the transport implications of the employment land strategy. The Deposit stage plan should provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the proposed level and distribution of employment allocations can be accommodated without adversely impacting on the transport network. SP11 should also be expanded or supported by additional development management policies to assess the transport impacts of employment generating development proposals.
5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	0	~	~	~	~	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP11 sets out an employment strategy which includes a target for growth in employment in order to reinvigorate the labour market and counter population ageing. This would increase demand for housing in the BCBC area, requiring increased housing delivery to meet identified needs as per Strategic Policy SP6. Therefore, whilst SP11 would not have specific effect on this SA Objective, there is a clear link and a Neutral effect is therefore predicted. There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the BCBC area to the Cardiff City Region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.	++	++	++	~	~	++	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informed by the Bridgend Economic Evidence Base Study 2019, SP11 sets out an employment land strategy which sets a target for employment growth, sets an associated employment land target (60 ha), designates strategic sites to accommodate substantial employment and identifies a generous supply of viable employment sites to meet the balance of the target. This would directly help to maximise inward investment, diversification of the local economic base and growth of existing key sectors, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective. Whilst SP12 does not provide explicit support for employment generating retail and commercial development proposals, it does direct such proposals to town centres and generally provides a supportive policy framework for them. The policy would therefore indirectly help to promote business co-location, inward investment in town centres and economic growth in highly accessible areas, which would enhance the economic competitiveness of the BCBC area. A Major Positive effect is therefore predicted. SP13 commits BCBC to supporting innovative low carbon energy proposals i to stimulate the local economy and develop employment opportunities. This would directly help to provide new business opportunities, increase inward investment and support innovation, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP14 provides support for appropriately located minerals development proposals to meet identified (market) needs, taking account of the availability of secondary and recycled materials. This would ensure a continual supply of appropriate aggregates and mineral resources to meet market demands, which would underpin a strong construction sector and the delivery of infrastructure to meet identified (community) needs. The policy would therefore indirectly support inward investment and economic infrastructure provision, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP16 provides support for "appropriate sustainable tourism development", recognises the strategically important role of the tourist economy in Porthcawl and identifies opportunities for tourism growth. This would help to strengthen the tourism sector of the economy within the BCBC area, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For clarity and to enhance the effectiveness of SP12 in relation to this SA Objective, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the policy should be amended to focus more broadly on the vitality of

Strategic Objective 3: To create productive and enterprising places							
SA Objectives	SP11	SP12	SP13	SP14	SP15	SP16	Commentary
							town centres and to address how they can maximise the economic competitiveness of the BCBC area (within the context of the Cardiff City Region).
7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As noted in relation to SA Objective 4, Policy SP11 directs employment proposals to appropriate and sustainable locations within strategic sites, Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas. Proposed employment allocations have been subject to SA, including in relation to accessibility criteria and potential air quality impacts. However, as drafted SP11 does not identify the transport implications of the employment land strategy nor consider likely impacts of industrial activities, including in relation to air pollution. On balance, by directing employment development to accessible and appropriate locations, the policy would have a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. Policy SP12 seek to direct retail uses to highly accessible locations within the retail hierarchy of major centres. This could indirectly safeguard air quality by maximising public transport access to retail, thereby reducing car dependency. Minor Positive effects on this SA Objective are therefore predicted. Policy SP13 requires low carbon and renewable energy development proposals to avoid unacceptable air pollution and incorporate appropriate mitigation measures, which would help to safeguard air quality. A Minor Positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. Policies SP14 and SP15 require mineral and waste management development proposals not to result in significant adverse impacts on public health and well-being and to avoid harm to local amenity. This would protect against unacceptable dust, traffic emissions and air pollution, resulting in Minor Positive effects on this SA Objective. SP16 requires tourism development proposals to be supported by a needs and development impact assessment, including assessment of the anticipated levels of vehicular traffic. This would indirectly allow air quality impacts from tourism development proposals to be controlled, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As drafted SP11 does not identify the likely transport implications of the employment land strategy, which could result in air quality impacts. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address the identified uncertainties and enhance the performance of SP11 in relation to this SA Objective, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the policy should be expanded or supported by development management policies to address the likely transport implications of the employment land strategy and the environmental impacts of industrial activities.
8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.	+	+	++	+	+	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As noted in relation to SA Objective 4, Policy SP11 promotes strong alignment between housing and employment growth and directs employment proposals to appropriate and sustainable locations within strategic sites, Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas. Whilst SP11 does not identify the transport implications of the employment land strategy or the environmental impacts of industrial activities, the policy is likely to support sustainable modal shifts and reduce car dependency, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. Policy SP12 directs retail uses to appropriate locations within the retail hierarchy of major centres, which are highly accessible by public transport. The policy would therefore sustainable modal shifts and reduce car dependency, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. Policy SP13 provides support for the development of low carbon and renewable energy installations in appropriate locations within the BCBC area and requires development proposals for residential, commercial and community facilities to make provision for 25% energy need to be met from such sources. This would directly help to decarbonise key sectors of the economy, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective. However, as drafted SP13 does not set out a spatial strategy to support renewable energy generation, as the details of Strategic Search Areas are only included in supporting text. SP14 requires proposed minerals developments to transport material by rail wherever possible. This would indirectly help to decarbonise the transport sector, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. SP15 provides support for development proposals which manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. This would help to minimise waste being sent to landfill, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective.

Strategic Objective 3: To create productive and enterprising places							
SA Objectives	SP11	SP12	SP13	SP14	SP15	SP16	Commentary
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As drafted SP11 does not identify the likely transport implications of the employment land strategy. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address the identified uncertainties and enhance the performance of SP11 in relation to this SA Objective, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the policy should be expanded or supported by development management policies to address the environmental impacts of industrial activities. To further enhance the performance of SP13 in relation to this SA Objective, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the policy should be expanded to provide a clearer spatial strategy for renewable energy generation. This should be set out within the policy itself (rather than supporting text) in accordance with the requirements of PPW – 10th Edition and the Draft NDF (2019).
<p>9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance all biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.</p>	-	~	+	+	+	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP11 sets an employment land target (60 ha), designates strategic sites to accommodate substantial employment and identifies a generous supply of viable employment sites to meet the balance of the target. Whilst many of the sites comprise brownfield land or existing employment locations, the implementation of the policy is likely to result in localised adverse impacts on habitats and ecological interests. However, proposed employment sites have been subject to SA and the strategy minimises the need for encroachment into greenfield land to meet employment needs. On balance, only a Minor Negative effect on this SA Objective is predicted. Policy SP13 requires low carbon and renewable energy development proposals to avoid unacceptable adverse effects on the natural environment, whilst Policies SP14 and SP15 require minerals and waste management development proposals to avoid significant adverse effects on natural heritage. These policies therefore afford appropriate protection to the natural environment including biodiversity whilst supporting development proposals in appropriate locations, resulting in Minor Positive effects on this SA objective. SP16, which has been strengthened through the SA process, now requires tourism development proposals to avoid unacceptable adverse environmental or amenity impacts. This would indirectly help to protect biodiversity interests from adverse development impacts, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
<p>10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance the water environment, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding.</p>	+	~	+	+	+	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy SP11 directs employment proposals to appropriate and sustainable locations, and all proposed employment allocations have been subject to SA. This would indirectly reduce flood risks and adverse water quality impacts from development, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. Policy SP13 requires low carbon and renewable energy development proposals to avoid unacceptable adverse effects on the natural environment including water resources, whilst Policies SP14 and SP15 require minerals and waste management development proposals to avoid significant adverse effects on the quality and quantity of controlled waters. This would help to protect and enhance the water environment, resulting in Minor Positive effects on this SA objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
<p>11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable</p>	~	~	~	++	++	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP14 provides support for minerals development proposals to meet specific locational needs and encourages the re-use and recycling of suitable material as an alternative to primary won aggregates.

Strategic Objective 3: To create productive and enterprising places							
SA Objectives	SP11	SP12	SP13	SP14	SP15	SP16	Commentary
use of natural resources, including for energy generation and the provision of an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.							<p>This would help to ensure the sustainable of natural resources and to maximise resource efficiency. SP15 requires development proposals to conform to the waste hierarchy, which would support the transition to a circular economy. These policies would therefore have direct and Major Positive effects on specific aspects of this SA Objective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.	+	+	~	~	+	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy SP11 supports the repurposing or deallocating of employment sites no longer considered to be viable, suitable or required to meet identified employment needs. This would help to maximise the efficient use of land by allowing alternative land use proposals to come forward to meet identified needs, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. Policy SP12 directs retail proposals to primary frontages within major centres and requires retail, commercial and leisure developments to maintain or enhance the vibrancy, vitality and attractiveness of centres within the retail hierarchy. This would help to optimise the use of highly accessible land in town centres and enhance the design quality of such locations, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. Policy SP16 requires tourism development proposals to be environmentally acceptable supported by adequate infrastructure, which in the context of existing resorts such as Porthcawl would help to maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure. A Minor Positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To further enhance the contribution of SP11 to this SA Objective, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the policy could be expanded (or supported by development management policies) to set out key design principles for employment generating development. This is linked to the need for further details to be provided regarding design principles and masterplanning for the identified Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas.
13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.	~	~	+	+	+	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP13, SP14 and SP15 require low carbon, renewable energy and minerals developments to safeguard the historic environment, resulting in Minor Positive effects on this SA Objective. SP16 provides support for appropriate cultural tourism developments which could enhance understanding of the historic environment, although the scope of this is not defined in the policy or supporting text. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As drafted, the reference to cultural tourism developments within Policy SP16 is not clear. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address the identified uncertainty, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP Policy SP16 (or supporting text) should be expanded to define the scope of cultural tourism.
14. Landscape: Protect and enhance landscape character, visual amenity and the legibility of settlements.	+	~	+	+	+	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy SP11 sets out an employment land strategy based around strategic sites and existing employment land allocations/industrial estates. The policy also directs employment proposals to appropriate and sustainable locations. This would indirectly help to protect landscape character and visual amenity by clustering employment development to meet identified needs (likely to include commercial and industrial uses) in largely urban locations and minimising encroachment of greenfield

Strategic Objective 3: To create productive and enterprising places							
SA Objectives	SP11	SP12	SP13	SP14	SP15	SP16	Commentary
							<p>land. Owing to the indirect relationship between this policy and SA Objective, only a Minor Positive effect is predicted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy SP13 requires low carbon and renewable energy development proposals to avoid unacceptable adverse effects on the natural environment, including landscapes, whilst Policies SP14 and SP15 require minerals and waste management development proposals to avoid significant adverse effects on natural heritage. The difference in these policy tests strikes an appropriate balance between likely significant landscape impacts within the vicinity of renewable energy as opposed to other development, the need for each type of development and the acceptability of likely impacts. These policies therefore afford appropriate protection to landscape character and visual amenity whilst supporting development proposals in appropriate locations, resulting in Minor Positive effects on this SA objective. Policy SP16 requires tourism development proposals to avoid unacceptable environmental or amenity effects and to be supported by relevant impact assessment information, including a LVIA if necessary. This would help to protect landscape character and visual amenity from unacceptable development impacts, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that the natural environment includes landscape. See identified remaining core uncertainty (Table B.6) <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See identified further core mitigation (Table B.6).

SA of Strategic Objective 4: To Protect and Enhance our Distinctive and Natural Places

E.2.7 This subsection presents an assessment of the likely significant environmental and sustainability effects from the following strategic policies grouped thematically under LDP Strategic Objective 4:

- SP17: Conservation and Enhancement of the Natural Environment; and
- SP18: Conservation of Historic Environment.

E.2.8 For brevity, these strategic policies are referred to only by their short-hand title throughout this assessment.

Table E2.7: SA Core Issues, Uncertainties, Mitigation & Enhancement for Strategic Policies SP17 and SP18

Issue Type	Identified Points and Recommendations
Core Assumptions	It is assumed that all policies will be implemented as stated and in accordance with relevant statutory requirements and national planning policies.
Core Uncertainties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP17: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As drafted, Policy SP17 excludes any reference to green infrastructure or the importance of the natural environment for health and wellbeing. This limits the effectiveness of the policy in relation to social and health focused SA Objectives. As drafted, Policy SP17 does not address the environmental implications of the growth and spatial strategy set out under policies SP1, SP6 and SP11, including in relation to potential sustainable urban extensions. However, all candidate employment and housing site allocations have separately been subject to SA including against environmental and heritage criteria. Coupled with the absence of a criteria based definition for “sustainable locations” where development is to be directed to, it is not fully clear how environmental constraints and opportunities will be taken account of in implementing the growth and spatial strategy. SP18: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As drafted, Policy SP18 does not address the heritage implications of the growth and spatial strategy set out under policies SP1, SP6 and SP11, including in relation to potential sustainable urban extensions. However, all candidate employment and housing site allocations have separately been subject to SA including against environmental and heritage criteria. Coupled with the absence of a criteria-based definition for “sustainable locations” where development is to be directed to, it is not fully clear how heritage constraints and opportunities will be taken account of in implementing the growth and spatial strategy.

Issue Type	Identified Points and Recommendations
Core Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations	<p>In addition to the core SA mitigation or enhancement recommendations already incorporated into the final LDP Preferred Strategy (refer to Section 5), the following further recommendations should be addressed in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SP17: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To enhance the sustainability performance of policy SP17, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the policy should be expanded to note that, in protecting environmental assets, there is also address the need to tackle poor environmental quality where it persists, including in relation to air, water and land pollution. ○ To address the identified core uncertainty, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP Policy SP17 should be expanded or supported by additional policies regarding green infrastructure provision and the importance of the natural environment for health and wellbeing. This should include policies regarding open space, recreation and improving physical environmental quality in all locations. ○ To allow Policy SP17 to support the implementation of the growth and spatial strategy under policies SP1, SP6 and SP11 in a sustainable manner, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the policy should be expanded (or accompanied by other policies) to address the environmental acceptability of employment and housing growth in Sustainable Growth Areas, i.e. development outside current settlement boundaries and the mitigation/management of associated environmental impacts. This could result in the identification of design principles to ensure the implementation of Sustainable Growth Areas provides sufficient protection to ecological, landscape and green infrastructure sensitivities and incorporates appropriate environmental mitigation and enhancement measures. ▪ SP18: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To allow Policy SP18 to support the implementation of the growth and spatial strategy under policies SP1, SP6 and SP11 in a sustainable manner, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the policy should be expanded (or accompanied by other policies) to address potential impacts from employment and housing growth in Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas on the historic environment. This could result in the identification of design principles to ensure strategic scale growth affords sufficient protection to heritage assets and their setting.

Table E2.8: SA Matrix for Strategic Policies SP17 & SP18

SA Objectives	SP17	SP18	Commentary
<p>1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, social wellbeing and community safety.</p>	+	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy SP17 sets out criteria to protect designated sites (at all spatial scales) and areas of high environmental quality, including landscapes and habitats. Whilst the policy does not specifically refer to green infrastructure or to the importance of the natural environment for health and wellbeing, the policy would indirectly help to protect access to nature and outdoor recreation in specific locations, with resultant physical and mental health benefits, as well as improving the overall quality of the physical environment. A Minor Positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. ▪ There is no clear relationship between Policy SP18 and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None identified.
<p>2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.</p>	?	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As drafted there is an Uncertain relationship between Policy SP17 and this SA Objective, as the policy focuses on protecting specific environmental assets rather than improving environmental quality across the BCBC area. The policy therefore would not itself tackle inequalities in environmental quality, access to open space or recreational opportunities. In consequence, it is not clear whether the policy would support increased participation in outdoor recreational activities, encourage active travel or increase social interactions. ▪ There is no clear relationship between Policy SP18 and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None identified.
<p>3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.</p>	~	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As per identified core uncertainties, there is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and the employment land strategy set out in Policies SP1 and SP11. In consequence it is not yet clear how or whether the assessed policies would affect the achievement of this SA Objective. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ See identified further core mitigation (Table E2.7).
<p>4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.</p>	~	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None identified.
<p>5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.</p>	~	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As per identified core uncertainties, there is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and the housing land strategy set out in Policies SP1 and SP6. In consequence it is not yet clear how or whether the assessed policies would affect the achievement of this SA Objective. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ See identified further core mitigation (Table E2.7).

SA Objectives	SP17	SP18	Commentary
<p>6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the BCBC area to the Cardiff City Region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.</p>	~	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per identified core uncertainties, there is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and the growth and spatial strategy set out in Policies SP1, SP6 and SP11. In consequence it is not yet clear how or whether the assessed policies would affect the achievement of this SA Objective. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See identified further core mitigation (Table E2.7).
<p>7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.</p>	++	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP17 would directly help to safeguard air quality as it requires all development proposals not to have an adverse effect on the quality of natural resources including air. A Major Positive effect is therefore predicted on this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between the other assessed policy and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
<p>8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.</p>	+	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy SP17 sets out criteria to protect designated sites and areas of high environmental quality, which would help to protect ecosystem resilience and the ability of sensitive ecological receptors to adapt to climate change. However, Policy SP17 does not refer to climate change and there is only a weak Minor Positive relationship between the policy and this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between Policy SP18 and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the contribution of Policy SP17 to this SA Objective, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the policy should be expanded (or supported by other policies) to address the need to protect and enhance the resilience of ecosystems and the natural environment. Additional policies should also be set out to provide a climate adaptation strategy for the BCBC area.
<p>9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance all biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.</p>	++	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP17, which has been strengthened through the SA process, now sets out holistic and positively worded introductory paragraph relating to the environmental assets, green infrastructure and important features (ecological and landscape) of the BCBC area which should be protected and enhanced. This provides a succinct and high level environmental strategy, making clear what the environmental priorities for the emerging RLDP are, before associated development management criteria are set out. These criteria requires all development proposals to protect and enhance the natural environment and to avoid adverse effects biodiversity and habitats. In accordance with statutory and Welsh Government policy requirements, SP17 also sets out criteria to protect sites designated at national and international level for reasons of ecological importance, whilst also identifying the relevance of locally designated SINCS. Read as a whole, Policy SP17 therefore provides a sound basis to allow ecological considerations to be taken account of in planning decisions and would directly help to conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity interests, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective. There is no clear relationship between Policy SP18 and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See identified further core mitigation (Table E2.7) in relation to the need for policy coverage of green infrastructure and open space, which would enhance the performance of the emerging RLDP in relation to this SA Objective.
<p>10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance the water environment, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding.</p>	+	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP17 would directly help to protect water quality as it requires all development proposals not to have an adverse effect on the quality of natural resources including water. The policy does not however seek the improvement of water quality or resources and does not set out a strategy to address flood risks. On this basis, only a Minor Positive effect is predicted from this policy on this SA Objective.

SA Objectives	SP17	SP18	Commentary
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no clear relationship between Policy SP18 and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the contribution of Policy SP17 to this SA Objective, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP the policy should be expanded to require development proposals to contribute to the improvement of water quality and the water environment rather than only to protect against adverse impacts. Additional policies should also be developed to provide a sustainable flood risk strategy for the BCBC area.
<p>11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and the provision of an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.</p>	~	~	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no clear relationship between the assessed policies and this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the effectiveness of SP17, in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP policy SP17 should be expanded to include a reference to The Wales Environmental (Wales) Act 2016 to highlight the duty on public bodies to promote the sustainable management of natural resources.
<p>12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.</p>	+	+	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy SP17 requires development proposals not to have an adverse impact on the integrity of the countryside or landscape character and to protect areas of high environmental quality. In addition to implicitly directing development to existing settlements, this would require development proposals in environmentally sensitive locations to provide an appropriate design response to their surroundings. The policy would therefore help to maximise the efficient use of land and support high design quality in new development, resulting in a Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective. Policy SP18 sets out a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the significance of historic assets and their settings. This would help to ensure that the siting and design of development proposals respects the historic environment and in doing so would promote local distinctiveness and support high design quality in new development. A Minor Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
<p>13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.</p>	+	++	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy SP17 sets out specific landscape protection for the Glamorgan Heritage Coast and requires development proposals not to have an adverse impact on landscape character. The policy would therefore help to protect and enhance the setting of the historic environment, and the contribution of heritage assets to the surrounding landscape, resulting in Minor Positive effects on this SA Objective. Policy SP18, which has been strengthened through the SA process, sets out a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the significance of historic assets and their settings. The policy also now references the need under the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 for any application for listed building or conservation area consent to be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Statement. The policy would therefore directly help to conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment, including the setting of heritage assets, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective. <p>Assumptions and Uncertainties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Mitigation and Enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
<p>14. Landscape: Protect and enhance landscape character, visual amenity and the legibility of settlements.</p>	++	++	<p>Assessment of Predicted Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy SP17 requires all development proposals to avoid adverse impacts on landscape character and, where possible, to enhance the natural environment. The policy also protects areas of high environmental quality, including the Glamorgan Heritage Coast, from inappropriate development. This would directly help to protect and enhance landscape character and visual amenity, resulting in a Major Positive effect on this SA Objective. Policy SP18 sets out a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the significance of historic assets and their settings. This would help to ensure that the siting and design of development proposals respects the historic

SA Objectives	SP17	SP18	Commentary
			environment, which forms an important element of wider landscape and townscape character. A Major Positive effect on this SA Objective is therefore predicted. Assumptions and Uncertainties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None identified. Mitigation and Enhancement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None identified.

Appendix F SA of Candidate Sites



now part of



Bridgend LDP Review Sustainability Appraisal

SA of Candidate Sites Report (LDP Preferred Strategy)

On behalf of **Bridgend County Borough Council**



Project Ref: 42796/SA/003f | Rev: C | Date: September 2019

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Document Control Sheet

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Revision	Date	Description	Prepared	Reviewed	Approved
B	21.08.2019	Amendments to address client comments and inclusion of summary table	HS	DS	NS
C	03.09.2019	Minor corrections	DS	DS	NS

This report has been prepared by Peter Brett Associates LLP ('PBA') on behalf of its client to whom this report is addressed ('Client') in connection with the project described in this report and takes into account the Client's particular instructions and requirements. This report was prepared in accordance with the professional services appointment under which PBA was appointed by its Client. This report is not intended for and should not be relied on by any third party (i.e. parties other than the Client). PBA accepts no duty or responsibility (including in negligence) to any party other than the Client and disclaims all liability of any nature whatsoever to any such party in respect of this report.

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Appendices

- Appendix A Site Assessment Criteria
- Appendix B Bridgend LDP Review Call for Candidate Sites Questionnaire
- Appendix C Full GIS Assessment for Excluded Sites

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Peter Brett Associates (PBA), now part of Stantec, has been commissioned by Bridgend County Borough Council (BCBC) to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), of the Bridgend Local Development Plan (LDP) Review and the emerging Replacement Bridgend LDP ('the emerging RLDP'). This report contributes to the SA of the emerging RLDP by presenting the findings of a proportionate desk-based assessment carried out in respect of candidate sites promoted through a Call for Sites consultation conducted by BCBC in Autumn 2018 and existing allocations in the adopted Bridgend LDP (2013) which are being considered for re-allocation in the emerging RLDP as potential rollover sites.

1.2 Purpose

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide an objective assessment of the likely environmental and wider sustainability effects of allocating proposed new candidate sites and potential rollover sites from the existing adopted Bridgend LDP (2013) within the emerging RLDP.

1.2.2 At the current LDP Pre-Deposit stage (i.e. publication of the LDP Preferred Strategy), no decisions have yet been made by BCBC regarding the allocation or rejection of individual sites, as in accordance with statutory requirements and Welsh Government expectations the LDP Preferred Strategy only needs to set out a high level spatial strategy and identify broad areas for growth, rather than identifying preferred site allocations. In this context, an initial SA of Candidate Sites is being undertaken at LDP Pre-Deposit stage to:

- Support the assessment of likely significant environmental and sustainability effects from the proposed growth and spatial strategy, including Strategic Policy 1, set out within the LDP Preferred Strategy. This is provided in Appendix D of the Bridgend LDP Preferred Strategy SA Report;
- Provide timely, objective and transparent assessment information to support evidence-based decisions regarding the allocation (or rejection) of individual sites within the emerging RLDP in accordance with national planning policy requirements;
- Demonstrate compliance with SEA caselaw by demonstrating that in the first instance, all new candidate sites and potential rollover sites have properly been treated equally as potential 'reasonable alternatives' (subject to the absence of major constraints – see below) before any decision to allocate individual sites is made; and,
- Identify major environmental or sustainability constraints, which, in the absence of further information being provided to demonstrate site effectiveness, is likely to result in the rejection of some candidate sites on the basis they do not constitute a 'reasonable alternative' on sustainability or deliverability grounds. This provides a fair opportunity for site promoters to provide further information (through responding to the LDP Preferred Strategy consultation) to demonstrate that identified constraints and issues can be satisfactorily overcome and addressed, before any decision is made by BCBC at LDP Deposit Stage as to which candidate sites should be allocated or rejected.

1.2.3 Following the LDP Pre-Deposit Documents consultation, any new information submitted by site promoters will be reviewed and this site assessment report updated as appropriate. However, **there is no need for site promoters to resubmit information previously provided or to re-state the case for their site where this has already been provided.** The final version of the report will then be used as evidence to support the selection of site allocations by BCBC for inclusion within the RLDP, with the report published to accompany the LDP Deposit Document.

1.3 Report Structure

1.3.1 This report is structured as follows:

- **Section 2** provides an index of all new candidate sites and potential LDP rollover sites considered in the site assessment process to date;
- **Section 3** details the multi-stage site assessment methodology adopted;
- **Section 4** provides a summary of key findings, in particular identification of sites excluded from detailed analysis following a base level assessment and a summary of all likely significant effects from new candidate sites; and,
- **Section 5** presents the results of the detailed site assessments carried out in respect of reasonable alternative new candidate sites and potential LDP rollover sites.

1.3.2 The main body of this report is supported by the following appendices:

- Appendix B – Site Assessment Criteria
- Appendix C – Bridgend LDP Review Call for Candidate Sites Questionnaire
- Appendix D – Full GIS Assessment for Excluded Sites

2 Index of New Candidate and Potential Rollover Sites

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This section lists all new candidate sites and potential rollover sites which have been subject to a proportionate level of assessment at LDP Pre-Deposit stage (Summer 2019). **Tables 2.1 – 2.5** below identify each site by type and a reference number given by BCBC. For formatting reasons all subsequent assessment tables in this report refer to sites by reference number only.

2.2 Potential LDP 1 Rollover Sites

Table 2.1: Index of Potential LDP Rollover Sites

Site Reference	Site Name
COM1(1114)	Waterton Manor & Lane, Waterton
COM1(7)	Land at Waterton Lane
COM2(6)	Land at Llangewydd Road, Cefn Glas
ID 352.C24	Bryncethin Claypits (Land Adjoining)
REG1(22)	Land adjacent to Sarn Park Services
REG1(23)	Bocam Park, Pencoed
REG1(25)	Crosby Yard, Bridgend
REG1(29)	Georgia Pacific
REG1(36)	Village Farm Industrial Estate
REG1(8)	Waterton Industrial Estate
PLA3(1)	Parc Derwen, Bridgend
PLA3(10)	Land west of Maesteg Road, Tondu
PLA3(13)	Gateway to the Valleys, Tondu
PLA3(2)	North East Brackla Regeneration Area, Bridgend
REG1(2)	Bridgend Industrial Estate
REG1(16)	Abergarw Industrial Estate, Brynmenyn
REG1(34)	South Cornelly Industrial
REG1(31)	Isfryn Industrial Estate, Blackmill
REG1(29)	Papermill, Llangynwyd
REG1(11)	Forge Industrial Estate, Maesteg
REG1(30)	Green Meadow, Llangeinor
REG1(33)	Penllwyngwent, Ogmores Vale
REG1(18)	Waterton Industrial Estate
REG1(36)	Village Farm Industrial Estate, Pyle

REG1(26)	Dunraven House, near Pyle
REG1(12)	Heol Ty Gwyn, Maesteg
REG1(37)	Wern Tarw
REG1(02)	Bridgend Industrial Estate
REG1(08)	Waterton Industrial Estate
REG1(04)	Coychurch Yard, Bridgend
REG1(14)	Glan Road, Porthcawl
REG1(35)	Trews Field, Bridgend
REG1(20)	Enterprise Centre, Tondu
REG1(13)	Spelter Industrial Estate, Maesteg
REG1(27)	Ffaldau Industrial Estate, Blaengarw
REG1(07)	Penybont Industrial Estate, Bridgend
REG1(25)	Crosby Yard, Bridgend
REG1(24)	Bridgend Science Park
REG1(32)	Land SW Pencoed Technology Park (Pencoed Business Park)
REG1(23)	The Triangle Site, (Bocam Park), Pencoed
REG1(06)	Parc Afon Ewenni
REG1(22)	Land adjacent to Sarn Park Services
SP9(01)	Brocastle Waterton
SP9(02)	Island Farm, Bridgend
SP9(03)	Pencoed Technology Park
REG1(15)	Pwll y Waun, Porthcawl
REG1(17)	Bryncethin Depot
REG1(10)	Ewenny Road, Maesteg
REG1(05)	Litchard Industrial Estate
REG1(01)	Brackla Industrial Estate
REG1(09)	Coegnant, Maesteg
REG1(03)	Coity Sidings, Bridgend
REG1(19)	Former Christie Tyler Site
REG1(28)	Land at Gibbons Way, North Cornelly
REG1(21)	Land at Tondu
SP9(04)	Ty Draw Farm, Pyle

2.3 New Candidate Sites

Housing Sites

Table 2.2: Index of New Candidate Housing Sites

Site Reference	Site Name
145.C1	Glan yr Afon (Land East of)
206.C1	Gerddi'r Afon (Land off)
207.C1	Moor Lane (Land at)
221.C1	Broadlands
221.C2	Zig Zag Lane
222.C1	Heol Fach (Land at)
24.C1	Former St John's School
262.C1	Pentre Beili Farm (Land at)
274.C1	Heol Spencer, Bryn Garn (Land to East of), Coity, CF36 6AT
275.C1	Heol Richard Price (Land South of)
278.C1	Westfield Crescent (Land end of)
278.C2	West Road (land off)
279.C1	North East Brackla (Land at)
282.C1	Rhosla Lane (Land off)
283.C1	Porthcawl Road (land adj)
284.C1	Simonston Road (Land off)
284.C2	Heol Spencer (Land at)
286.C1	Railway Line (Land to West of)
286.C2	Bridgend (West of)
287.C1	Former Four Sevens Service Station
288.C1	Laleston (Land to East of)
289.C1	Cae Ganol (Land to North of)
290.C1	Cwm Risca Farm (Land at) - Site B
290.C2	Cwmrisca Farm (Land at) - Site A
290.C3	Cwmrisca Farm (Land at)
291.C1	Waun Bant Road (Land at)
293.C1	Ty Draw Farm (Land at)
293.C2	North East Brackla (Land at)
294.C1	Maendy Farm (Land at)
297.C1	Bryngarn Road

298.C1	Pencoed Farm (Land formerly part of)
300.C1	Land at Coity
301.C1	Cefn Road
301.C2	Cefn Road
304.C1	Laleston (Land South Of)
306.C1	Heol yr Orsaf (Land off)
306.C2	New Road (Land adjoining)
308.C1	Bridgend (Land West of) - Llanmoor
309.C1	Cuckoo Street (Land adjoining)
311.C1	West Road (Land West of)
314.C1	Greenmeadow (Land at)
317.C1	Dolau Ifan Ddu Farm (land part of)
318.C1	Brodawel (Land part of)
319.C1	Cefn Farm, Farm Road (Land at)
322.C1	Bettws Road (land west of)
323.C1	Castle Meadows (Land off)
325.C1	Bridgend Road (Land East of)
326.C1	Glynogwr Village (Land off A4093)
327.C1	Bettws (Land West of)
329.C1	Osbourne Terrace (rear of)
330.C1	Ysgol Gynradd Brynmenyn (land to North East of)
331.C1	Eweny Road (land West of)
332.C1	John Street (East of)
333.C1	Cwmfelin (Land at)
334.C1	Glynogwr (Land to West of)
338.C1	Heol Eglwys (Land fronting)
339.C1	Tremains Halt (Land at)
347.C1	Laleston (Land West of)
349.C1	Bridgend (West of) - Expansion Area
352.13	Spelter
352.16	Ivor Street (Land rear of)
352.C12	Picton Street
352.C18	Y Parc
352.C20	Salisbury Road (Land at - Rear of Sports Centre)
352.C25	Ynysawdre / Brynmenyn Primary School (Surplus Land)

352.C29	Pandy Park
352.C32	Ysgol Bryn Castell (former school)
352.C33	Penyfai Kickabout Area / Heol Eglwys
352.C37	Sycamore Close (Land adjoining)
352.C38	Great Western Avenue Bridgend (Playing Field)
352.C43	Llwyn Gwern / Woodland (Playing Fields)
352.C44	High Street (car park rear of)
352.C49	Glyn Cynffig
352.C51	Mynydd Cynfig Infants School plus surrounding land
352.C52	Croft Goch
352.C56	Heol y Goedwig (Land at)

Employment Sites

Table 2.3: Index of New Candidate Employment Sites

Site Reference	Site Name
285.C1	Newton Down Ind. Estate & Civic Amenity Site
340.C1	Factory Lane (Land off)
346.C1	Coity Road Sidings
352.C10	Heol Ty Gwyn Industrial Estate (land adj)

Mixed Use Sites

Table 2.4: Index of New Candidate Mixed Use Sites

Site Reference	Site Name
219.C1	Pencoed Campus
219.C2	Pencoed Campus
295.C1	Stormy Lane (Land at)
296.C1	Caerau (Land North of)
299.C1	Police Training Centre
302.C1	North Lodge Farm
304.C2	Laleston (Land at)
304.C3	Laleston (A48 end)
305.C1	Laleston (Land North of)
305.C2	Laleston (North of)
305.C3	Laleston (Land North of)
305.C4	Llangynwyd (Land West of)

305.C5	Llangynwyd (Land West of)
305.C6	Llangynwyd (Land West of)
305.C7	Llangynwyd (South of)
315.C1	Coytrahen (Land at)
320.C1	Factory Lane
335.C1	Pen Y Bryn Farm (Land adj)
335.C2	Pen y Bryn Farm (Land at)
336.C1	Marlas Farm (Land Opposite)
342.C1	Brynmenyn Ind. Estate (Land South and South East of)
352.C1	David Street
352.C11	Blaencaerau Junior School
352.C14	Oakwood Estate (Playing Field at)
352.C15	Former Cooper Standard Site
352.C17	Maesteg Washery
352.C19	Coegnant
352.C2	Trem Y Mor, Bettws Road
352.C21	YCG Llangynwyd
352.C22	Maesteg Lower Comprehensive
352.C26	Glan yr Afon Care Home, Heol yr Ysgol
352.C27	Tondu Primary School (Land rear of)
352.C28	Expansion Land, Brynmenyn
352.C3	Bettws (Bottom Side, West)
352.C30	Bryntirion Field
352.C31	Ty'r Ardd
352.C34	Brewery Field
352.C35	Penybont Primary School (Playing Field adj)
352.C39	Bryn Y Cae home for the elderly (Land adj)
352.C4	Llangeinor Pool and Recreation Ground
352.C40	Archdeacon John Lewis Church of Wales School (land adj)
352.C41	Parc Afon Ewenni
352.C42	Coychurch Playing Fields
352.C48	Laing Street (rear of)
352.C5	Aber Fields (inc. land adj. Penllwyngwent Ind. Estate)
352.C50	Mynydd Cynfig Junior School plus surrounding land
352.C6	Former Abercerdin School Site

352.C8	Isfryn Industrial Estate (Land at)
352.C9	Maesteg Hospital (Land adjoining)

Other

Table 2.5: Index of New Candidate Other Sites

Site Reference	Site Name
121.C1	Heol y Cyw Car Park
129.C1	Pheasant Public House (Land south of)
292.C2	Foxfields (Land off)
310.C1	Parc Stormy
313.C1	Rockwool (Land North East of)
352.C23	South Parade Playing Fields
352.C36	Queen Street (Land at)
352.C45	Green Acre Drive (Land off)
352.C46	Pencoed Cemetery (Surplus Land)
352.C47	Heol y Cyw Playground
352.C54	Marlas Kickabout, Brynteg Avenue
352.C7	Former Ogmere Vale Nursery Site

3 Site Assessment Methodology

3.1 Context

- 3.1.1 This section provides an overview of the methodology adopted to undertake a proportionate assessment of all new candidate sites and existing LDP allocations identified by BCBC as potential LDP rollover sites.
- 3.1.2 In accordance with statutory requirements and best practice, the approach adopted to undertake a proportionate and effective SA, incorporating SEA, of the emerging Bridgend RLDP, including proposed site allocations, was set out upfront in the Bridgend LDP SA Scoping Report ('the SA Scoping Report') (PBA, 2018). This approach was subject to consultation with the SEA Consultation Bodies and interested local stakeholders before being finalised in August 2018 prior to the launch of a Call for Candidate Sites consultation on 14th September 2014.
- 3.1.3 The SA Scoping Report confirmed that all sites submitted to BCBC within the Call for Sites consultation period (14th September – 9th November 2018) would be subject to SA using pre-determined criteria as detailed within the Bridgend SA Framework (**Appendix C** of the Bridgend LDP Preferred Strategy SA Report). The SA Scoping Report also recognised the need to identify and assess reasonable alternatives to proposed new RLDP components, which in the case of site allocations includes existing LDP allocations which have not been (fully) built out or re-promoted through the Call for Sites Consultation but nonetheless, in the view of BCBC, require to be considered as potential LDP rollover sites. This principally applies to sites forming part of Bridgend's employment land supply, which are subject to detailed consideration within the **Bridgend Economic Evidence Base Study** (PBA, August 2019).

3.2 Overview

- 3.2.1 A multi-stage assessment process has been undertaken, comprising:

Stage 1 – Confirmation of Site Assessment Criteria and Methodology

- 3.2.2 To maintain the objectivity and integrity of the site assessment process, the assessment criteria and methodology were agreed between PBA and BCBC and fixed at the outset. The 'Proposed Candidate Site Assessment Criteria' previously defined within Table 5.4 –Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework of the SA Scoping Report (PBA, August 2019) were carried forward without amendment and matched with appropriate GIS layers or qualitative questions and associated scoring thresholds (e.g. distance measurements for proximity based criteria). The resulting suite of SA site assessment criteria and scoring thresholds as used in this assessment is provided in **Appendix B**. This confirms that multiple criteria (GIS and qualitative) have been used to assess sites in relation to each SA Objective, thereby providing strong coverage of all key environmental and sustainability issues in the assessment.

Stage 2 – Identification of Potential LDP Rollover Sites

- 3.2.3 Following the Call for Sites consultation it was observed by BCBC that some existing allocations from the adopted Bridgend LDP (2013), principally allocated employment sites, which could be expected to feature in the RLDP had not been promoted for re-allocation as expected. Given the importance of maintaining a sufficient and effective employment land supply and the very limited number of new candidate employment sites submitted during the Cal for Sites Consultation (which in themselves would be insufficient to meet employment needs over the LDP period), all existing employment sites with remaining capacity were identified as potential LDP rollover sites. A small number of other existing allocations for housing and other uses were also carried forward on the same basis.
- 3.2.4 The total number of sites subject to assessment therefore comprised:

- Candidate new sites: 167
 - LDP rollover sites: 56
 - Total: 223
- 3.2.5 Of note, a small number of additional proposals for specific infrastructure developments were submitted through the Call for Candidate Sites but without the detailed level of locational or environmental information necessary to assess their likely environmental and wider sustainability effects. As the Bridgend LDP Preferred Strategy is only concerned with higher level housing and employment spatial growth, and since specific infrastructure requirements may emerge following the current stage of consultation, the assessment of individual infrastructure development proposals has been deferred to LDP Deposit Stage. At this point, all submitted infrastructure proposals (including any infrastructure identified at that stage as being required to deliver the RLDP spatial strategy) will be subject to an appropriate level of SA (incorporating SEA) prior to any decisions being taken by BCBC regarding whether to allocate or reject each proposal.

Stage 3 – Base-Level GIS Assessment

- 3.2.6 In accordance with statutory SEA requirements, all 223 new candidate sites and potential rollover sites were subject to an equal base-level of assessment against GIS criteria covering all 14 Sustainability Objectives from the Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework.
- 3.2.7 The GIS-based criteria applied in Stage 3 of the assessment are highlighted in **bold** text within **Appendix A – SA Site Assessment Criteria**. The purpose of this phase of assessment was three-fold, namely to:
- i. Demonstrate that at the outset, all sites have been assessed on an equal basis, without preferential treatment being afforded to either existing allocations or new candidate sites. Given that existing site allocations have already been subject to a full SA through the preparation of the adopted Bridgend LDP (2013), to maintain assessment proportionality no further SA of these sites beyond this base-level assessment was considered necessary;
 - ii. Provide objective information regarding the sustainability characteristics and likely environmental effects of (re-)allocating employment and retail sites, to inform further consideration of the such sites within the **Bridgend Economic Evidence Base Study** (PBA, August 2019) and **Bridgend Retail Study 2019** (PBA, August 2019), both of which form key LDP evidence base documents; and,
 - iii. Identify any major environmental or sustainability constraints affecting individual sites which could impede their delivery or mean that the site, if allocated, would not contribute positively to sustainable development. Of the full set of set of GIS criteria applied at this stage, the following criteria were identified as ‘showstoppers’ which could indicate a significant adverse effect such that at this stage any affected new candidate site would not constitute a ‘reasonable alternative’. These criteria are highlighted in **bold underlined** text in **Appendix A**:
 - a. Development proposed by the private sector on common land, as in the absence of further deliverability information, the proposal not likely to be viable (NB sites promoted by BCBC on common land were not excluded on this basis, as their public ownership provides a delivery mechanism);
 - b. Site overlaps with or within Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
 - c. Site overlaps with or within National Nature Reserve (NNR);

- d. Site includes Class 1 Agricultural Land; and,
- e. Site includes land within Zone C2 flood risk area.

3.2.8 The application of these ‘showstopper’ criteria resulted in 29 new candidate sites being rejected at this stage on the grounds of not constituting a reasonable alternative site allocation. Additionally, none of the rollover sites were excluded based on the showstopper criteria as described in **Section 3.2.6**. This is because the rollover sites comprise existing allocations, they have already previously been subject to assessment in relation to the previous land use allocation. Any proposal to retain an allocated site but with a different land use allocation will be subject to detailed assessment at deposit stage.

3.2.9 The reason(s) why each site was rejected at this stage are identified in **Section 4**, both in the interests of transparency and to allow site promoters wishing an affected site to remain in consideration to provide further, targeted information to demonstrate that identified constraints can be overcome and thus that the site does in fact represent a reasonable alternative. The publication of this report at LDP Pre-Deposit stage therefore allows any further information provided by site promoters to be taken account of when subsequently making evidence-based decisions at LDP Deposit stage as to whether individual sites should be proposed for allocation or rejected.

Stage 4 – Detailed Assessment of Reasonable Alternative New Candidate Sites

3.2.10 The remaining new candidate sites were then subject to detailed assessment using the remaining criteria and scoring thresholds set out in **Appendix A**. This involved a combination of GIS analysis and the application of qualitative questions. Data used to complete this part of the assessment included:

- Candidate site questionnaire responses – a blank copy of this questionnaire is provided in **Appendix B** for reference;
- Information provided by the SEA Consultation Bodies and other key consultees (informally consulted March 2019) regarding the presence or absence of environmental features, constraints, capacity issues or other issues relevant to their remit;
 - Natural Resources Wales
 - Cadw – via Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust;
 - Welsh Water; and,
 - BCBC Highways Department.
- The boundaries of all assessed candidate site were uploaded to ArcMap GIS, which allowed aerial views of each site to be obtained and the proximity of each site to relevant environmental designations (as listed in **Appendix A**) to be measured.

3.2.11 Of note, for all new candidate sites carried forward to Stage 4, both the base level assessment from Stage 3 and the detailed assessment subsequently undertaken are reported together, rather than being presented separately for each stage.

3.3 Assessment Reporting

3.3.1 Taking account of the number and type of sites requiring assessment and the number of SA criteria adopted, the assessment undertaken in Stages 3 and 4 above is reported in **Sections 4 and 5** of this through a series of linked tables:

- Table 4.1: New Candidate Sites Excluded through Base Level Assessment (Stage 3);

- Table 5.1: Stage 3 Base Level SA of LDP Rollover Sites;
 - Table 5.2a: Stages 3 and 4 Detailed SA of Candidate Housing Sites 145.C1-291.C1 (except excluded sites);
 - Table 5.2b: Stages 3 and 4 Detailed SA of Candidate Housing Sites 293.C1-332.C1 (except excluded sites);
 - Table 5.2c: Stages 3 and 4 Detailed SA of Candidate Housing Sites 333.C1-352.C56 (except excluded sites);
 - Table 5.2d: Stages 3 and 4 Detailed SA of Candidate Housing Sites – Additional Qualitative Criteria;
 - Table 5.3a: Stages 3 and 4 Detailed SA of Candidate Employment Sites (except excluded sites);
 - Table 5.3b: Stages 3 and 4 Detailed SA of Candidate Employment Sites – Additional Qualitative Criteria.
 - Table 5.4a: Stages 3 and 4 Detailed SA of Candidate Mixed Use / Community Sites 219.C1-352.C15 (except excluded sites);
 - Table 5.4b: Stages 3 and 4 Detailed SA of Candidate Mixed Use / Community Sites (except excluded sites);
 - Table 5.4c: Stages 3 and 4 Detailed SA of Candidate Mixed Use / Community – Additional Qualitative Criteria;
 - Table 5.5a: Stages 3 and 4 Detailed SA of Other Candidate Sites (except excluded sites); and,
 - Table 5.5b: Stages 3 and 4 Detailed SA of Other Candidate Sites – Additional Qualitative Criteria.
- 3.3.2 For ease of reference when viewing these tables, the reference number and name of all candidate new sites and potential rollover sites is confirmed in **Table 2.1 - Site Index** provided in **Section 2**.

4 Key Findings

4.1 Sites with Major Constraints Excluded from Further Consideration

Introduction

- 4.1.1 In accordance with Stage 3 of the site assessment methodology outlined in Section 3, following a base level assessment of all candidate new sites (and existing LDP rollover sites) some sites were excluded from further consideration on the grounds of being affected by one or more 'showstopper' environmental or deliverability criteria. **Table 4.1** below lists these sites, with the double-negative red scores identifying the reason(s) why each site was excluded. However, whilst **Table 4.1** identifies the 'showstopper criteria' to identify which sites have been excluded from further consideration, an initial assessment of these sites against base-level GIS criteria was still undertaken and is provided in full within **Appendix C**.
- 4.1.2 As noted in previously, the identification of excluded sites at this stage (i.e. before any decisions have been taken regarding RLDP site allocations) provides a fair opportunity for site promoters to provide further information to demonstrate that identified constraints can be satisfactorily overcome. Any further information provided in response to the Bridgend LDP Preferred Strategy Consultation will be taken account of at LDP Deposit stage when finalising the SA of Candidate Sites Report and determining which individual sites should be proposed for allocation within the Bridgend RLDP Deposit Plan. **However, there is no need for site promoters to resubmit information previously provided or to re-state the case for their site where this has already been provided.**

Table 4.1: New Candidate Sites Excluded through Base Level Assessment

Site Name		182.C1: Danygraing Avenue (Land East of)	2.C1: Coity Wallia Common	221.C3: Coychurch (Land South of)	272.C1: TY'r Isha Barn (Land at)	281.C1: Coychurch	290.C4: Cwm Risca Farm (Land at)	303.C1: Trebryn Farm (Land at)	307.C1: Pen-Y-Castell Farm	307.C2: Pen-y-Castell Farm	312.C1: Danygraing Avenue (Land East of)	316.C1: Blackmill (Land at)	321.C1: Sevenoaks Bungalow (land to rear of)	324.C1: Rhiwceiliog, Tairirion	328.C1: Pyle (Land East of)	340.C2: Maes-Y-Delyn Farm	341.C1: Minfrwd Road (Land at)	343.C1: Ty Draw Farm (Land at)	344.C1: Greenmeadow Cottage	345.C1: Cypress Gardens (Land to the North & East of)	348.C1: M4 J36 (Land North of)	351.C1: Bryncethin (Land at)	352.C53: North Cornelly Playing Fields	352.C55: Cypress Gardens (Playing Fields)	352.C57: Sandy Bay (Phase 2)	352.C58: Salt Lake Car Park / Dock Street (Phase 1)	87.C1: Jehu Group per Geraint John Planning
Land Ownership	Site on Common Land	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-
	Proximity to SSSI	-	+	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-
	Proximity to NNR	-	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	-	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	-	++	++	-	-	+	+	++
	Agricultural Land Classification	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	++	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	++	0	-	-	-	-
Water and Flood Risk	Proximity to Flood Risk Zones	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+

4.2 New Candidate Sites Assessment Key Findings

- 4.2.1 **Table 4.2** below summarises the results of the assessment undertaken for all new candidate sites not excluded from detailed analysis as per **Table 4.1** above. In accordance with core SEA requirements, **Table 4.2** identifies all new candidate sites identified as likely to have **significant** adverse or beneficial effects when assessed against the numbered assessment criteria detailed in **Appendix A** (corresponding to the 14 SA objectives from the Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework). Only those effects scored as either ‘—’ or ‘++’ are considered significant in the context of the SEA regulations and therefore are reported in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2: Summary of New Candidate Sites Assessment

Candidate Site Reference	Candidate Site Name	Likely Significant Beneficial Effects	Likely Significant Adverse Effects
121.C1	Heol y Cyw Car Park	SA1a, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5d, SA7a, SA7b, SA9c, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA3c, SA3d, SA3e, SA4b, SA6c, SA9b, SA11a, SA12a
129.C1	Pheasant Public House (Land south of)	SA1a, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a
145.C1	Glan yr Afon (Land East of)	SA1a, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a
206.C1	Gerddi'r Afon (Land off)	SA1a, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA6c, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA11a, SA12a, SA12b, SA14c	SA3c, SA3e, SA4b
207.C1	Moor Lane (Land at)	SA1a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA7a, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b	SA2a, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a
219.C1	Pencoed Campus	SA1a, SA3b, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5a, SA5c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12a, SA12b	SA4b, SA4d, SA7b, SA11a, SA13b
219.C2	Pencoed Campus	SA1a, SA3b, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA8a, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12a, SA12b	SA4b, SA4d, SA7b, SA11a, SA13b
221.C1	Broadlands	SA1a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3e, SA4b, SA4d, SA7b, SA11a, SA12a
221.C2	Zig Zag Lane	SA1a, SA3c, SA3d, SA3e, SA4a, SA4c, SA5a, SA6c, SA7a, SA9e, SA12b	SA4b, SA4d, SA7b, SA12a, SA14c, SA14d
222.C1	Heol Fach (Land at)	SA1a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5a, SA5d, SA6c, SA7a, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA3e, SA4b, SA9a, SA11a, SA12a
24.C1	Former St John's School	SA1a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA6c, SA7a, SA12a, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA4b, SA9a
262.C1	Pentre Beili Farm (Land at)	SA1a, SA4a, SA4c, SA6c, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA13a	SA2a, SA3c, SA3d, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a, SA14b, SA14a
274.C1	Heol Spencer, Bryn Garn (Land to East of), Coity, CF36 6AT	SA1a, SA3c, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5f, SA7a, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b, SA14a	SA2a, SA3e, SA5d, SA9c, SA9f, SA11a, SA12a, SA13a, SA14b, SA14c, SA14d
275.C1	Heol Richard Price (Land South of)	SA1a, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5d, SA5f, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a
278.C1	Westfield Crescent (Land end of)	SA1a, SA3c, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b	SA2a, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a
278.C2	West Road (land off)	SA1a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA7a, SA7b, SA9c, SA9f, SA12b	SA2a, SA3e, SA4b, SA5d, SA11a, SA12a, SA14b, SA14c, SA14d

Candidate Site Reference	Candidate Site Name	Likely Significant Beneficial Effects	Likely Significant Adverse Effects
279.C1	North East Brackla (Land at)	SA1a, SA3c, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA6c, SA7a, SA9e, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a, SA14a
282.C1	Rhosla Lane (Land off)	SA1a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5b, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA8a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA12a, SA12b	SA2a, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA14a
283.C1	Porthcawl Road (land adj)	SA1a, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA6c, SA7a, SA8a, SA8c, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA3d, SA3e, SA11a, SA12a
284.C1	Simonston Road (Land off)	SA1a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA8a, SA9a, SA9d, SA9f, SA12b, SA14a	SA4d, SA7b, SA9c, SA11a, SA12a
284.C2	Heol Spencer (Land at)	SA1a, SA3c, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5f, SA7a, SA8a, SA8c, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b, SA14a, SA14c	SA2a, SA3e, SA11a, SA12a
285.C1	Newton Down Ind. Estate & Civic Amenity Site	SA1a, SA4c, SA4d, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA8a, SA9e, SA11a, SA12a, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA3d, SA3e, SA9c, SA9f
286.C1	Railway Line (Land to West of)	SA1a, SA1c, SA1c, SA3b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4b, SA4c, SA5c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA8a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b	SA3e, SA4d, SA7b, SA12a
286.C2	Bridgend (West of)	SA1a, SA2b, SA3a, SA3b, SA3c, SA3e, SA3g, SA4a, SA4b, SA4c, SA5a, SA5c, SA5d, SA6c, SA7a, SA8a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9k, SA12b	SA2a, SA9c, SA9f, SA11a, SA12a, SA13a, SA14b, SA14a
287.C1	Former Four Sevens Service Station	SA1a, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA8a, SA8c, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA12a, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA14a
288.C1	Laleston (Land to East of)	SA1a, SA3c, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5a, SA6c, SA7a, SA8a, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a, SA14c, SA14d, SA14a
289.C1	Cae Ganol (Land to North of)	SA1a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5d, SA7a, SA7b, SA8a, SA9f, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a
290.C1	Cwm Risca Farm (Land at) - Site B	SA1a, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA11a, SA12a, SA14a
290.C2	Cwmrisca Farm (Land at) - Site A	SA1a, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA11a, SA12a
290.C3	Cwmrisca Farm (Land at)	SA1a, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA9k, SA12a, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA11a, SA14a
291.C1	Waun Bant Road (Land at)	SA1a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA7a, SA9d, SA9f, SA12b	SA3d, SA9a, SA11a, SA12a
292.C2	Foxfields (Land off)	SA1a, SA2b, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9f, SA12b, SA14a, SA14c	SA4b, SA4d, SA7b, SA11a, SA12a
293.C1	Ty Draw Farm (Land at)	SA1a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4b, SA4c, SA5d, SA6c, SA7a, SA8a, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA14c	SA4d, SA7b, SA11a, SA12a
293.C2	North East Brackla (Land at)	SA1a, SA1b, SA3c, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5b, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA8a, SA8c, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA12a, SA12b	SA11a

Candidate Site Reference	Candidate Site Name	Likely Significant Beneficial Effects	Likely Significant Adverse Effects
294.C1	Maendy Farm (Land at)	SA1a, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA6c, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA11a, SA12b, SA14c	SA3e, SA4d, SA7b, SA12a
295.C1	Stormy Lane (Land at)	SA1a, SA3b, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5d, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA8a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12a, SA12b	SA2a, SA3d, SA3e, SA14a
296.C1	Caerau (Land North of)	SA1a, SA3a, SA3b, SA4a, SA4c, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA9k, SA12b, SA13a	SA3c, SA3d, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a, SA14b, SA14c, SA14d
297.C1	Bryngarn Road	SA2b, SA4d, SA5f, SA7a, SA7b, SA8a, SA8c, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA9k	SA2a, SA3d, SA3e, SA4b, SA5d, SA9c, SA11a, SA12a
298.C1	Pencoed Farm (Land formerly part of)	SA1a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4b, SA4c, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA14a	SA2a, SA5d, SA11a, SA12a
299.C1	Police Training Centre	SA1a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA12a, SA12b, SA14a	SA3e, SA4b, SA4d, SA7b, SA11a
300.C1	Land at Coity	SA1a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5f, SA7a, SA9a, SA9d, SA9f, SA12b, SA14a	SA11a, SA12a
301.C1	Cefn Road	SA1a, SA4a, SA4b, SA4c, SA5d, SA6c, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3e, SA4d, SA7b, SA9a, SA11a
301.C2	Cefn Road	SA1a, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3e, SA9a, SA11a
302.C1	North Lodge Farm	SA1a, SA1b, SA3b, SA3c, SA4a, SA4b, SA4c, SA5c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA8a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b	SA2a, SA9c, SA11a, SA13a
304.C1	Laleston (Land South Of)	SA1a, SA3b, SA3c, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA9e, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a, SA14a
304.C2	Laleston (Land at)	SA1a, SA3c, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a, SA14b, SA14a
304.C3	Laleston (A48 end)	SA1a, SA3b, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5c, SA6c, SA7a, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3e, SA4b, SA5d, SA11a, SA12a, SA14b, SA14c, SA14a
305.C1	Laleston (Land North of)	SA1a, SA3b, SA4c, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA10b, SA12b	SA2a, SA3e, SA11a, SA12a, SA14a
305.C2	Laleston (North of)	SA1a, SA3b, SA4c, SA5c, SA6c, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA10b, SA12b	SA2a, SA3e, SA11a, SA12a, SA14b, SA14c, SA14a
305.C3	Laleston (Land North of)	SA1a, SA3b, SA4c, SA5c, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9k, SA10b, SA12b	SA2a, SA3e, SA11a, SA12a, SA14b, SA14c, SA14a
305.C4	Llangynwyd (Land West of)	SA1a, SA3b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5c, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a, SA14a
305.C5	Llangynwyd (Land West of)	SA1a, SA3b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a, SA14a

Candidate Site Reference	Candidate Site Name	Likely Significant Beneficial Effects	Likely Significant Adverse Effects
305.C6	Llangynwyd (Land West of)	SA1a, SA3b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5c, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a, SA14b, SA14c, SA14d, SA14a
305.C7	Llangynwyd (South of)	SA1a, SA3b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA9c, SA11a, SA12a, SA14a
306.C1	Heol yr Orsaf (Land off)	SA1a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA7a, SA8a, SA8c, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA14c	SA3d, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a
306.C2	New Road (Land adjoining)	SA1a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA7a, SA8a, SA8c, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA14c	SA4b, SA4d, SA7b, SA11a, SA12a
308.C1	Bridgend (Land West of) - Llanmoor	SA1a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA8a, SA8c, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3e, SA4b, SA4d, SA7b, SA11a, SA12a, SA14b, SA14c, SA14a
309.C1	Cuckoo Street (Land adjoining)	SA1a, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA14c	SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a, SA14a
310.C1	Parc Stormy	SA3a, SA4a, SA4d, SA5d, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA8a, SA8c, SA9d, SA9e, SA11a, SA12a, SA14c	SA2a, SA3d, SA3e
311.C1	West Road (Land West of)	SA1a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5a, SA5d, SA7a, SA9f, SA12b	SA2a, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a, SA14b
313.C1	Rockwool (Land North East of)	SA4d, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA7a, SA7b, SA8a, SA8c, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA9k, SA12a	SA2a, SA3d, SA3e, SA4b, SA9c, SA11a
314.C1	Greenmeadow (Land at)	SA1a, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9k, SA12a, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA14a
315.C1	Coytrahen (Land at)	SA1a, SA3b, SA4a, SA4c, SA5c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA8a, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA3c, SA3d, SA3e, SA4b, SA12a
317.C1	Dolau Ifan Ddu Farm (land part of)	SA1a, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3d, SA3e, SA4b, SA4d, SA6c, SA7b, SA9c, SA11a, SA12a
318.C1	Brodawel (Land part of)	SA1a, SA3c, SA4c, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA14a	SA3e, SA11a, SA12a
319.C1	Cefn Farm, Farm Road (Land at)	SA1a, SA4a, SA4b, SA4c, SA5d, SA6c, SA7a, SA8a, SA8c, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4d, SA7b, SA9a, SA11a, SA12a
320.C1	Factory Lane	SA1a, SA3b, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5c, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA14a	SA2a, SA11a, SA12a
322.C1	Bettws Road (land west of)	SA1a, SA1b, SA4a, SA4c, SA5a, SA7a, SA8a, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA9c, SA12a, SA14b
323.C1	Castle Meadows (Land off)	SA1a, SA3c, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA7a, SA8a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA12b, SA14a, SA14c	SA2a, SA3e, SA11a, SA12a

Candidate Site Reference	Candidate Site Name	Likely Significant Beneficial Effects	Likely Significant Adverse Effects
325.C1	Bridgend Road (Land East of)	SA1a, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a, SA14a
326.C1	Glynogwr Village (Land off A4093)	SA1a, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA13a	SA2a, SA3c, SA3d, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a, SA13b
327.C1	Bettws (Land West of)	SA1a, SA1b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5d, SA5f, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a
329.C1	Osbourne Terrace (rear of)	SA1a, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA9k, SA12a, SA12b, SA14c	SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA14a
330.C1	Ysgol Gynradd Brynmenyn (land to North East of)	SA1a, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA6c, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA11a, SA12b, SA14c	SA3c, SA3e, SA12a
331.C1	Ewenny Road (land West of)	SA1a, SA3c, SA4c, SA5f, SA7a, SA8a, SA8c, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA4b, SA11a, SA12a
332.C1	John Street (East of)	SA1a, SA1b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA14c	SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a, SA14a
333.C1	Cwmfelin (Land at)	SA1a, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA9c, SA11a, SA12a
334.C1	Glynogwr (Land to West of)	SA1a, SA2b, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA6c, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3d, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a, SA14a
335.C1	Pen Y Bryn Farm (Land adj)	SA1a, SA1b, SA3b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a
335.C2	Pen y Bryn Farm (Land at)	SA1a, SA3b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5c, SA5f, SA6b, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a, SA14b
336.C1	Marlas Farm (Land Opposite)	SA1a, SA2b, SA3b, SA3c, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5c, SA5d, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA14c	SA3e, SA11a, SA12a
338.C1	Heol Eglwys (Land fronting)	SA1a, SA3c, SA3d, SA3e, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA9k, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA9c, SA11a, SA12a
339.C1	Tremains Halt (Land at)	SA1a, SA1b, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA8a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9f, SA12b, SA14a, SA14c	SA4b, SA11a, SA12a
340.C1	Factory Lane (Land off)	SA1a, SA3a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA14a	SA2a, SA3e, SA5d, SA11a, SA12a
342.C1	Brynmenyn Ind. Estate (Land South and South East of)	SA1a, SA3b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5c, SA5d, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA11a, SA12b, SA14c	SA3e, SA4d, SA7b, SA12a
346.C1	Coity Road Sidings	SA1a, SA1b, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA8a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12a, SA12b, SA14c	SA11a
347.C1	Laleston (Land West of)	SA1a, SA2b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5a, SA5d, SA6c, SA7a, SA8a, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3e, SA12a, SA14b, SA14a

Candidate Site Reference	Candidate Site Name	Likely Significant Beneficial Effects	Likely Significant Adverse Effects
349.C1	Bridgend (West of) - Expansion Area	SA1a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5a, SA5d, SA6c, SA7a, SA8a, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA4d, SA7b, SA9c, SA9f, SA11a, SA12a, SA13a, SA14a
352.13	Spelter	SA1a, SA2b, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b, SA14c	SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA4d, SA7b, SA12a
352.16	Ivor Street (Land rear of)	SA1a, SA2b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b, SA14c	SA3c, SA4b, SA12a
352.C1	David Street	SA1a, SA2b, SA3b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5c, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9b, SA9c, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a, SA14b, SA14a
352.C10	Heol Ty Gwyn Industrial Estate (land adj)	SA1a, SA1b, SA4a, SA4c, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA9k, SA11a, SA12b	SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA12a
352.C11	Blaencaerau Junior School	SA1a, SA2b, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9c, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12a, SA12b, SA13a, SA14c	SA3c, SA3d, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a
352.C12	Picton Street	SA1a, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9k, SA12a, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA4d, SA7b
352.C14	Oakwood Estate (Playing Field at)	SA1a, SA2b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA3c, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a
352.C15	Former Cooper Standard Site	SA1a, SA2b, SA3b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA12a, SA12b, SA14c	SA3c, SA4b, SA5b
352.C18	Y Parc	SA1a, SA1b, SA2b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA11a, SA12b, SA14c	SA3c, SA4b, SA9c, SA12a
352.C17	Maesteg Washery	SA1a, SA2b, SA3b, SA3d, SA3e, SA4a, SA4c, SA5c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9k, SA12b	SA3c, SA4b, SA12a
352.C19	Coegnant	SA1a, SA1b, SA2b, SA3b, SA4a, SA4c, SA5c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9k, SA12a, SA12b	SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA4d, SA7b
352.C2	Trem Y Mor, Bettws Road	SA1a, SA1b, SA3b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5c, SA5d, SA5f, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA12a, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b
352.C20	Salisbury Road (Land at - Rear of Sports Centre)	SA1a, SA1b, SA2b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA11a, SA12b	SA3c, SA4b, SA12a
352.C21	YCG Llangynwyd	SA1a, SA2b, SA3b, SA3c, SA3g, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5c, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9k, SA12a, SA12b	SA2a, SA3d, SA3e, SA4b, SA9c, SA11a, SA14a
352.C22	Maesteg Lower Comprehensive	SA1a, SA3b, SA3e, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA12a, SA12b, SA14c	SA3c, SA4b
352.C23	South Parade Playing Fields	SA1a, SA1b, SA2b, SA3d, SA3e, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9k, SA11a, SA12b, SA14c	SA3c, SA4b, SA12a

Candidate Site Reference	Candidate Site Name	Likely Significant Beneficial Effects	Likely Significant Adverse Effects
352.C25	Ynysawdre / Brynmenyn Primary School (Surplus Land)	SA1a, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA11a, SA12b	SA3c, SA3e, SA12a
352.C26	Glan yr Afon Care Home, Heol yr Ysgol	SA1a, SA3b, SA4a, SA4c, SA5c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA11a, SA12a, SA12b, SA14c	SA3e, SA4d, SA7b
352.C27	Tondu Primary School (Land rear of)	SA1a, SA1b, SA2b, SA3b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5c, SA6c, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b	SA3e, SA4d, SA7b, SA12a
352.C28	Expansion Land, Brynmenyn	SA1a, SA3b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5c, SA5d, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA11a, SA12b, SA14c	SA3e, SA4d, SA7b, SA12a
352.C29	Pandy Park	SA1a, SA1b, SA2b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA11a, SA12b, SA14c	SA3e, SA4d, SA7b, SA12a
352.C3	Bettws (Bottom Side, West)	SA1a, SA1b, SA2b, SA3b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5c, SA5f, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA12a
352.C30	Bryntirion Field	SA2b, SA3c, SA3d, SA4a, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA14c	SA2a, SA4b, SA4d, SA7b, SA11a, SA12a
352.C31	Ty'r Ardd	SA1a, SA1b, SA1c, SA1c, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9f, SA12b, SA14c	SA4b, SA4d, SA7b, SA11a, SA12a
352.C32	Ysgol Bryn Castell (former school)	SA1a, SA1b, SA2b, SA3c, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9f, SA12a, SA12b, SA14c	SA4b, SA11a
352.C33	Penyfai Kickabout Area / Heol Eglwys	SA1a, SA2b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b	SA2a, SA11a, SA12a
352.C34	Brewery Field	SA1a, SA3b, SA3c, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5c, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9f, SA12a, SA12b, SA14c	SA4b, SA4d, SA7b, SA11a
352.C35	Penybont Primary School (Playing Field adj)	SA1a, SA2b, SA3b, SA3c, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9f, SA12b, SA14c	SA4b, SA11a, SA12a
352.C36	Queen Street (Land at)	SA1a, SA1b, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9f, SA12a, SA12b, SA14c	SA4b, SA4d, SA7b, SA11a
352.C37	Sycamore Close (Land adjoining)	SA1a, SA1b, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA9c, SA11a, SA13a
352.C38	Great Western Avenue Bridgend (Playing Field)	SA1a, SA1b, SA2b, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b	SA11a, SA12a
352.C39	Bryn Y Cae home for the elderly (Land adj)	SA1a, SA1b, SA1c, SA1c, SA3c, SA3e, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9f, SA12a, SA12b, SA14a, SA14c	SA4b, SA11a
352.C4	Llangeinor Pool and Recreation Ground	SA1a, SA2b, SA3b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5c, SA5d, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9d, SA9e, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA9c, SA11a

Candidate Site Reference	Candidate Site Name	Likely Significant Beneficial Effects	Likely Significant Adverse Effects
352.C40	Archdeacon John Lewis Church of Wales School (land adj)	SA1a, SA3c, SA3d, SA3g, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9f, SA12b, SA14a, SA14c	SA4d, SA7b, SA9c, SA11a
352.C41	Parc Afon Ewenni	SA1a, SA2b, SA3b, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12a, SA12b, SA14a, SA14c	SA3d, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a
352.C42	Coychurch Playing Fields	SA1a, SA3c, SA3g, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA9k, SA12b, SA14a, SA14c	SA3e, SA4b, SA4d, SA7b, SA11a, SA12a
352.C43	Llwyn Gwern / Woodland (Playing Fields)	SA1a, SA2b, SA3c, SA3d, SA3e, SA4a, SA4b, SA4c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA14a, SA14c	SA9c, SA11a
352.C44	High Street (car park rear of)	SA1a, SA4a, SA4d, SA5d, SA7a, SA7b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA9k, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA3c, SA3d, SA3e, SA4b, SA6c, SA9c, SA11a
352.C45	Green Acre Drive (Land off)	SA1a, SA2b, SA3c, SA4a, SA4b, SA4c, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA9k, SA12b, SA14a	SA3d, SA3e, SA11a, SA12a
352.C46	Pencoed Cemetery (Surplus Land)	SA1a, SA3c, SA4c, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA14a	SA11a, SA12a
352.C47	Heol y Cyw Playground	SA1a, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA7a, SA7b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA9k, SA12b	SA2a, SA3d, SA3e, SA11a, SA12a
352.C48	Laing Street (rear of)	SA1b, SA2b, SA3c, SA3e, SA4a, SA6c, SA7a, SA9d, SA9f, SA14c	SA4d, SA7b, SA11a, SA12a
352.C5	Aber Fields (inc. land adj. Penllwyngwent Ind. Estate)	SA1a, SA1b, SA3a, SA3b, SA3c, SA3g, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5a, SA5c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA8c, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b	SA3d, SA3e, SA4b, SA9c, SA11a, SA14a
352.C49	Glyn Cynffig	SA1a, SA2b, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA7a, SA9d, SA9f, SA12b	SA2a, SA3d, SA4b, SA11a, SA12a
352.C50	Mynydd Cynfig Junior School plus surrounding land	SA1a, SA1b, SA2b, SA3b, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA5c, SA5d, SA7a, SA9d, SA9f, SA12b, SA14c	SA4d, SA7b, SA11a, SA12a
352.C51	Mynydd Cynfig Infants School plus surrounding land	SA1a, SA1b, SA2b, SA3c, SA3e, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA7a, SA9d, SA9f, SA12b, SA14c	SA4d, SA7b, SA11a, SA12a
352.C52	Croft Goch	SA1a, SA1b, SA2b, SA3c, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA6c, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b	SA4d, SA7b, SA11a, SA12a
352.C54	Marlas Kickabout, Brynteg Avenue	SA1a, SA3c, SA4a, SA4c, SA6c, SA7a, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b	SA3e, SA11a, SA12a
352.C56	Heol y Goedwig (Land at)	SA1a, SA2b, SA3c, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA5d, SA6c, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12b, SA14c	SA4b, SA4d, SA7b, SA9c, SA11a
352.C6	Former Abercerdin School Site	SA1a, SA3b, SA3d, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5c, SA5d, SA5f, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12a, SA12b, SA13a, SA13b, SA14c	SA2a, SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA6c, SA11a, SA14a

Candidate Site Reference	Candidate Site Name	Likely Significant Beneficial Effects	Likely Significant Adverse Effects
352.C7	Former Ogmores Vale Nursery Site	SA1a, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5d, SA5f, SA6c, SA7a, SA7b, SA9a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12a, SA12b, SA14c	SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA11a
352.C8	Isfryn Industrial Estate (Land at)	SA1a, SA3b, SA4a, SA4c, SA4d, SA5c, SA5d, SA6b, SA6c, SA7a, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA12a, SA12b, SA14c	SA2a, SA3c, SA3d, SA3e, SA4b, SA7b, SA9a, SA11a
352.C9	Maesteg Hospital (Land adjoining)	SA1a, SA1b, SA2b, SA3b, SA4a, SA4c, SA5c, SA5d, SA5f, SA6b, SA7a, SA9a, SA9b, SA9d, SA9e, SA9f, SA11a, SA12b, SA14c	SA3c, SA3e, SA4b, SA12a

4.3 Further Information and Mitigation Requirements

4.3.1 In accordance with the SEA Regulations, suitable mitigation requires to be in place to ensure the avoidance of likely significant adverse effects from the implementation of the emerging Bridgend RLDP, i.e. including from development proposals subsequently brought forward on-site allocations. Therefore, to allow candidate sites presently identified as being likely to result in significant adverse effects (as per **Table 4.2**) to be allocated:

- Further information could be provided to demonstrate the site is not in fact likely to result in significant environmental effects. In relation to accessibility-based SA site assessment criteria (**Appendix A**), this could include a justification that the candidate site only has poor accessibility to individual amenities but when considered in overall terms is a sustainable location for development. Further information could also be provided to explain how identified constraints (e.g. flood risk) can be adequately mitigated such that, in residual terms, the site would not have likely significant adverse effects; and,
- Linked to the above, suitable mitigation measures, likely to be in the form of site-specific design principles or relevant development management subject policies, may need to be incorporated within the emerging RLDP at Deposit stage.

4.3.2 The identification of likely significant adverse effects from new candidate sites at this stage (i.e. before any decisions have been taken regarding RLDP site allocations) therefore provides a fair opportunity for site promoters to provide further information to demonstrate that identified constraints and issues can be satisfactorily overcome. Any further information provided in response to the Bridgend LDP Preferred Strategy Consultation will be taken account of at LDP Deposit stage when finalising the SA of Candidate Sites Report, determining which individual sites should be proposed for allocation within the Bridgend RLDP Deposit Plan and confirming any associated mitigation requirements. **However, there is no need for site promoters to resubmit information previously provided or to re-state the case for their site where this has already been provided.**

5 Assessment Findings

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section presents the findings of the multi-stage assessment carried out in respect of reasonable alternative candidate new sites and potential LDP rollover sites, as per the methodology set out in **Section 3**. The assessment is reported in the following tables:

- Table 5.1: Base Level SA of LDP Rollover Sites;
- Table 5.2a: Detailed SA of Candidate Housing Sites 145.C1-291.C1 (except excluded sites);
- Table 5.2b: Detailed SA of Candidate Housing Sites 293.C1-332.C1 (except excluded sites);
- Table 5.2c: Detailed SA of Candidate Housing Sites 333.C1-352.C56 (except excluded sites);
- Table 5.2d: Detailed SA of Candidate Housing Sites – Additional Qualitative Criteria;
- Table 5.3a: Detailed SA of Candidate Employment Sites (except excluded sites);
- Table 5.3b: Detailed SA of Candidate Employment Sites – Additional Qualitative Criteria.
- Table 5.4a: Detailed SA of Candidate Mixed Use / Community Sites 219.C1-352.C15 (except excluded sites);
- Table 5.4b: Detailed SA of Candidate Mixed Use / Community Sites (except excluded sites);
- Table 5.4c: Detailed SA of Candidate Mixed Use / Community – Additional Qualitative Criteria;
- Table 5.5a: Detailed SA of Other Candidate Sites (except excluded sites); and,
- Table 5.5b: Detailed SA of Other Candidate Sites – Additional Qualitative Criteria.

5.2 Stage 3 Base Level SA of LDP Rollover Sites

Table 5.1: Stage 3 Base Level SA of LDP Rollover Sites

SA Objective	Base Level GIS Criteria	COM1(1114):	COM1(7):	COM2(6):	ID 352.C24:	REG1(22):	REG1(23):	REG1(25):	REG1(29):	REG1(36):	REG1(8):	PLA3(1):	PLA3(10):	PLA3(13):	PLA3(2):	REG1(2):	REG1(16):	REG1(34):	REG1(31):	REG1(29):	REG1(11):	REG1(30):	REG1(33):
Land Ownership	Site on Common Land?	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health & Wellbeing	Proximity to Active Travel Routes	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	-	+	--	--	--	--	--
	Proximity to Health Facilities	-	+	-	--	+	-	+	--	++	-	++	++	+	++	++	--	--	--	--	++	--	++
Equality and social inclusion	Proximity to Community Facilities / Public Services	+	-	--	-	+	-	+	--	++	++	--	++	++	+	++	+	--	--	--	++	--	++
Employment and Skills	Proximity to Key Employment Locations	++	++	++	-	+	++	++	--	++	++	++	-	-	++	++	--	+	--	--	--	--	--
	Proximity to Primary Education Infrastructure	-	--	+	+	-	+	+	--	++	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	--	--	--	++	++	++
	Proximity to Secondary Education Infrastructure	--	--	+	--	--	+	-	--	++	--	--	--	--	+	+	--	--	--	--	-	--	--
Transport & Communication	Proximity to Public Transport Network (bus stops and train stations)	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Strategic Road Network (motorways and trunk roads)	--	--	-	-	++	++	-	--	+	--	++	+	-	-	--	-	+	--	--	--	--	--
	Proximity to Congestion Pinch Points	--	-	-	--	-	+	-	++	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	-	+	--	++	+	++	++
	Proximity to Strategic Road and Rail Network	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Air Quality	Proximity to AQMA	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Proximity to European Sites (SAC)	++	++	++	-	++	++	++	++	--	++	++	+	+	++	++	-	+	--	++	++	+	++
	Proximity to SSSI	++	++	++	-	++	-	++	+	-	+	++	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	++	+	+
	Proximity to Ancient Woodland	++	+	-	-	--	-	-	-	+	-	--	--	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	--
	Proximity to NNR	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to RIGS	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to LWS/SINC/LNCS	++	++	-	++	++	++	++	-	++	++	-	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	-	++	-	++
	Presence of Important Trees, Hedgerows or TPOs?	0	--	--	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Agricultural Land Classification	0	0	++	++	++	-	0	-	-	-	-	++	0	-	-	-	-	+	-	0	+	+
Water and Flood Risk	Proximity to Flood Risk Zones	?	--	+	--	+	?	+	?	?	?	+	+	?	+	?	?	+	?	?	+	?	
	Proximity to Main Rivers & Lakes	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Materials and Waste	Proximity to Community Recycling Centres	--	--	--	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	+	++	--	--	++	-	-	-	++	-	--	
Sustainable Placemaking	Previously Developed Land or Greenfield Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TBC						
Cultural Heritage	Proximity to Scheduled Monuments	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	--	-	-	--	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
	Proximity to Listed Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Effect on Welsh Language	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0	--	--	--	--	--
	Proximity to SLA or Heritage Coast	++	++	--	-	+	++	-	--	-	++	+	-	-	+	++	-	+	--	--	-	-	-

SA Objective	Base Level GIS Criteria	REG1(18):	REG1(36):	REG1(26):	REG1(12):	REG1(37):	REG1(02):	REG1(08):	SP9(01):	SP9(02):	SP9(03):	REG1(15):	REG1(17):	REG1(10):	REG1(05):	REG1(01):	REG1(09):	REG1(03):	REG1(19):	REG1(28):	REG1(21):	SP9(04):	
Land Ownership	Site on Common Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health & Wellbeing	Proximity to Active Travel Routes	-	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	++	--	-	--	-	-	--	-	-	+	+	++	
	Proximity to Health Facilities	+	++	-	++	--	++	-	--	-	+	-	--	-	++	++	++	++	-	++	++	++	+
Equality and social inclusion	Proximity to Community Facilities / Public Services	++	++	+	++	--	++	++	+	++	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	++	+	++	+	
Employment and Skills	Proximity to Key Employment Locations	-	++	++	--	-	++	++	++	++	++	++	--	--	++	++	--	++	--	++	-	++	
	Proximity to Primary Education Infrastructure	++	++	-	+	--	+	+	--	-	+	++	-	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	+	
	Proximity to Secondary Education Infrastructure	--	++	+	--	--	+	--	--	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	-	--	--	--	-	
Transport & Communication	Proximity to Public Transport Network (bus stops and train stations)	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	-	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
	Proximity to Strategic Road Network (motorways and trunk roads)	-	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	++	--	-	--	-	-	--	-	-	+	+	++	
	Proximity to Congestion Pinch Points	--	--	--	+	++	--	--	+	--	-	--	-	++	+	+	--	-	-	-	--	--	
	Proximity to Strategic Road and Rail Network	++	++	++	++	-	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
Air Quality	Proximity to AQMA	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Proximity to European Sites (SAC)	+	--	-	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	-	-	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	
	Proximity to SSSI	+	-	-	++	-	+	+	++	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	++	++	+	-	+	+	
	Proximity to Ancient Woodland	-	+	+	+	--	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	--	--	-	-	-	-	--	+	
	Proximity to NNR	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	
	Proximity to RIGS	++	--	+	++	++	+	++	++	-	++	++	++	++	-	-	++	++	++	++	++	++	
	Proximity to LWS/SINC/LNCS	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	-	++	++	++	-	+	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	
	Presence of Important Trees, Hedgerows or TPOs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	0	0	--	0
Agricultural Land Classification	0	-	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	0	-	-	+	0	0	0	++	-	
Water and Flood Risk	Proximity to Flood Risk Zones	?	?	--	+	+	?	?	?	+	?	+	+	?	+	+	--	+	?	+	+	+	
	Proximity to Main Rivers & Lakes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Materials and Waste	Proximity to Community Recycling Centres	++	-	-	++	--	--	--	--	-	--	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	++	-	+	-	
Sustainable Placemaking	Previously Developed Land or Greenfield Land	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC							
Cultural Heritage	Proximity to Scheduled Monuments	+	-	-	-	+	--	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	--	-	
	Proximity to Listed Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-
	Effect on Welsh Language	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	
	Proximity to SLA or Heritage Coast	-	-	-	-	-	++	++	++	-	++	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

5.3 New Candidate Housing Sites

- 5.3.1 Tables 2a – 2d below present the findings of the SA carried out in respect of reasonable alternative housing sites. These tables incorporate GIS and qualitative criteria from both base the level (Stage 3) and detailed (Stage 4) assessments.
- 5.3.2 For many of the applied criteria, the scoring system used (Appendix B) explains the assessment finding such that a simple score and no further commentary is required. Assessments against these criteria are reported in **Tables 5.2a – 5.2c** below, with sites divided between these tables for formatting reasons. **Table 5.2d** then provides commentaries to further explain the scoring reported in the previous tables and to identify specific environmental or sustainability issues of relevance to an individual site (e.g. proximity to statutory ecological designations).

Table 5.2a: Detailed SA of Candidate Housing Sites 145.C1-291.C1 (except excluded sites)

SA Objective	Assesment Criteria	145.C1: Glan yr Afon (Land East of)	206.C1: Gerddi'r Afon (Land off)	207.C1: Moor Lane (Land at)	221.C1: Broadlands	221.C2: Zig Zag Lane	222.C1: Heol Fach (Land at)	24.C1: Former St John's School	262.C1: Pentre Beili Farm (Land at)	274.C1: Heol Spencer, Bryn Garn (Land to East of), Cathw. C.F.36.6AT	275.C1: Heol Richard Price (Land South of)	278.C1: Westfield Crescent (Land end of)	278.C2: West Road (land off)	279.C1: North East Brackla (Land at)	282.C1: Rhosla Lane (Land off)	283.C1: Porthcawl Road (land adj)	284.C1: Simonston Road (Land off)	284.C2: Heol Spencer (Land at)	286.C1: Railway Line (Land to West of)	286.C2: Bridgend (West of)	287.C1: Former Four Sevens Service Station	288.C1: Laleston (Land to East of)	289.C1: Cae Ganol (Land to North of)	290.C1: Cwm Risca Farm (Land at) - Site B	290.C2: Cwmisca Farm (Land at) - Site A	290.C3: Cwmisca Farm (Land at)	291.C1: Waun Bant Road (Land at)
Land Availability	Site on Common Land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health & Wellbeing	Proximity to Active Travel Routes	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Health Facilities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	+	--	--	--	--	--	-	-	+	+	--	--	--	-	-	--	+
	Provision of New Health Facilities and Active Travel Routes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equality and social inclusion	Proximity to Community Facilities / Public Services	--	++	--	--	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	++	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
	Provision of New Community Facilities / Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment and Skills	Employment Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Use Suitability	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	-	-	-	-	+
	Proximity to Key Employment Locations	--	--	++	++	++	++	++	--	++	--	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	+	++	--	++	++	--	--	--	++
	Proximity to Primary Education Infrastructure	++	++	+	+	++	+	-	--	++	++	++	+	++	+	--	+	++	++	+	++	++	-	-	-	-	--
	Proximity to Secondary Education Infrastructure	--	--	--	--	++	--	++	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	++	--	--	--	--	--	--	+
	Provision of New Education Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Communication	Proximity to Public Transport Network (bus stops and train stations)	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Strategic Road Network (motorways and trunk roads)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	+	-	+	++	++	--	--	--	-	-	-	-
	Proximity to Active Travel Network	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Congestion Pinch Points	++	-	+	--	--	+	-	+	+	++	+	++	+	-	+	--	+	--	-	++	-	++	+	+	+	-
	Water Supply Score	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
	Sewerage Score	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision of New / Upgraded Transport or Communications Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housing	Housing Capacity	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	
	Deliverability of Affordable Housing	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Mixed Use Suitability	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	-	-	-	-	+
	Neighbouring Uses	++	++	++	++	0	++	++	0	--	++	++	--	++	++	++	++	++	0	++	++	0	0	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to European Sites (recreational pressure)	++	+	+	++	-	--	--	+	++	++	++	+	+	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	--

SA Objective	Assesment Criteria	Candidate Sites																										
		145.C1: Glan yr Afon (Land East of)	206.C1: Gerddi'r Afon (Land off)	207.C1: Moor Lane (Land at)	221.C1: Broadlands	221.C2: Zig Zag Lane	222.C1: Heol Fach (Land at)	24.C1: Former St John's School	262.C1: Pentre Belli Farm (Land at)	274.C1: Heol Spencer, Bryn Garn (Land to East of), Coityr, CE36 6AT	275.C1: Heol Richard Price (Land South of)	278.C1: Westfield Crescent (Land end of)	278.C2: West Road (land off)	279.C1: North East Brackla (Land at)	282.C1: Rhosla Lane (Land off)	283.C1: Porthcawl Road (land adj)	284.C1: Simonston Road (Land off)	284.C2: Heol Spencer (Land at)	286.C1: Railway Line (Land to West of)	286.C2: Bridgend (West of)	287.C1: Former Four Sevens Service Station	288.C1: Laleston (Land to East of)	289.C1: Cae Ganol (Land to North of)	290.C1: Cwm Risca Farm (Land at) - Site B	290.C2: Cwmrisca Farm (Land at) - Site A	290.C3: Cwmrisca Farm (Land at)	291.C1: Waun Bant Road (Land at)	
Economic Growth	Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Proximity to Strategic Road and Rail Network	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	-	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	+	-	-	-	+	
Air Quality	Proximity to AQMA	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
	Proximity to Congestion Pinch Point	++	-	+	--	--	+	-	+	+	++	+	++	+	-	+	--	+	--	-	++	-	++	+	+	+	-	
Climate Change	Onsite Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	?	?	?	?	
	Proximity to Public Transport Network	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
	Incorporation of Climate Change Adaption Measures	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	++	?	++	?	?	++	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	Potential operational emissions	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Proximity to European Sites (SAC)	++	+	+	++	-	--	--	+	++	++	++	+	+	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	--	
	Proximity to SSSI	-	+	+	++	-	-	-	+	+	++	++	+	+	++	+	+	++	++	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	
	Proximity to Ancient Woodland	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	--	-	-	++	+	-	-	--	-	-	--	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	
	Proximity to RIGS	++	++	++	++	++	++	-	++	++	++	++	-	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	-
	Proximity to LWS/SINC/LNCS	+	++	++	-	-	++	+	++	--	-	++	++	+	-	++	++	-	++	--	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	
	Presence of Important Trees, Hedgerows or TPOs?	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Presence of Valued Habitats and Species	-	-	?	--	?	-	-	?	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	Agricultural Land Classification	+	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	+	-	-	0	0	++	-	
Water and Flood Risk	Proximity to Flood Risk Zones	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	Proximity to Main Rivers & Lakes	--	--	+	+	--	--	-	--	+	--	-	+	+	+	--	--	+	--	--	--	+	+	-	-	-	-	
Materials and Waste	Proximity to Community Recycling Centres	--	++	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	Locational Need for Minerals Extraction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sustainable Placemaking	Previously Developed Land or Greenfield Land	--	++	--	--	--	--	++	--	--	--	--	--	--	++	--	--	--	--	--	++	--	--	--	--	++	--	
	Proximity to Active Travel Network	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
Cultural Heritage	Proximity to Scheduled Monuments	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	++	--	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	--	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	
	Proximity to Listed Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Impact on Important Archaeological Sites	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	--	--	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	--	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	
	Re-Use of Historic or Culturally Important Buildings	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	

SA Objective	Assesment Criteria	145.C1: Glan yr Afon (Land East of)	206.C1: Gerddi'r Afon (Land off)	207.C1: Moor Lane (Land at)	221.C1: Broadlands	221.C2: Zig Zag Lane	222.C1: Heol Fach (Land at)	24.C1: Former St John's School	262.C1: Pentre Belli Farm (Land at)	274.C1: Heol Spencer, Bryn Garn (Land to East of), Coityr, CE36 6AT	275.C1: Heol Richard Price (Land South of)	278.C1: Westfield Crescent (Land end of)	278.C2: West Road (land off)	279.C1: North East Brackla (Land at)	282.C1: Rhosla Lane (Land off)	283.C1: Porthcawl Road (land adj)	284.C1: Simonston Road (Land off)	284.C2: Heol Spencer (Land at)	286.C1: Railway Line (Land to West of)	286.C2: Bridgend (West of)	287.C1: Former Four Sevens Service Station	288.C1: Laleston (Land to East of)	289.C1: Cae Ganol (Land to North of)	290.C1: Cwm Risca Farm (Land at) - Site B	290.C2: Cwmrisca Farm (Land at) - Site A	290.C3: Cwmrisca Farm (Land at)	291.C1: Waun Bant Road (Land at)
	Effect on Welsh Language	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	0
	Proximity to SLA or Heritage Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	+	-	-	-	+	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscape	Visual Amenity Impact	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Individual Site Integration / Coalescence / Separation Impact	+	++	+	+	-	++	++	-	-	+	+	-	++	+	++	-	++	+	+	-	-	++	+	+	+	+
	Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)	+	++	+	+	-	++	++	-	-	+	+	-	++	+	++	-	++	+	-	-	-	++	+	+	+	+

Table 5.2b: Detailed SA of Candidate Housing Sites 293.C1-332.C1 (except excluded sites)

SA Objective	Assessment Criteria	293.C1: Ty Draw Farm (Land at)	293.C2: North East Brackla (Land at)	294.C1: Maendy Farm (Land at)	297.C1: Bryngarn Road	298.C1: Pencoeed Farm (Land formerly part of)	300.C1: Land at Coity	301.C1: Cefn Road	301.C2: Cefn Road	304.C1: Laleston (Land South Of)	306.C1: Heol yr Orsaf (Land off)	306.C2: New Road (Land adjoining)	308.C1: Bridgend (Land West of) - Llanmoor	309.C1: Cuckoo Street (Land adjoining)	311.C1: West Road (Land West of)	314.C1: Greenmeadow (Land at)	317.C1: Dolau Ifan Ddu Farm (land part of)	318.C1: Brodawel (Land part of)	319.C1: Cefn Farm, Farm Road (Land at)	322.C1: Bettws Road (land west of)	323.C1: Castle Meadows (Land off)	325.C1: Bridgend Road (Land East of)	326.C1: Glynogwr Village (Land off A4093)	327.C1: Bettws (Land West of)	329.C1: Osborne Terrace (rear of)	330.C1: Ysgol Gynradd Brynmynyn (land to North East of)	331.C1: Ewenny Road (land West of)	332.C1: John Street (East of)	
Land Availability	Site on Common Land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Health & Wellbeing	Proximity to Active Travel Routes	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
	Proximity to Health Facilities	+	++	-	--	-	-	--	--	--	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	++	+	--	--	++	+	+	--	++	
	Provision of New Health Facilities and Active Travel Routes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Equality and social inclusion	Proximity to Community Facilities / Public Services	+	-	++	--	--	-	--	--	--	-	+	--	-	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	++	++	-	++	
	Provision of New Community Facilities / Services	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Employment and Skills	Employment Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Mixed Use Suitability	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	++	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	
	Proximity to Key Employment Locations	++	++	-	-	++	++	-	-	++	++	++	++	--	++	--	--	++	--	--	++	--	--	--	--	--	--	++	--
	Proximity to Primary Education Infrastructure	+	++	++	--	+	+	+	++	++	--	+	+	+	+	-	--	+	+	+	++	++	--	++	+	++	-	++	
	Proximity to Secondary Education Infrastructure	-	-	--	--	+	-	--	--	--	-	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Provision of New Education Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Communication	Proximity to Public Transport Network (bus stops and train stations)	++	++	++	-	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++
	Proximity to Strategic Road Network (motorways and trunk roads)	++	-	-	--	++	-	++	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	++	--	-	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--
	Proximity to Active Travel Network	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Congestion Pinch Points	--	+	--	++	+	-	--	-	+	-	--	--	++	+	++	--	+	--	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	-	-	++
	Water Supply Score	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
	Sewerage Score	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-
	Provision of New / Upgraded Transport or Communications Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housing	Housing Capacity	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	Deliverability of Affordable Housing	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	

SA Objective	Assessment Criteria	Candidate Sites																											
		293.C1: Ty Draw Farm (Land at)	293.C2: North East Brackla (Land at)	294.C1: Maendy Farm (Land at)	297.C1: Bryngarn Road	298.C1: Pencoeed Farm (Land formerly part of)	300.C1: Land at Coity	301.C1: Cefn Road	301.C2: Cefn Road	304.C1: Laleston (Land South Of)	306.C1: Heol yr Orsaf (Land off)	306.C2: New Road (Land adjoining)	308.C1: Bridgend (Land West of) - Llanmoor	309.C1: Cuckoo Street (Land adjoining)	311.C1: West Road (Land West of)	314.C1: Greenmeadow (Land at)	317.C1: Dolau Ifan Ddu Farm (land part of)	318.C1: Brodawel (Land part of)	319.C1: Cefn Farm, Farm Road (Land at)	322.C1: Bettws Road (land west of)	323.C1: Castle Meadows (Land off)	325.C1: Bridgend Road (Land East of)	326.C1: Glynogwr Village (Land off A4093)	327.C1: Bettws (Land West of)	329.C1: Osbourne Terrace (rear of)	330.C1: Ysgol Gynradd Brynmenyn (land to North East of)	331.C1: Ewenny Road (land West of)	332.C1: John Street (East of)	
Mixed Use Suitability	Mixed Use Suitability	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	++	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	
	Neighbouring Uses	++	++	++	-	-	0	++	++	++	++	++	++	0	++	0	++	0	++	0	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	0	++
	Proximity to European Sites (recreational pressure)	+	++	+	++	++	++	--	--	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	-	++	--	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++
Economic Growth	Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Proximity to Strategic Road and Rail Network	++	++	++	-	++	+	++	+	++	-	+	++	++	+	++	--	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++
Air Quality	Proximity to AQMA	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
	Proximity to Congestion Pinch Point	--	+	--	++	+	-	--	-	+	-	--	--	++	+	++	--	+	--	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	-	-	++
Climate Change	Onsite Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	++	++	?	++	?	?	?	?	?	++	++	++	?	?	?	?	?	++	++	++	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	Proximity to Public Transport Network	++	++	++	-	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++
	Incorporation of Climate Change Adaption Measures	?	++	?	++	?	?	?	?	?	++	++	++	?	?	?	?	?	++	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	Potential operational emissions	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Proximity to European Sites (SAC)	+	++	+	++	++	++	--	--	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	-	++	--	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++
	Proximity to SSSI	+	++	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	++	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	++	-	++	++	++	++	+	-	++
	Proximity to Ancient Woodland	+	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	--	-	-	--	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
	Proximity to RIGS	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	-	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to LWS/SINC/LNCS	++	+	++	++	++	++	+	-	+	++	++	-	++	++	+	++	++	+	-	+	+	++	-	++	++	-	++	++
	Presence of Important Trees, Hedgerows or TPOs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Presence of Valued Habitats and Species	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Agricultural Land Classification	-	-	0	++	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	+	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	++	0	-	+
Water and Flood Risk	Proximity to Flood Risk Zones	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	
	Proximity to Main Rivers & Lakes	--	--	--	-	--	--	+	-	+	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	--	+	--	-	--	--	-	-	--	--	--	
Materials and Waste	Proximity to Community Recycling Centres	--	--	++	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	++	--	--	
	Locational Need for Minerals Extraction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

SA Objective	Assessment Criteria	Assessment Criteria																											
		293.C1: Ty Draw Farm (Land at)	293.C2: North East Brackla (Land at)	294.C1: Maendy Farm (Land at)	297.C1: Bryngarn Road	298.C1: Pencoeed Farm (Land formerly part of)	300.C1: Land at Coity	301.C1: Cefn Road	301.C2: Cefn Road	304.C1: Laleston (Land South Of)	306.C1: Heol yr Orsaf (Land off)	306.C2: New Road (Land adjoining)	308.C1: Bridgend (Land West of) - Llanmoor	309.C1: Cuckoo Street (Land adjoining)	311.C1: West Road (Land West of)	314.C1: Greenmeadow (Land at)	317.C1: Dolau Ifan Ddu Farm (land part of)	318.C1: Brodawel (Land part of)	319.C1: Cefn Farm, Farm Road (Land at)	322.C1: Bettws Road (land west of)	323.C1: Castle Meadows (Land off)	325.C1: Bridgend Road (Land East of)	326.C1: Glynogwr Village (Land off A4093)	327.C1: Bettws (Land West of)	329.C1: Osbourne Terrace (rear of)	330.C1: Ysgol Gynradd Brynmenyn (land to North East of)	331.C1: Ewenny Road (land West of)	332.C1: John Street (East of)	
Sustainable Placemaking	Previously Developed Land or Greenfield Land	--	++	--	--	--	--	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	++	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	++	--	--	--
	Proximity to Active Travel Network	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Cultural Heritage	Proximity to Scheduled Monuments	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	++	-	+	-	-	+	
	Proximity to Listed Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Impact on Important Archaeological Sites	0	--	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	--	-	-	0	--	0	0	0	-	0	--	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Re-Use of Historic or Culturally Important Buildings	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	Effect on Welsh Language	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	
	Proximity to SLA or Heritage Coast	+	+	-	-	++	++	-	-	--	+	+	--	--	-	--	-	++	-	-	++	--	-	-	--	-	-	--	
Landscape	Visual Amenity Impact	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	--	0	-	-	-	--	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-		
	Individual Site Integration / Coalescence / Separation Impact	++	+	++	-	-	-	+	+	++	++	++	--	++	+	+	+	-	+	-	++	+	-	+	++	++	-		
	Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)	++	+	++	-	-	-	+	+	++	++	++	-	++	+	+	+	-	+	-	++	+	-	+	++	++	-		

Table 5.2c: Detailed SA of Candidate Housing Sites 333.C1-352.C56 (except excluded sites)

SA Objective	Assessment Criteria	333.C1: Cwmfelin (Land at)	334.C1: Glynogwr (Land to West of)	338.C1: Heol Eglwys (Land fronting)	339.C1: Tremains Halt (Land at)	347.C1: Laleston (Land West of)	349.C1: Bridgend (West of) - Expansion Area	352.13: Spelter	352.16: Ivor Street (Land rear of)	352.C12: Picton Street	352.C18: Y Parc	352.C20: Salisbury Road (Land at - Rear of Sports Centre)	352.C25: Ynysawdre / Brynmenyn Primary School (Surplus Land)	352.C29: Pandy Park	352.C32: Ysgol Bryn Castell (former school)	352.C33: Penyfri Kickabout Area / Heol Eglwys	352.C37: Sycamore Close (Land adjoining)	352.C38: Great Western Avenue Bridgend (Playing Field)	352.C43: Llwyn Gwern / Woodland (Playing Fields)	352.C44: High Street (car park rear of)	352.C49: Glyn Cynffig	352.C51: Mynydd Cynfig Infants School plus surrounding land	352.C52: Croft Goch	352.C56: Heol y Goedwig (Land at)	
Land Availability	Site on Common Land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Health & Wellbeing	Proximity to Active Travel Routes	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
	Proximity to Health Facilities	--	--	+	++	--	-	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	++	+	++	++	+	--	-	++	++	-	
	Provision of New Health Facilities and Active Travel Routes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Equality and social inclusion	Proximity to Community Facilities / Public Services	--	--	--	++	--	--	-	++	--	++	++	++	++	+	--	--	-	+	--	--	+	++	+	
	Provision of New Community Facilities / Services	0	++	0	0	++	0	++	++	0	++	++	0	++	++	++	0	++	++	0	++	++	++	++	
Employment and Skills	Employment Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Mixed Use Suitability	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	
	Proximity to Key Employment Locations	--	--	++	++	+	++	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	++	+	++	++	++	--	++	++	++	++	
	Proximity to Primary Education Infrastructure	++	--	++	-	++	+	-	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	-	+	++	--	--	-	++	++
	Proximity to Secondary Education Infrastructure	--	--	++	+	--	-	--	+	--	-	-	--	--	+	+	-	-	++	--	-	++	+	-	
	Provision of New Education Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Transport & Communication	Proximity to Public Transport Network (bus stops and train stations)	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
	Proximity to Strategic Road Network (motorways and trunk roads)	--	--	-	--	-	+	--	--	--	--	--	-	+	--	+	+	-	++	--	--	-	-	--	
	Proximity to Active Travel Network	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	0	++	++	++	++	
	Proximity to Congestion Pinch Points	++	+	+	-	+	--	--	++	--	++	+	-	--	-	+	-	+	-	++	-	--	--	--	
	Water Supply Score	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	
	Sewerage Score	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	
	Provision of New / Upgraded Transport or Communications Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

SA Objective	Assessment Criteria	333.C1: Cwrfelin (Land at)	334.C1: Glynogwr (Land to West of)	338.C1: Heol Eglwys (Land fronting)	339.C1: Tremains Halt (Land at)	347.C1: Laleston (Land West of)	349.C1: Bridgend (West of) - Expansion Area	352.13: Spelter	352.16: Ivor Street (Land rear of)	352.C12: Picton Street	352.C18: Y Parc	352.C20: Salisbury Road (Land at - Rear of Sports Centre)	352.C25: Ynysawdre / Brynmynyn Primary School (Surplus Land)	352.C29: Pandy Park	352.C32: Ysgol Bryn Castell (former school)	352.C33: Penyfai Kickabout Area / Heol Eglwys	352.C37: Sycamore Close (Land adjoining)	352.C38: Great Western Avenue Bridgend (Playing Field)	352.C43: Llwyn Gwern / Woodland (Playing Fields)	352.C44: High Street (car park rear of)	352.C49: Glyn Cynffig	352.C51: Mynydd Cynfig Infants School plus surrounding land	352.C52: Croft Goch	352.C56: Heol y Goedwig (Land at)	
Housing	Housing Capacity	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	Deliverability of Affordable Housing	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	Mixed Use Suitability	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	
	Neighbouring Uses	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	++	0	++	0	++	++	0	++	0	++	
	Proximity to European Sites (recreational pressure)	++	+	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	-	-	+	+
Economic Growth	Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Proximity to Strategic Road and Rail Network	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	--	-	-	++	++
Air Quality	Proximity to AQMA	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
	Proximity to Congestion Pinch Point	++	+	+	-	+	--	--	++	--	++	+	-	--	-	+	-	+	-	++	-	--	--	--	
Climate Change	Onsite Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	?	?	?	++	++	++	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		
	Proximity to Public Transport Network	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
	Incorporation of Climate Change Adaption Measures	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	Potential operational emissions	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Proximity to European Sites (SAC)	++	+	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	-	-	+	+	
	Proximity to SSSI	-	+	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	-	+	-	-	+	+
	Proximity to Ancient Woodland	--	-	--	-	-	--	-	-	-	--	+	-	-	-	-	--	+	--	--	+	+	-	--	
	Proximity to RIGS	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	++
	Proximity to LWS/SINC/LNCS	+	++	++	++	-	--	+	-	-	-	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
	Presence of Important Trees, Hedgerows or TPOs?	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0
	Presence of Valued Habitats and Species	?	?	?	?	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	Agricultural Land Classification	+	+	++	0	-	-	0	0	++	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	++	-	0	0	-	

SA Objective	Assessment Criteria	333.C1: Cwrfelin (Land at)	334.C1: Glynogwr (Land to West of)	338.C1: Heol Eglwys (Land fronting)	339.C1: Tremains Halt (Land at)	347.C1: Laleston (Land West of)	349.C1: Bridgend (West of) - Expansion Area	352.13: Spelter	352.16: Ivor Street (Land rear of)	352.C12: Picton Street	352.C18: Y Parc	352.C20: Salisbury Road (Land at - Rear of Sports Centre)	352.C25: Ynysawdre / Brynmynyn Primary School (Surplus Land)	352.C29: Pandy Park	352.C32: Ysgol Bryn Castell (former school)	352.C33: Penyfai Kickabout Area / Heol Eglwys	352.C37: Sycamore Close (Land adjoining)	352.C38: Great Western Avenue Bridgend (Playing Field)	352.C43: Llwyn Gwern / Woodland (Playing Fields)	352.C44: High Street (car park rear of)	352.C49: Glyn Cynffig	352.C51: Mynydd Cynfig Infants School plus surrounding land	352.C52: Croft Goch	352.C56: Heol y Goedwig (Land at)
Water and Flood Risk	Proximity to Flood Risk Zones	?	+	?	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+
	Proximity to Main Rivers & Lakes	--	--	--	-	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	-	--	-	--	--
Materials and Waste	Proximity to Community Recycling Centres	--	--	--	--	+	--	+	+	+	++	++	++	++	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Locational Need for Minerals Extraction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sustainable Placemaking	Previously Developed Land or Greenfield Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	++	--	--	--	--	++	--	?	--	?	?	--	--	--	?
	Proximity to Active Travel Network	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	0	++	++	++	++
Cultural Heritage	Proximity to Scheduled Monuments	-	+	-	-	-	--	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Proximity to Listed Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
	Impact on Important Archaeological Sites	0	0	--	0	-	--	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Re-Use of Historic or Culturally Important Buildings	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Effect on Welsh Language	--	--	--	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Proximity to SLA or Heritage Coast	-	--	-	++	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	+	+	+	-
Landscape	Visual Amenity Impact	0	-	-	0	--	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	
	Individual Site Integration / Coalescence / Separation Impact	++	+	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	-	++	+	++
	Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)	++	+	++	++	+	-	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	-	++	+	++

Table 5.2d: Detailed SA of Candidate Housing Sites – Additional Qualitative Criteria

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape				
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite /Low /Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/SINC/LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
145.C1	3	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site	Cwm du woodlands			Llwydarth Wood	Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Garth Hill Platform House/Llangynwyd Castle	None Known	Western Uplands	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
206.C1	6	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Blackmill Woodlands	Blackmill Woodlands				Common Pipistrelle	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Three Pillow Mounds on Cefn Hirgoed	HER shows former timber yard; route of millrace that served brewery and woollen mill. May require mitigation by condition.	Bryngarw Country Park	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
207.C1	7	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Kenfig / Cynffig	Kenfig / Cynffig	Kenfig Pool and Dunes			Great Crested Newt and Pipistrellus Bat Species	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Nottage Court Inscribed Stone/Hutchwrens round barrow	None Known	Porthcawl Coast/Kenfig Burrows	Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
221.C1	10	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site				Laleston Meadows	Hazel Dormouse and Common Pipistrelle	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	St Rogue's Chapel	Tithe Maps show the hedgerows as current; these should be surveyed to record them and retained within the development	Laleston/Merthyr Mawr Warren	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
221.C2	11	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	No information provided by site promoter	Kenfig / Cynffig	Merythr Mawr	Merthyr Mawr Warren		Pant-y-Hyl	Natterer's Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Nottage Court Inscribed Stone/Hutchwrens round barrow	HER and historic mapping show remnant strip field system; Scheduled remains of Roman Villa outside but within 100m of boundary. Pre-determination assessment and geophysical survey is recommended	Merthyr Mawr Warren	Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal detached from existing settlements or likely to result in coalescence (major impact)	No change from individual site integration score

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape
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												as first step in mitigation.				
222.C1	13	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Kenfig / Cynffig	Kenfig / Cynffig	Kenfig Pool and Dunes			Brown Long-eared Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Kenfig Castle & Medieval Town	HER notes the area as within that characterised as part of the Registered Landscape; building shown on Tithe Map; any development would require an assessment in the first instance.	Kenfig Burrows	Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
24.C1	14	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Kenfig / Cynffig	Merythr Mawr	Merthyr Mawr Warren	Regionally important Geological Site (RIGS) - Newton Burrows	Pant-y-Hyl	Myotis Bat Species	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Dan-y-Graig Roman villa/Merthyr Mawr Warren	Historic mapping shows route of historic trackway crosses the site; peripheral to early Medieval settlement. May require mitigation as condition, would not preclude development.	Merthyr Mawr Warren	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
262.C1	15		No information provided by site promoter	Blackmill Woodlands	Blackmill Woodlands					No known ecological constraints		Historic Environment Record (HER) and Historic Mapping shows extensive quarries, tramways at Craig Pentre Beili.	Northern Uplands	Site topography means development would have significant height over and the potential to dominate views to/from existing settlements.	Proposal detached from existing settlements or likely to result in coalescence (minor impact)	No change from individual site integration score
274.C1	17	Isolated site surrounded by agricultural land.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site	Coed Y Mwstwr Woodlands			Parc Farm	Great Crested Newt and	Proximity to ecological designations: species	Coity Burial Chamber	HER shows Scheduled Monument of a burial chamber;		Isolated site with surrounding open	Isolated site with surrounding open	No change from individual site

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									Unknown Bat	assumed present		Cadw must be consulted. HER and Scheduling description note the strong possibility of other burials in a funerary landscape; other tombs noted in the immediate vicinity. If development is consented, areas may need to be excluded. Pre-determination mitigation will be required in the first instance.		open countryside	countryside. May result in coalescence	integration score
275.C1	18	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site				Cwm Garw/Nant Mwrth		Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Plas-y-Betws relict garden	None Known	Bryngarw Country Park/Northern Uplands	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
278.C1	19	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site					Great Crested Newt and Pipistrellus Bat Species	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Nottage Court Inscribed Stone/Hutchwns round barrow	None Known	Porthcawl Coast	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
278.C2	20	Isolated site surrounded by agricultural land.	No information provided by site promoter	Kenfig / Cynffig	Kenfig / Cynffig	Kenfig Pool and Dunes	Locks Common, Porthcawl		Great Crested Newt	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Hutchwns round barrow	HER and historic mapping show remnant strip field system, with earlier system visible as parchmarks. Pre-determination assessment and geophysical survey is recommended as a first step in mitigation.	Porthcawl Coast/Kenfig Burrows	Clear visibility and potential for major visual amenity impacts on residential receptors adjacent to West Rd and Long Acre Drive.	Isolated agricultural site. May generate separation of existing settlement if developed in isolation.	No change from individual site integration score

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279.C1	21	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Kenfig / Cynffig	Merythr Mawr	Merthyr Mawr Warren		Laleston Meadows		No known ecological constraints	St Rogue's Chapel	None Known	Laleston/Merthyr Mawr Warren	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
282.C1	23	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Beyond 2km of European Site				Laleston Meadows	Hazel Dormouse	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Llangewydd Church & Churchyard/Chapel Hill Camp	None Known	Laleston/Merthyr Mawr Warren	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
283.C1	24	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Kenfig / Cynffig	Cynffig/Kenfig	Kenfig Pool and Dunes				Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Nottage Court Inscribed Stone	HER notes the area within that characterised as part of the Registered Landscape; Tithe Map shows strip field system, should retained in any development. Pre-determination assessment and geophysical survey is recommended as a first step in mitigation.	Kenfig Burrows	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
284.C1	25		Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Beyond 2km of European Site	Coed Y Mwstwr Woodlands		Tremains Wood, Brackla			Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Coychurch Celtic Cross-Shaft in Church/Coity Burial Chamber	HER notes road to west may be Roman in origin. May require mitigation as condition, would not preclude development.		Limited screening available, resulting in likely minor visual impact	May result in coalescence of Brackla and Coychurch	No change from individual site integration score
284.C2	26	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Beyond 2km of European Site				Parc Farm	Great Crested Newt	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Coity Burial Chamber/Remains of Iron Furnace Near Angleton	None Known		No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact		No change from individual site integration score

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286.C1	28	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Beyond 2km of European Site					Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Iron Furnace Near Angleton	None Known	Laleston/Br yngarw Country Park	Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
286.C2	29		Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Bryn - bach, cefn cribwr			Llangewydd (north of railway)	Hazel Dormouse and Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Llangewydd Church & Churchyard/R emains of Iron Furnace Near Angleton	HER shows Scheduled Monuments; Essential setting of a Registered Park and Garden; significant Medieval remains including defensive, religious and settlement. Cadw should be consulted as to their opinion. Development may be precluded in parts of this area; significant pre-determination archaeological work including but not limited to assessment and geophysical survey would be required to determine mitigation.	Laleston/M erthyr Mawr Warren	Likely major visual impact due to large site size and edge of settlement location. Some existing screening, topography is low lying.	logical expansion to settlement.	No change from individual site integration score
287.C1	30	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Beyond 2km of European Site	Cwm Du Woodlands			Waun-y-Gilfach woods		Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	British Fortified Residence	None Known	Western Uplands	Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal detached from existing settlements or likely to result in coalescence (minor impact)	No change from individual site integration score

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288.C1	31	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Kenfig / Cynffig	Merthyr Mawr	Merthyr Mawr Warren		Laleston Meadows		Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	St Rogue's Chapel	Potential building identified as parchmark; other earthworks. Nature not known, assessment as mitigation in the first instance.	Laleston/Merthyr Mawr Warren	Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal detached from existing settlements or likely to result in coalescence (major impact)	No change from individual site integration score
289.C1	32	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Kenfig / Cynffig	Kenfig / Cynffig	Kenfig Pool and Dunes	Locks Common, Porthcawl		Great Crested Newt	No known ecological designations: species assumed present	Hutchwns round barrow	None Known	Porthcawl Coast/Kenfig Burrows	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
290.C1	33	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Cwm Risca Meadow/Bryn - Bach, Cefn Cribwr				Water Vole, Great Crested Newt, Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Tondu Ironworks/Cefn Cross Standing Stone	None Known	Western Uplands/Bryngarw Country Park	Extension of settlement beyond current form.	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
290.C2	34	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Cwm Risca Meadow/Bryn - Bach, Cefn Cribwr				Water Vole, Great Crested Newt and Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Tondu Ironworks/Cefn Cross Standing Stone	None Known	Western Uplands/Bryngarw Country Park	Extension of settlement beyond current form.	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
290.C3	35	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Cwm Risca Meadow/Bryn - Bach, Cefn Cribwr				Water Vole, Great Crested Newt and Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Tondu Ironworks/Cefn Cross Standing Stone	None Known	Western Uplands	Infill (continuation of settlement)	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
291.C1	37	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	To be considered	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Penycastell, Cefn Cribwr/Caeau Cefn Cribwr		Local Nature Reserve - Frog Pond Wood		Noctule Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Stormy Castle	HER notes prehistoric Scheduled Monument c100m north of the site boundary; post-Medieval lime kiln and quarries. Pre-determination assessment is recommended	Laleston	Topography of site may mean greater visibility of proposed development.	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score

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												as a first step in mitigation; Cadw should be consulted for their opinion.				
293.C1	39	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Kenfig / Cynffig	Kenfig / Cynffig	Kenfig Pool and Dunes				No known ecological constraints	Pyle Incised Stone/Stormy Castle	None Known	Kenfig Burrows	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Existing residential settlements in close proximity to the site.	No change from individual site integration score
293.C2	40	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Beyond 2km of European Site			Tremains Wood, Brackla	Parc Farm	Great Crested Newt and Common Pipistrelle	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Coity Burial Chamber/Remains of Iron Furnace Near Angleton	HER notes that the area is recorded as having early field patterns, within 0.5km human remains of Bronze Age date in a cremation cemetery are noted. Pre-determination assessment is recommended as a first step in mitigation; this is unlikely to preclude development.	Laleston	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact but consideration must be given to the large volume of industrial units adjacent to the site.	Proposal close to existing settlements there is a heavy presence of industrial uses adjacent to both sites.	No change from individual site integration score
294.C1	41	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Blackmill Woodlands	Blackmill Woodlands					Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Three Pillow Mounds on Cefn Hirgoed	None Known	Bryngarw Country Park	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Existing residential settlements in close proximity to the site.	No change from individual site integration score
297.C1	44	Potential to conflict with agricultural uses to the immediate north and south boundaries of the site.	Proposed Passivhaus development	Beyond 2km of European Site	Brynna A Wern Tarw				Hazel Dormouse and Pipistrellus Bat Species	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Mynydd y Gaer	None Known	Mynydd y Gaer	Some screening available but minor impact likely.	Isolated site with industrial uses to the south.	No change from individual site integration score
298.C1	45	Potential to conflict with agricultural	No information	Beyond 2km of European Site	Coed Y Mwstwr Woodlands				Common Pipistrelle	Proximity to ecological designations:	Ogof y Pebyll Cave/Cross in	HER notes Bronze Age finds nearby;		Isolated site with agricultural	Isolated site with agricultural	No change from individual

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		uses to the immediate north and south boundaries of the site.	provided by site promoter							species assumed present	St Mary's Churchyard	boundary as on Tithe map should be retained in development. May require mitigation as condition, would not preclude development.		land to the north and south. Likely minor adverse impact on rural character.	land to the north and south.	site integration score
300.C1	47	Site isolated from other residential due to road.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site	Coed Y Mwstwr Woodlands		Tremains Wood, Brackla			Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Coity Castle/Coity Burial Chamber	HER notes road to west may be Roman in origin. May require mitigation as condition, would not preclude development.		Some screening but minor visual amenity impact likely.	likely to result in coalescence should this be permitted.	No change from individual site integration score
301.C1	48	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Bryn - Bach, Cefn Cribwr			Cefn Cribwr		Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Cefn Cross Standing Stone/Stormy Castle	HER notes the route of the boundary between Kenfig and Newcastle Medieval Lordships passes through the area and is preserved as a short stretch of hedgerow; this should be preserved in any development. Medieval road to the east and potential encroachment alongside. Assessment will be required in the first instance; further mitigation work may be likely.	Laleston/Western Uplands	Potential minor visual amenity impact. Impediment of view for houses on Cefn Road. Topography of site may alleviate effect	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score

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301.C2	49	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Bryn - Bach, Cefn Cribwr			Cefn Cribwr	Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Cefn Cribwr Ironworks/Stormy Castle	None Known	Laleston/Western Uplands	Some screening but minor visual amenity impact likely.	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
304.C1	52	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Kenfig / Cynffig	Merythr Mawr	Merthyr Mawr Warren		Laleston Meadows		No known ecological constraints	St Rogue's Chapel	None Known	Laleston/Merthyr Mawr Warren	Potential minor adverse impact on visual amenity for residents, particularly on Mayfield Avenue and Cuckoo Cl and Heol Y Fronfraith Fawr	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
306.C1	62	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Waun Cimla/Caeau Cefn cribwr				Water Vole, Hazel Dormouse and Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Bryndu Coke Ovens/Stormy Castle	HER notes Scheduled Coke Ovens, Bryndu Coke Works and associated industrial buildings and structures in the vicinity. Pre-determination assessment is recommended as a first step in mitigation; Cadw should be consulted for their opinion.	Western Uplands	Site well screened by trees. Development unlikely to cause significant impact on visual amenity.	Existing residential settlements in close proximity to the site.	No change from individual site integration score
306.C2	63	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Waun Cimla/Caeau Cefn cribwr				Hazel Dormouse and Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Bryndu Coke Ovens/Stormy Castle	HER shows quarries, tramways, lime kiln noted within the development area. Will require mitigation as condition.	Kenfig Burrows	Site well screened by trees. Development unlikely to cause significant impact on visual amenity.	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score

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308.C1	66	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation					Laleston Meadows	Hazel Dormouse and Common Pipistrelle	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Llangewydd Church & Churchyard/St Rogue's Chapel	HER shows site of Medieval Cross; mitigation may be required. Tithe Map shows the hedgerows as current; these should be surveyed to record them and retained within the development	Laleston/Merthyr Mawr Warren	Potential for major impact on visual amenity both from the A473 to the south of the site boundary or views from residential properties at Hill View. Flat topography.	will result in coalescence.	Potential urban extension.
309.C1	67	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	No information provided by site promoter		Cwm Cyffog					Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Croes y Bwlchgwyn Round Cairn	Historic mapping shows former quarries extend into the area. No mitigation necessary.	Northern Uplands	Potential for minor impact given site topography and relationship with nearby residential receptors.	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
311.C1	69	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Kenfig / Cynffig	Kenfig / Cynffig	Kenfig Pool and Dunes	Locks Common, Porthcawl		Great Crested Newt and Noctule Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Hutchwns round barrow	HER and historic mapping show remnant strip field system, with earlier system visible as parchmarks. Finds of prehistoric date. Adjacent to Registered Landscape boundary. Pre-determination assessment and geophysical survey is recommended as a first step in mitigation.	Porthcawl Coast/Kenfig Burrows	Flat topography. Direct impact on views from West Road and views from Long Acre Dr, Anglesey Way and Stonechat CI and impacting visual amenity with regards to the coastline.	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
314.C1	72	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	No information provided by site promoter		Cwm Du Woodlands			Waun-y-Gilfach woods		Proximity to ecological designations: no other	British Fortified Residence	None Known	Western Uplands	No evidence of potential adverse visual	Proposal likely to integrate with existing	No change from individual site

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape					
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite /Low /Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/SINC/LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
										constraints found				amenity impact	settlement structure	integration score
317.C1	75	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter		Blackmill Woodlands				Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Camp at Cwm Llwyd	None Known; historic mapping shows small sandpit (extraction, related to small quarry outside boundary.	Northern Uplands	Potential impacts on visual amenity due to topography	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
318.C1	76	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	No information provided by site promoter		Coed Y Mwstwr Woodlands					Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Ogof y Pebyll Cave/Cross in St Mary's Churchyard	None Known		Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	detached from existing settlement	No change from individual site integration score
319.C1	77	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation		Bryn - Bach, Cefn Cribwr			Cefn Cribwr		Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Cefn Cross Standing Stone/Remains of Llangewydd Church & Churchyard	HER Medieval road to the east, no other features noted. May require mitigation.	Laleston/Western Uplands	Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
322.C1	80	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	To be confirmed	Blackmill Woodlands	Blackmill Woodlands			Nant Mwrth/Coed Pentwyn		Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Plas-y-Betws relict garden	None Known	Bryngarw Country Park	Limited screening and high visibility of site from road	detached from existing settlement	No change from individual site integration score
323.C1	81	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Beyond 2km of European Site			Tremains Wood, Brackla	Parc Farm	Great Crested Newt and Noctule Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Coity Burial Chamber/Remains of Iron Furnace Near Angleton	HER notes that the area is recorded as having early field patterns, within 0.2km human remains of Bronze Age date in a cremation cemetery are noted. Pre-determination assessment is recommended as a first step in mitigation; this is unlikely to preclude development.		No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape				
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite /Low /Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/SINC/LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (incumulative impacts)
325.C1	83	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site	Cwm Du Woodlands			Waun-y-Gilfach woods		Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	British Fortified Residence	HER notes early 19th railway adjacent. May require mitigation as condition, would not preclude development.	Western Uplands	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
326.C1	84	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site					Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present		None Known	Mynydd y Gaer	Some screening but high visibility of the site from surrounding locations.	likely to result in large extension to existing settlement	No change from individual site integration score
327.C1	85	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site				Nant Mwrth/Coed Pentwyn	Pipistrelle agg.	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Plas-y-Betws relict garden	None Known	Bryngarw Country Park	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
329.C1	87	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site						Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Carn y Hyrddod & Neighbouring Cairn	None Known	Northern Uplands	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
330.C1	88	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Blackmill Woodlands	Blackmill Woodlands				Common Pipistrelle	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Tondy Ironworks/Threepill Mounds on Cefn Hirgoed	None Known	Bryngarw Country Park	Extensive screening	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
331.C1	89	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Beyond 2km of European Site	Ewenny and Pant Quarries			Heronston House Meadow	Hazel Dormouse and Pipistrellus Bat Species	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Ewenny Priory/St Rogue's Chapel	HER and historic mapping show land as part of a claypits and pottery, one of the Ewenny potteries group of early post Medieval brown earthenware potteries. Mitigation by condition is	Merthyr Mawr Warren	Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	no residential presence in close proximity except nursing home	No change from individual site integration score

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape					
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite /Low /Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/SINC/LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
												appropriate and has been previously recommended.				
332.C1	90	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site						No known ecological constraints	Mynydd Ton Cairns	Early 20th century tramroad crossed the site; no mitigation necessary.	Northern Uplands	Minor visual impact due to site topography and clear visibility from surrounding locations.	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
333.C1	91	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site	Cwm Du Woodlands			Llwydarth Wood		Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Garth Hill Platform House/Llangynwyd Castle	None Known	Western Uplands	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
334.C1	92	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Blackmill Woodlands	Blackmill Woodlands				Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Camp at Cwm Llwyd	None Known	Mynydd y Gaer	Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	Existing residential settlements in close proximity to the site.	No change from individual site integration score
338.C1	96	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site					Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Iron Furnace Near Angleton	Site of deserted settlement, building platforms and other earthworks; deposited on 18th century mapping. Pre-determination assessment and geophysical survey is recommended as a first step in mitigation	Laleston	Some screening but high visibility of the site from surrounding locations.	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
339.C1	97	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Beyond 2km of European Site			Tremains Wood, Brackla		Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Royal Ordnance Factory Bridgend Dual-storey Pillbox	HER shows quarries and railway activity adjacent to GWR route. No known constraint.		No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite /Low /Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/SINC/LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
347.C1	106	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Kenfig / Cynffig	Merythr Mawr	Merthyr Mawr Warren		Home Wood and Long Belt Wood/Laleston Meadows		Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Remains of Llangewydd Church & Churchyard/Cross in Tythegston Churchyard	Prehistoric burial mounds noted nearby. Assessment in first instance.	Laleston/Merthyr Mawr Warren	Potential major impact due to limited screening and size of proposal. Visible from A473 and Rogers Ln	western extension to settlement.	No change from individual site integration score
349.C1	108	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Bryn - Bach, Cefn Cribwr			Laleston Meadows/Llangewydd (north of railway)	Hazel Dormouse and Myotis Bat Species	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Llangewydd Church & Churchyard/St Rogue's Chapel	HER shows Scheduled Monuments; Essential setting of a Registered Park and Garden; significant Medieval remains including defensive, religious and settlement. Cadw should be consulted as to their opinion. Development may be precluded in parts of this area; significant predetermination on archaeological work including but not limited to assessment and geophysical survey would be required to determine mitigation.	Laleston/Merthyr Mawr Warren	Some screening resulting in minor visual impact only.	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	Potential urban extension.
352.13	110	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site				Caerau West	Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Maesteg blast furnaces	None Known	Foel y Dyffryn	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape					
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite /Low /Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/SINC/LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
352.16	111	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site				Llwydarth Wood	Pipistrellus Bat Species	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Maesteg blast furnaces	None Known	Western Uplands/Foel y Dyffryn	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C12	115	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site				Caerau West		Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Maesteg blast furnaces	None Known	Foel y Dyffryn	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C18	119	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site				Llwydarth Wood	Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Maesteg blast furnaces	HER notes the route of the Port Talbot Railway that linked the extractive landscape north of Maesteg with Port Talbot. May require mitigation as condition, would not preclude development.	Western Uplands/Foel y Dyffryn	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C20	122	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site					Unknown Bat	No known ecological designations: species assumed present	Maesteg blast furnaces	HER notes the route of the Port Talbot Railway that linked the extractive landscape north of Maesteg with Port Talbot. May require mitigation as condition, would not preclude development.	Western Uplands/Foel y Dyffryn	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C25	126	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site					Pipistrelle agg.	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Tondu Ironworks	HER shows former railway junction; no other features noted.	Bryngarw Country Park	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape					
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite /Low /Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/SINC/LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (incumulative impacts)
352.C29	130	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site						Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Remains of Tondy Ironworks/Remains of Iron Furnace Near Angleton	Tithe Map shows building, well and enclosures. Pre-determination assessment is recommended as a first step in mitigation.	Bryngarw Country Park	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C32	134	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site			Craig-y-Parcau		Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Bridgend Standing Stone/Royal Ordnance Factory Bridgend Dual-storey Pillbox	No known features, however Medieval settlement core of Scheduled Castle and Listed church c200m SE. Assessment would be required in the first instance.	Laleston/Merthyr Mawr Warren	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C33	135	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site					Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Remains of Iron Furnace Near Angleton	HER notes small post-medieval settlement includes public house, Ty Mawr and other structures shown on Tithe and historic mapping, buried features noted. Any work may require condition.	Laleston	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C37	139	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site					Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Iron Furnace Near Angleton	Park and Garden adjacent; industrial ironworks and other remains. Cadw should be consulted as to their opinion. Development HER shows	Laleston	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite /Low /Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/SINC/LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (incumulative impacts)
												Scheduled Monument, Registered may be precluded in parts of this area; pre-determination archaeological work including but not limited to assessment and geophysical survey would be required to determine mitigation.				
352.C38	140	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site					Natterer's Bat	No known ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Iron Furnace Near Angleton	None Known	Laleston	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C43	146	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Beyond 2km of European Site	Coed Y Mwstwr Woodlands/Brynna A Wern Tarw				Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Ogof y Pebyll Cave/Cross in St Mary's Churchyard	None Known		Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C44	147	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Blackmill Woodlands	Blackmill Woodlands				Hazel Dormouse and Pipistrellus Bat Species	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Camp at Cwm Llwyd	None Known	Mynydd y Gaer	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C49	152	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	No information provided by site promoter	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Penycastell, Cefn Cribwr/Caeau Cefn Cribwr		Local Nature Reserve - Frog Pond Wood		Soprano Pipistrelle	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Bryndu Coke Ovens/Stormy Castle	Historic Mapping shows site of former late 19th century school; no other features noted.	Western Uplands	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal detached from existing settlements or likely to result in coalescence (minor impact)	No change from individual site integration score
352.C51	155	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Penycastell, Cefn Cribwr/Caeau Cefn Cribwr		Local Nature Reserve - Frog Pond Wood		Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species	Bryndu Coke Ovens/Stormy Castle	None Known	Laleston	No evidence of potential adverse visual	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing	No change from individual site

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite /Low /Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/SINC/LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (incumulative impacts)
										assumed present				amenity impact	settlement structure	integration score
352.C52	156	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	No information provided by site promoter	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Cynffig/Kenfig				Hazel Dormouse	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Pyle Incised Stone/Stormy Castle	HER notes former early 19th century railway line forms the western boundary.	Kenfig Burrows	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C56	160	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Kenfig / Cynffig	Merythr Mawr				Natterer's Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Hutchwns round barrow	None Known; land depicted on historic mapping as "liable to floods".	Porthcawl Coast/Mert hyr Mawr Warren	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score

5.4 SA of Proposed Employment Sites

Table 5.3a: Detailed SA of Candidate Employment Sites (except excluded sites)

SA Objective	Assessment Criteria	285.C1: Newton Down Ind. Estate & Civic Amenity Site	340.C1: Factory Lane (Land off)	346.C1: Coity Road Sidings	352.C10: Heol Ty Gwyn Industrial Estate (land adj)
Land Availability	Site on Common Land?	0	0	0	0
Health & Wellbeing	Proximity to Active Travel Routes	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Health Facilities	--	--	++	++
	Provision of New Health Facilities and Active Travel Routes	0	0	0	0
Equality and social inclusion	Proximity to Community Facilities / Public Services	--	--	-	+
	Provision of New Community Facilities / Services	0	0	0	0
Employment and Skills	Employment Capacity	+	++	+	+
	Mixed Use Suitability	+	-	+	-
	Proximity to Key Employment Locations	-	++	++	--
	Proximity to Primary Education Infrastructure	--	-	+	+
	Proximity to Secondary Education Infrastructure	--	--	-	--
	Provision of New Education Infrastructure	0	0	0	0
Transport & Communication	Proximity to Public Transport Network (bus stops and train stations)	+	++	++	++
	Proximity to Strategic Road Network (motorways and trunk roads)	-	+	-	--
	Proximity to Active Travel Network	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Congestion Pinch Points	++	+	-	+
	Water Supply Score	-	-	+	-
	Sewerage Score	-	+	+	-
	Provision of New / Upgraded Transport or Communications Infrastructure	0	0	0	0
Housing	Housing Capacity	N/A	0	0	0
	Deliverability of Affordable Housing	N/A	0	0	N/A
	Mixed Use Suitability	+	-	+	-
	Neighbouring Uses	0	--	++	0
	Proximity to European Sites (recreational pressure)	+	++	++	++
Economic Growth	Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	++	--	++	++
	Proximity to Strategic Road and Rail Network	++	++	++	++
Air Quality	Proximity to AQMA	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Congestion Pinch Point	++	+	-	+
Climate Change	Onsite Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	++	?	++	?
	Proximity to Public Transport Network	+	++	++	++
	Incorporation of Climate Change Adaption Measures	?	?	?	?
	Potential operational emissions	?	-	-	0
Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Proximity to European Sites (SAC)	+	++	++	++
	Proximity to SSSI	+	-	++	++
	Proximity to Ancient Woodland	--	-	-	+
	Proximity to RIGS	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to LWS/SINC/LNCS	--	++	++	++
	Presence of Important Trees, Hedgerows or TPOs?	0	0	0	0
	Presence of Valued Habitats and Species	?	?	?	?
	Agricultural Land Classification	-	-	0	++

SA Objective	Assessment Criteria	Candidate Sites			
		285.C1: Newton Down Ind. Estate & Civic Amenity Site	340.C1: Factory Lane (Land off)	346.C1: Coity Road Sidings	352.C10: Heol Ty Gwyn Industrial Estate (land adj)
Water and Flood Risk	Proximity to Flood Risk Zones	+	?	+	+
	Proximity to Main Rivers & Lakes	+	--	--	--
Materials and Waste	Proximity to Community Recycling Centres	++	--	--	++
	Locational Need for Minerals Extraction	0	0	0	0
Sustainable Placemaking	Previously Developed Land or Greenfield Land	++	--	++	--
	Proximity to Active Travel Network	++	++	++	++
Cultural Heritage	Proximity to Scheduled Monuments	-	-	-	-
	Proximity to Listed Buildings	-	-	-	-
	Impact on Important Archaeological Sites	-	0	0	--
	Re-Use of Historic or Culturally Important Buildings	?	?	?	?
	Effect on Welsh Language	0	0	0	--
	Proximity to SLA or Heritage Coast	-	++	-	-
Landscape	Visual Amenity Impact	0	-	0	0
	Individual Site Integration / Coalescence / Separation Impact	++	-	++	+
	Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)	++	-	++	+

Table 5.3b: Detailed SA of Candidate Employment Sites – Additional Qualitative Criteria.

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscap e	Landscape	Landscape			
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite/Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/ SINC/ LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
285.C1	27	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Kenfig / Cynffig	Merthyr Mawr	Merthyr Mawr Warren		Home Wood and Long Belt Wood/Pant-y-Hyl	Myotis Bat Species	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Cross in Tythegston Churchyard	No features noted within the site, however, a Registered Park is adjacent and Cadw should be contacted as to their opinion regarding impact on setting.	Laleston/Merthyr Mawr Warren	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposed use would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure.	No change from individual site integration score
340.C1	98	Proposed use likely to conflict with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter		Coed Y Mwstwr Woodlands					Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Cross in St Mary's Churchyard/Medieval Cross in Churchyard	None Known		Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal detached from existing settlements or likely to result in coalescence (minor impact)	No change from individual site integration score
346.C1	105	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	The site would likely be the provision of standby generation and the extension of the existing commercial use.						Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Iron Furnace Near Angleton	HER shows quarries, sidings and railway activity adjacent to mainline route. No known constraint.	Laleston	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C10	113	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter						Unknown Bat	No known ecological designations: species assumed present	Maesteg blast furnaces	HER notes deserted industrial extractive landscape associated with Llynfi Ironworks. Assessment will be required in the first instance; further mitigation work may be likely.	Foel y Dyffryn	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score

5.5 SA of Proposed Mixed Use / Community Sites

Table 5.4a: Detailed SA of Candidate Mixed Use / Community Sites 219.C1-352.C15 (except excluded sites)

Site Name		219.C1: Pencoed Campus	219.C2: Pencoed Campus	295.C1: Stormy Lane (Land at)	296.C1: Caerau (Land North of)	299.C1: Police Training Centre	302.C1: North Lodge Farm	304.C2: Laleston (Land at)	304.C3: Laleston (A48 end)	305.C1: Laleston (Land North of)	305.C2: Laleston (North of)	305.C3: Laleston (Land North of)	305.C4: Llangynwyd (Land West of)	305.C5: Llangynwyd (Land West of)	305.C6: Llangynwyd (Land West of)	305.C7: Llangynwyd (South of)	315.C1: Coytrahen (Land at)	320.C1: Factory Lane	335.C1: Pen Y Bryn Farm (Land adj)	335.C2: Pen y Bryn Farm (Land at)	336.C1: Marlas Farm (Land Opposite)	342.C1: Brynmenyn Ind. Estate (Land South and South East of)	352.C1: David Street	352.C11: Blaencaerau Junior School	352.C14: Oakwood Estate (Playing Field at)	352.C15: Former Cooper Standard Site	
Land Availability	Site on Common Land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Health & Wellbeing	Proximity to Active Travel Routes	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
	Proximity to Health Facilities	--	--	--	-	+	++	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	++	+	+	+	-	-	--	-	
	Provision of New Health Facilities and Active Travel Routes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Equality and social inclusion	Proximity to Community Facilities / Public Services	++	++	--	+	++	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	++	--	+	-	+	
	Provision of New Community Facilities / Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	++	++	++	
Employment and Skills	Employment Capacity	0	0	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	
	Mixed Use Suitability	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	
	Proximity to Key Employment Locations	++	++	-	--	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	++	--	--	--	++	-	--	--	--	
	Proximity to Primary Education Infrastructure	+	-	--	--	-	-	++	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	++	--	-	++	++	++	++	++	++	--	++	++
	Proximity to Secondary Education Infrastructure	+	-	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	+
	Provision of New Education Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Transport & Communication	Proximity to Public Transport Network (bus stops and train stations)	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
	Proximity to Strategic Road Network (motorways and trunk roads)	--	--	+	--	--	++	--	--	-	-	-	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	+	-	--	--	--	--	
	Proximity to Active Travel Network	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
	Proximity to Congestion Pinch Points	--	--	++	+	--	-	-	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	-	--	++	+	++	++	
	Water Supply Score	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	
	Sewerage Score	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	
	Provision of New / Upgraded Transport or Communications Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Housing	Housing Capacity	++	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	Deliverability of Affordable Housing	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	
	Mixed Use Suitability	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	

Site Name		219.C1: Pencoed Campus	219.C2: Pencoed Campus	295.C1: Stormy Lane (Land at)	296.C1: Caerau (Land North of)	299.C1: Police Training Centre	302.C1: North Lodge Farm	304.C2: Laleston (Land at)	304.C3: Laleston (A48 end)	305.C1: Laleston (Land North of)	305.C2: Laleston (North of)	305.C3: Laleston (Land North of)	305.C4: Llangynwyd (Land West of)	305.C5: Llangynwyd (Land West of)	305.C6: Llangynwyd (Land West of)	305.C7: Llangynwyd (South of)	315.C1: Coytrahen (Land at)	320.C1: Factory Lane	335.C1: Pen Y Bryn Farm (Land adj)	335.C2: Pen y Bryn Farm (Land at)	336.C1: Marlas Farm (Land Opposite)	342.C1: Brynmenyn Ind. Estate (Land South and South East of)	352.C1: David Street	352.C11: Blaencaerau Junior School	352.C14: Oakwood Estate (Playing Field at)	352.C15: Former Cooper Standard Site	
	Neighbouring Uses	++	++	++	0	0	++	++	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	++	++	0	++	0	++	++	0	++	0	++	
	Proximity to European Sites (recreational pressure)	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	-	+	++	++	++	++
Economic Growth	Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	++	++	0	++	++	++	++	-	++	0	0	++	++	0	++	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	++	
	Proximity to Strategic Road and Rail Network	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	
Air Quality	Proximity to AQMA	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
	Proximity to Congestion Pinch Point	-	-	++	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	-	-	++	+	++	++	
Climate Change	Onsite Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	?	++	++	?	?	++	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	++	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	Proximity to Public Transport Network	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
	Incorporation of Climate Change Adaptation Measures	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	Potential operational emissions	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	-	?	?	?	-	0	0	0	0
Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Proximity to European Sites (SAC)	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	-	+	++	++	++	
	Proximity to SSSI	-	-	-	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	++	++	-	+	++	++	+	+	
	Proximity to Ancient Woodland	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	++	-	-
	Proximity to RIGS	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to LWS/SINC/LNCS	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	++	-	-	++	++	++	++	-	-	
	Presence of Important Trees, Hedgerows or TPOs?	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
	Presence of Valued Habitats and Species	-	-	?	?	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Agricultural Land Classification	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	0	+	0	0	0
Water and Flood Risk	Proximity to Flood Risk Zones	?	?	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	?	?	+	+	?	?	
	Proximity to Main Rivers & Lakes	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	++	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Materials and Waste	Proximity to Community Recycling Centres	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	+	
	Locational Need for Minerals Extraction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sustainable Placemaking	Previously Developed Land or Greenfield Land	++	++	++	-	++	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	++	
	Proximity to Active Travel Network	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	
Cultural Heritage	Proximity to Scheduled Monuments	-	-	-	++	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	++	-	-	

Site Name		219.C1: Pencoed Campus	219.C2: Pencoed Campus	295.C1: Stormy Lane (Land at)	296.C1: Caerau (Land North of)	299.C1: Police Training Centre	302.C1: North Lodge Farm	304.C2: Laleston (Land at)	304.C3: Laleston (A48 end)	305.C1: Laleston (Land North of)	305.C2: Laleston (North of)	305.C3: Laleston (Land North of)	305.C4: Llangynwyd (Land West of)	305.C5: Llangynwyd (Land West of)	305.C6: Llangynwyd (Land West of)	305.C7: Llangynwyd (South of)	315.C1: Coytrahen (Land at)	320.C1: Factory Lane	335.C1: Pen Y Bryn Farm (Land adj)	335.C2: Pen y Bryn Farm (Land at)	336.C1: Marlas Farm (Land Opposite)	342.C1: Brynmenyn Ind. Estate (Land South and South East of)	352.C1: David Street	352.C11: Blaencaerau Junior School	352.C14: Oakwood Estate (Playing Field at)	352.C15: Former Cooper Standard Site	
	Proximity to Listed Buildings	--	--	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
	Impact on Important Archaeological Sites	--	--	--	--	-	--	-	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	--	-	--	0	0	--	
	Re-Use of Historic or Culturally Important Buildings	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Effect on Welsh Language	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--
	Proximity to SLA or Heritage Coast	+	+	--	-	++	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	++	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-
Landscape	Visual Amenity Impact	0	0	-	--	0	0	--	--	-	--	--	-	-	--	-	0	-	-	--	-	-	--	0	0	0	
	Individual Site Integration / Coalescence / Separation Impact	+	+	+	--	+	+	++	--	-	--	--	-	-	--	-	++	-	+	-	++	++	-	++	+	++	
	Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)	+	+	+	--	+	+	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	++	-	+	-	++	++	-	++	+	++	

Table 5.4b: Detailed SA of Candidate Mixed Use / Community Sites 219.C1-352.C15 (except excluded sites)

Site Name		352.C17: Maesteg Washery	352.C19: Coegnant	352.C2: Trem Y Mor, Bettws Road	352.C21: YCG Llangynwyd	352.C22: Maesteg Lower Comprehensive	352.C26: Glan yr Afon Care Home, Heol yr Ysgol	352.C27: Tondy Primary School (Land rear of)	352.C28: Expansion Land, Brynmenyn	352.C3: Bettws (Bottom Side, West)	352.C30: Bryntirion Field	352.C31: Tyr Ardd	352.C34: Brewery Field	352.C35: Penybont Primary School (Playing Field adj)	352.C39: Bryn Y Cae home for the elderly (Land adj)	352.C4: Llangeinor Pool and Recreation Ground	352.C40: Archdeacon John Lewis Church of Wales School (land adj)	352.C41: Parc Afon Ewenni	352.C42: Coychurch Playing Fields	352.C48: Laing Street (rear of)	352.C5: Aber Fields (inc. land adj. Penilwyngwent Ind. Estate)	352.C50: Mynydd Cynfig Junior School plus surrounding land	352.C6: Former Abercerdin School Site	352.C8: Isfryn Industrial Estate (Land at)	352.C9: Maesteg Hospital (Land adjoining)
Land Availability	Site on Common Land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health & Wellbeing	Proximity to Active Travel Routes	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Health Facilities	+	++	++	--	-	+	++	+	++	-	++	+	+	++	--	+	+	-	++	++	++	--	--	++
	Provision of New Health Facilities and Active Travel Routes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equality and social inclusion	Proximity to Community Facilities / Public Services	++	+	--	--	+	+	++	++	--	--	++	++	++	++	--	+	++	++	++	++	+	--	--	++
	Provision of New Community Facilities / Services	++	++	0	++	+	0	++	+	++	++	0	0	++	0	++	0	++	0	++	0	++	0	0	++
Employment and Skills	Employment Capacity	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	0	0	0	+
	Mixed Use Suitability	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	-	+	++	++	-	++	+	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Key Employment Locations	--	--	--	++	--	-	-	-	--	++	++	++	++	++	--	++	++	++	++	++	++	--	--	--
	Proximity to Primary Education Infrastructure	++	-	++	--	+	+	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	+	++	++	--	+	+	--	+	++	--	+
	Proximity to Secondary Education Infrastructure	++	--	--	--	++	--	--	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	++	--	+	--	--	++	--	+	--	--
	Provision of New Education Infrastructure	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	++	0	++	0	0	0
Transport & Communication	Proximity to Public Transport Network (bus stops and train stations)	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Strategic Road Network (motorways and trunk roads)	--	--	--	--	--	-	+	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	-	--	--	--
	Proximity to Active Travel Network	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Congestion Pinch Points	+	--	++	++	++	--	--	--	++	--	--	--	--	-	-	++	--	-	--	--	++	--	++	+
	Water Supply Score	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+
	Sewerage Score	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+

Site Name		352.C17: Maesteg Washery	352.C19: Coegnant	352.C2: Trem Y Mor, Bettws Road	352.C21: YCG Llangynwyd	352.C22: Maesteg Lower Comprehensive	352.C26: Glan yr Afon Care Home, Heol yr Ysgol	352.C27: Tondy Primary School (Land rear of)	352.C28: Expansion Land, Brynmenyn	352.C3: Bettws (Bottom Side, West)	352.C30: Bryntirion Field	352.C31: Ty'r Ardd	352.C34: Brewery Field	352.C35: Penybont Primary School (Playing Field adj)	352.C39: Bryn Y Cae home for the elderly (Land adj)	352.C4: Llangenor Pool and Recreation Ground	352.C40: Archdeacon John Lewis Church of Wales School (land adj)	352.C41: Parc Afon Ewenni	352.C42: Coychurch Playing Fields	352.C48: Laing Street (rear of)	352.C5: Aber Fields (inc. land adj. Penllwyngwent Ind. Estate)	352.C50: Mynydd Cynfig Junior School plus surrounding land	352.C6: Former Abercerdin School Site	352.C8: Isfryn Industrial Estate (Land at)	352.C9: Maesteg Hospital (Land adjoining)
	Presence of Valued Habitats and Species	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Agricultural Land Classification	++	++	0	++	0	0	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	-	++	0	+	-	+	0	+
Water and Flood Risk	Proximity to Flood Risk Zones	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	-	?	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	?	+	+	?	+
	Proximity to Main Rivers & Lakes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	-	--	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
Materials and Waste	Proximity to Community Recycling Centres	+	+	+	--	+	++	+	++	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	++
	Locational Need for Minerals Extraction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sustainable Placemaking	Previously Developed Land or Greenfield Land	--	++	++	++	++	++	--	--	--	--	--	++	--	++	?	?	++	--	--	?	--	++	++	--
	Proximity to Active Travel Network	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++
Cultural Heritage	Proximity to Scheduled Monuments	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	++	+	-
	Proximity to Listed Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	-
	Impact on Important Archaeological Sites	--	--	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
	Re-Use of Historic or Culturally Important Buildings	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Effect on Welsh Language	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0	--	--	--
	Proximity to SLA or Heritage Coast	+	-	-	--	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	++	-	++	++	++	-	--	+	--	-	-
Landscape	Visual Amenity Impact	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Individual Site Integration / Coalescence / Separation Impact	+	+	++	-	++	++	-	++	-	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	-	++	++	++	++
	Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)	+	+	++	-	++	++	-	++	-	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	-	++	++	++	++

Table 5.4c: Detailed SA of Candidate Mixed Use / Community – Additional Qualitative Criteria

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite/Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/ SINC/ LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
219.C1	8	Mixed use (residential, education and public open space) proposal inc extension to Bridgend College, Pencoed Campus. Proposal integrates strongly with surrounding residential uses.	Site promoter selected yes and no on candidate site form regarding provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation		Bryнна A Wern Tarw				Common Pipistrelle	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Gadlys	Site of 18th century house, farm, estate and managed landscape; boundaries as on Tithe Map, remnant planted avenues. Medieval settlement nearby, water management and milling. Pre-determination assessment is recommended as a first step in mitigation; this is unlikely to preclude development.	Mynydd y Gaer	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
219.C2	9	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	Site promoter selected yes and no on candidate site form regarding provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation		Bryнна A Wern Tarw					Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Gadlys	Site of 18th century house, farm, estate and managed landscape; boundaries as on Tithe Map, remnant planted avenues. Medieval settlement nearby, water management and milling. Pre-determination assessment is recommended as a first step in mitigation; this is unlikely to preclude development.	Mynydd y Gaer	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
295.C1	42	Proposal includes mix of residential,	Candidate site form/response indicates likely	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr /	Stormy Down/Penycastell, Cefn Cribwr				Common Pipistrelle	Proximity to ecological designations:	Mynydd Herbert Round	HER identifies a number of rare surviving World	Laleston	Likely minor adverse impact on	Existing industrial	No change from individual site

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape					
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite/Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/ SINC/ LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
		industrial & 'green energies'. Small residential settlement close to site, but residential element of proposal not likely to integrate well.	provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Cefn Cribwr Grasslands						species assumed present	Barrow/Stormy Castle	War 2 RAF structures. Consult Cadw. Will require mitigation.		nearby residential areas	uses and residential	integration score
296.C1	43	Existing residential settlement on each side of site. Mixed use proposal incorporating residential, commercial, retail, employment, public open space, leisure and tourism.	No information provided by site promoter						Unknown Bat	No known ecological designations: species assumed present		HER notes deserted nucleated post-Medieval industrial settlement and extensive extractive industries. Assessment will be required in the first instance; further mitigation work may be likely.	Foel y Dyffryn	Potential major adverse visual amenity impact on residential receptors (particularly Brynheulog Road) due to site topography	May result in the coalescence of Croeserw and Caerau	No change from individual site integration score
299.C1	46	Commercial element of the proposal would integrate with neighbouring uses.	No information provided by site promoter					Heronston House Meadow	Noctule Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Royal Ordnance Factory Bridgend Dual-storey Pillbox	HER notes nothing within the redline boundary, although World War 2 defensive structures are recorded just outside; road to south is Turnpike Road. Unlikely to preclude development, some archaeological mitigation work may be recommended.	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score	
302.C1	50	Proposed for mixed use but not further detail offered.	Renewable energy use proposed. No further detail								Remains of Iron Furnace Near Angleton	HER shows Scheduled Monument, Registered Park	Laleston	No evidence of potential adverse visual	Proposal likely to integrate with	No change from individual site

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite/Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/ SINC/ LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
												and Garden adjacent; industrial ironworks and other remains. Cadw should be consulted as to their opinion. Development may be precluded in parts of this area; pre-determination archaeological work including but not limited to assessment and geophysical survey would be required to determine mitigation.		amenity impact	existing settlement structure	integration score
304.C2	53	Small retail offering could be accommodated should it be complementary to surrounding residential.	No information provided by site promoter					Laleston Meadows		No known ecological constraints	St Rogue's Chapel	Adjacent to Medieval road and greenway depicted on Tithe Map. May require mitigation, would not preclude development.	Laleston/Merth yr Mawr Warren	Likely major adverse impact, no screening available.	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
304.C3	54	Isolated site surrounded by open countryside	No information provided by site promoter	Kenfig / Cynffig	Merythr Mawr	Merythr Mawr Warren		Laleston Meadows		No known ecological constraints	St Rogue's Chapel	None Known	Laleston/Merth yr Mawr Warren	Isolated site with likely major adverse impact on surrounding landscape character.	will result in coalescence	Potential urban extension.
305.C1	55	Small retail offering could be accommodated should it be complementary to surrounding residential.	No information provided by site promoter	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Waun-Fawr, Cefn Cribwr			Laleston Meadows		Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Remains of Llangewydd Church & Churchyard	HER notes road to west may be Roman in origin. May require mitigation as condition, would not preclude development	Laleston/Merth yr Mawr Warren	Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	edge of settlement	Potential urban extension.

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite/Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/ SINC/ LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
305.C2	56	Isolated site but may integrate with neighbouring uses if developed simultaneously	No information provided by site promoter	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Waun-Fawr, Cefn Cribwr			Laleston Meadows		Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Remains of Llangewydd Church & Churchyard	None Known	Laleston/Merth yr Mawr Warren	No screening from road. Potential for major visual impact.	isolated extension to settlement	Potential urban extension.
305.C3	57	Isolated site but may integrate with neighbouring uses if developed simultaneously	No information provided by site promoter	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Waun-Fawr, Cefn Cribwr			Laleston Meadows		Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Remains of Llangewydd Church & Churchyard	HER notes road to west may be Roman in origin. May require mitigation as condition, would not preclude development.	Laleston/Merth yr Mawr Warren	No screening from road. Potential for major visual impact.	isolated extension to settlement	Potential urban extension.
305.C4	58	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter		Cwm Du Woodlands			Waun-y-Gilfach woods		Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Llangynwyd Castle/British Fortified Residence	Building and enclosure shown on Tithe Map; nature not known. Assessment as mitigation in the first instance.	Western Uplands	Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	edge of settlement	No change from individual site integration score
305.C5	59	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter		Cwm Du Woodlands			Waun-y-Gilfach woods		Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	British Fortified Residence	None Known	Western Uplands	Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	edge of settlement	No change from individual site integration score
305.C6	60	No land use integration or conflicts likely	No information provided by site promoter		Cwm Du Woodlands			Waun-y-Gilfach woods		Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Llangynwyd Castle/British Fortified Residence	None Known	Western Uplands	Site topography likely to result in high visibility of development with major adverse impact.	will result in coalescence if developed in isolation	No change from individual site integration score
305.C7	61	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter		Cwm Du Woodlands			Waun-y-Gilfach woods		Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	British Fortified Residence	HER notes early 19th railway; Listed Building adjacent. May require mitigation as condition, would not preclude development.	Western Uplands	Site well screened by trees.	edge of settlement	No change from individual site integration score

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape					
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite/Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/ SINC/ LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
315.C1	73	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation		Cwm Risca Meadow			Coed Pentwyn	Pipistrellus Bat Species	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Tondu Ironworks/Plas-y-Betws relict garden	None Known	Western Uplands/Bryngarw Country Park	Substantial screening available	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
320.C1	78	No land use integration or conflicts likely	No information provided by site promoter		Coed Y Mwstwr Woodlands					Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Cross in St Mary's Churchyard	Historic mapping shows mill race and extant Tithe boundaries, crop mark noted. Assessment required in the first instance, may require further mitigation.	Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	detached from existing settlement	No change from individual site integration score	
335.C1	93	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter					Nant Mwrth	Pipistrelle agg.	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Plas-y-Betws relict garden	None Known	Bryngarw Country Park/Northern Uplands	Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	Existing mixed use in close proximity to the site.	No change from individual site integration score
335.C2	94	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter					Cwm Garw/Nant Mwrth	Pipistrelle agg.	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Plas-y-Betws relict garden	None Known	Bryngarw Country Park/Northern Uplands	Limited screening and high visibility of site from road and nearby residential development	development in isolation (separation caused by Heol Richard Price)	No change from individual site integration score
336.C1	95	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter	Kenfig / Cynffig	Kenfig / Cynffig	Kenfig Pool and Dunes				Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Pyle Incised Stone/Kenfig Castle & Medieval Town	HER notes the area within that characterised as part of the Registered Landscape; land adjoins Scheduled mill leat of post-Medieval date potentially with Medieval origin;	Kenfig Burrows	Some screening but high visibility of the site from surrounding locations.	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape					
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite/Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/ SINC/ LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
												located within a grange. Pre-determination assessment and geophysical survey is recommended as a first step in mitigation.				
342.C1	101	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter	Blackmill Woodlands	Blackmill Woodlands					Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Three Pillow Mounds on Cefn Hirgoed	None known, historic mapping shows route of branch railway crossing the site. Grade II* listed building adjacent to and outside boundary. Assessment of impact should be undertaken.	Bryngarw Country Park	Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C1	112	No land use integration or conflicts likely	No information provided by site promoter							No known ecological constraints	Carn y Hyrddod & Neighbouring Cairn	HER and historic mapping shows an extractive landscape: colliery, quarries, air shafts, tramways and tips. Pre-determination assessment and further fieldwork may be required to mitigate impact of development.	Northern Uplands	Relatively steep topography of site. Potential to have major impact on views from residential properties.	Proposal detached from existing settlements or likely to result in coalescence (minor impact)	No change from individual site integration score
352.C11	114	No land use integration or conflicts likely	No information provided by site promoter						Unknown Bat	No known ecological designations: species assumed present		Site of early 20th school associated with industrial settlement. Unlikely that pre-determination mitigation would be	Foel y Dyffryn	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape					
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite/Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/ SINC/ LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
												required, or as a condition.				
352.C14	116	No land use integration or conflicts likely	No information provided by site promoter		Cwm Du Woodlands			Llwydarth Wood	Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Garth Hill Platform House/Maesteg blast furnaces	None Known	Western Uplands	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C15	117	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter		Cwm Du Woodlands			Llwydarth Wood	Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Garth Hill Platform House/Maesteg blast furnaces	Site of Maesteg Merthyr (Oakwood) Colliery, Maesteg Isaf Farm. Will require mitigation, pre-determination archaeological evaluation (previously recommended).	Western Uplands	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C17	118	No land use integration or conflicts likely	No information provided by site promoter		Cwm Du Woodlands			Llwydarth Wood	Unknown Bat	No known ecological designations: species assumed present	Maesteg blast furnaces	Site of Maesteg Ironworks and extractive landscape including water and land management, transport and sequences of buildings and structures. Mitigation by condition has been previously required.	Foel y Dyffryn	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C19	120	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter					Caerau West	Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Maesteg blast furnaces	Tithe Map and historic mapping notes industrial buildings, extractive industries, tramways and a brewery. Assessment will be required in the first instance; further	Foel y Dyffryn	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score

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#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite/Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/ SINC/ LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
												mitigation work may be likely.				
352.C2	121	No land use integration or conflicts likely	No information provided by site promoter					Nant Mwrth/Coed Pentwyn	Soprano Pipistrelle	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Plas-y-Betws relict garden	None Known	Bryngarw Country Park/Northern Uplands	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C21	123	No land use integration or conflicts likely	No information provided by site promoter		Cwm Du Woodlands			Waun-y-Gilfach woods		Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	British Fortified Residence	HER notes early 19th railway adjacent. May require mitigation as condition, would not preclude development.	Western Uplands	Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal detached from existing settlements or likely to result in coalescence (minor impact)	No change from individual site integration score
352.C22	124	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter		Cwm Du Woodlands			Llwydarth Wood	Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Maesteg blast furnaces	Buildings shown on Tithe Map; subsequent redevelopment and demolition would have destroyed these. No mitigation necessary.	Foel y Dyffryn	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C26	127	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter						Pipistrelle agg.	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Tondu Ironworks	HER shows former colliery and coke ovens nearby; no other features noted.	Bryngarw Country Park	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C27	128	No land use integration or conflicts likely	No information provided by site promoter	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Bryn- Bach, Cefn Cribwr				Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Tondu Ironworks	Historic Mapping shows extraction; brick works, tramroads, quarries. Pre-determination assessment is recommended as a first step in mitigation.	Western Uplands/Bryngarw Country Park	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal detached from existing settlements or likely to result in coalescence (minor impact)	No change from individual site integration score

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape				
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite/Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/ SINC/ LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
352.C28	129	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter	Blackmill Woodlands	Blackmill Woodlands					Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Three Pillow Mounds on Cefn Hirgoed	None known, historic mapping shows route of branch railway. Grade II* listed building adjacent to and outside boundary. Assessment of impact should be undertaken.	Bryngarw Country Park	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C3	131	No land use integration or conflicts likely	No information provided by site promoter					Nant Mwrth/Coed Pentwyn	Pipistrelle agg.	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Plas-y-Betws relict garden	None Known	Bryngarw Country Park/Northern Uplands	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal detached from existing settlements or likely to result in coalescence (minor impact)	No change from individual site integration score
352.C30	132	No land use integration or conflicts likely	No information provided by site promoter					Laleston Meadows	Hazel Dormouse and Pipistrellus Bat Species	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Llangewydd Church & Churchyard	HER notes no known features within the area; although potential Roman remains are within 100m. Mitigation may be required but will not preclude development.	Laleston/Merth yr Mawr Warren	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C31	133	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter				Craig-y-Parcau		Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Bridgend Standing Stone/Royal Ordnance Factory Bridgend Dual-storey Pillbox	No known features of findspots, shown as fields on historic mapping.	Merthyr Mawr Warren	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C34	136	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter				Craig-y-Parcau			Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Bridgend Standing Stone/Remains of Iron Furnace Near Angleton	Located between Newcastle settlement and Ogmore river, potential for Medieval settlement and	Laleston	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape					
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite/Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/ SINC/ LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
												activity as SW boundary follows mill race; post Medieval brewery and buildings noted on historic mapping; assessment would be required in the first instance.				
352.C35	137	No land use integration or conflicts likely	No information provided by site promoter				Tremains Wood, Brackla			No known ecological constraints	Royal Ordnance Factory Bridgend Dual-storey Pillbox/Remains of Iron Furnace Near Angleton	None Known	Laleston	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C39	141	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter				Tremains Wood, Brackla		Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Royal Ordnance Factory Bridgend Dual-storey Pillbox	None Known		No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C4	142	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter	Blackmill Woodlands	Blackmill Woodlands			Cwm Garw	Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Plas-y-Betws relict garden	None Known	Northern Uplands	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C40	143	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter				Tremains Wood, Brackla		Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Coity Castle/Coity Burial Chamber	None Known		No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C41	144	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter						Hazel Dormouse and Noctule Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species	Royal Ordnance Factory Bridgend Dual-storey Pillbox	HER shows features of post-Medieval and modern military date. Mitigation		No evidence of potential adverse visual	Proposal would integrate strongly with	No change from individual site integration score

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite/Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/ SINC/ LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
										assumed present		by condition may be likely but would not preclude development.		amenity impact	existing settlement structure	
352.C42	145	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter		Coed Y Mwstwr Woodlands					Proximity to ecological designations: no other constraints found	Coychurch Celtic Cross-Shaft in Church/Ogof y Pebyll Cave	None Known		No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C48	151	No land use integration or conflicts likely	No information provided by site promoter	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Penycastell, Cefn Cribwr/Cynffig/Kenfig		Local Nature Reserve - Frog Pond Wood		Hazel Dormouse	No known ecological designations: species assumed present	Pyle Incised Stone/Stormy Castle	None Known	Laleston/Kenfig Burrows	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C5	153	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter		Cwm Cyffog				Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Carn y Hyrddod & Neighbouring Cairn	HER shows mine, quarries, tramroads & railways, cemetery. Predetermination assessment as mitigation in the first instance.	Northern Uplands	Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal detached from existing settlements or likely to result in coalescence (minor impact)	No change from individual site integration score
352.C50	154	No land use integration or conflicts likely	No information provided by site promoter	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Penycastell, Cefn Cribwr/Cynffig/Kenfig		Local Nature Reserve - Frog Pond Wood		Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Bryndu Coke Ovens/Stormy Castle	Historic Mapping notes quarries adjacent, no features within the site	Kenfig Burrows	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C6	163	No land use integration or conflicts likely	No information provided by site promoter						Pipistrellus Bat Species	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present		None Known	Northern Uplands	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape					
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite/Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/ SINC/ LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
352.C8	165	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter	Blackmill Woodlands	Blackmill Woodlands				Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Camp at Cwm Llwyd	None Known	Mynydd y Gaer/Northern Uplands	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C9	166	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	No information provided by site promoter						Pipistrellus Bat Species	No known ecological designations: species assumed present	Maesteg blast furnaces	HER shows area adjacent to Llynfi Ironworks, tramways linking ironstone extraction to the works. May require mitigation as condition, would not preclude development.	Western Uplands/Foel y Dyffryn	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score

5.6 Other Sites

Table 5.5a: Detailed SA of Other Candidate Sites (except excluded sites)

Site Name		121.C1: Heol y Cyw Car Park	129.C1: Pheasant Public House (Land south of)	292.C2: Foxfields (Land off)	310.C1: Parc Stormy	313.C1: Rockwool (Land North East of)	352.C23: South Parade Playing Fields	352.C36: Queen Street (Land at)	352.C45: Green Acre Drive (Land off)	352.C46: Pencoed Cemetery (Surplus Land)	352.C47: Heol y Cyw Playground	352.C54: Marlas Kickabout, Brynteg Avenue	352.C7: Former Ogmores Vale Nursery Site
Land Availability	Site on Common Land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Health & Wellbeing	Proximity to Active Travel Routes	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Health Facilities	--	--	+	--	--	++	++	+	+	--	-	+
	Provision of New Health Facilities and Active Travel Routes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equality and social inclusion	Proximity to Community Facilities / Public Services	--	--	+	--	--	++	++	-	+	--	++	+
	Provision of New Community Facilities / Services	0	0	++	0	0	++	0	++	0	0	0	0
Employment and Skills	Employment Capacity	0	0	0	++	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Use Suitability	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Proximity to Key Employment Locations	--	+	++	-	-	--	++	++	++	-	++	--
	Proximity to Primary Education Infrastructure	--	++	+	--	--	++	+	--	-	--	+	+
	Proximity to Secondary Education Infrastructure	--	+	+	--	--	++	-	--	-	--	--	--
	Provision of New Education Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Communication	Proximity to Public Transport Network (bus stops and train stations)	++	++	++	++	-	++	++	++	+	++	++	++
	Proximity to Strategic Road Network (motorways and trunk roads)	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	++	+	-	-	--
	Proximity to Active Travel Network	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Congestion Pinch Points	++	+	--	++	++	+	--	+	-	++	-	++
	Water Supply Score	0	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Sewerage Score	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+
	Provision of New / Upgraded Transport or Communications Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Housing	Housing Capacity	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Deliverability of Affordable Housing	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A						
	Mixed Use Suitability	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Neighbouring Uses	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	++
	Proximity to European Sites (recreational pressure)	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	++
Economic Growth	Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	0	0	0	++	++	0	++	0	0	0	0	0
	Proximity to Strategic Road and Rail Network	--	++	++	++	-	++	++	++	++	-	++	++
Air Quality	Proximity to AQMA	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Congestion Pinch Point	++	+	--	++	++	+	--	+	-	++	-	++
Climate Change	Onsite Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	?	?	?	++	++	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Proximity to Public Transport Network	++	++	++	++	-	++	++	++	+	++	++	++
	Incorporation of Climate Change Adaption Measures	?	?	0	++	++	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Potential operational emissions	+	?	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Proximity to European Sites (SAC)	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	++
	Proximity to SSSI	--	++	++	-	-	++	++	-	+	+	-	-
	Proximity to Ancient Woodland	++	-	-	-	--	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
	Proximity to RIGS	++	++	-	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to LWS/SINC/LNCS	++	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++
	Presence of Important Trees, Hedgerows or TPOs?	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
	Presence of Valued Habitats and Species	?	?	?	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Agricultural Land Classification	+	0	0	-	++	++	0	++	-	++	-	0
Water and Flood Risk	Proximity to Flood Risk Zones	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
	Proximity to Main Rivers & Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	-	--	--	--	--
Materials and Waste	Proximity to Community Recycling Centres	--	--	--	++	--	++	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Locational Need for Minerals Extraction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sustainable Placemaking	Previously Developed Land or Greenfield Land	--	--	--	++	++	--	++	--	--	--	--	++
	Proximity to Active Travel Network	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Cultural Heritage	Proximity to Scheduled Monuments	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+
	Proximity to Listed Buildings	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
	Impact on Important Archaeological Sites	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	0
	Re-Use of Historic or Culturally Important Buildings	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Effect on Welsh Language	-	--	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	--
Proximity to SLA or Heritage Coast	-	-	++	-	-	+	+	++	++	-	-	-	
Landscape	Visual Amenity Impact	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Individual Site Integration / Coalescence / Separation Impact	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	-	-	-	+	++
	Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	-	-	-	+	++

Table 5.5b: Detailed SA of Other Candidate Sites – Additional Qualitative Criteria

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite/Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/SINC/LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
121.C1	1	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter	Blackmill Woodlands	Blackmill Woodlands				Hazel Dormouse and Pipistrellus Bat Species	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Camp at Cwm Llwyd	None Known	Mynydd y Gaer	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
129.C1	2	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	No information provided by site promoter						Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Remains of Iron Furnace Near Angleton	HER small post-medieval settlement includes public house, Ty Mawr and other structures shown on Tithe and historic mapping, buried features noted. Any work may require condition.	Laleston	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
292.C2	38	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter				Tremains Wood, Brackla		Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Coity Burial Chamber	None Known		No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
310.C1	68	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	EV commercial and domestic charging, grid support services, emerging generation technologies, we look to expanding current generation technologies on site with the aim to supply circa 15000 homes in the borough with zero carbon energy.	Glaswelltiroedd Cefn Cribwr / Cefn Cribwr Grasslands	Stormy Down/Penycastell, Cefn Cribwr			Pant-y-Hyl	Common Pipistrelle	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Mynydd Herbert Round Barrow/Stormy Castle	HER notes prehistoric burials and finds; Roman remains; World War 2 RAF buildings and features. May require mitigation as condition, would not preclude development.	Laleston	Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite/Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/SINC/LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
313.C1	71	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	Yes		Bryнна A Wern Tarw				Dormouse and Pipistrellus Bat Species	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Mynydd y Gaer	None Known	Mynydd y Gaer	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C23	125	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter					Llwydarth Wood	Pipistrellus Bat Species	No known ecological designations: species assumed present	Maesteg blast furnaces	Includes area of tipping, extraction and site of engine house and other structures. May require mitigation as condition, would not preclude development.	Foel y Dyffryn	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C36	138	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	No information provided by site promoter				Craig-y-Parcau		Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Royal Ordnance Factory Bridgend Dual-storey Pillbox	Buildings shown adjacent to historic market, on historic mapping of mid-19th century. May require mitigation by condition.	Merthyr Mawr Warren	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C45	148	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	No information provided by site promoter		Coed Y Mwstwr Woodlands/Bryнна A Wern Tarw				Pipistrellus Bat Species	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Ogof y Pebyll Cave	None Known		No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal detached from existing settlements or likely to result in coalescence (minor impact)	No change from individual site integration score
352.C46	149	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	No information provided by site promoter		Bryнна A Wern Tarw					No known ecological constraints	Gadlys	Boundaries as on Tithe Map should be retained in development. May require mitigation as condition, would not preclude development.		No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal detached from existing settlements or likely to result in coalescence (minor impact)	No change from individual site integration score

CSR No.	PBA ID	Economic Growth	Climate Change	Biodiversity Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape	Landscape				
#	#	SA 6B Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	SA 8A Onsite/Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation Comment	SA 9A Relevant SAC Designations	SA 9B Relevant SSSI	SA 9D Relevant NNR	SA 9E Relevant RIGS	SA 9F Relevant LWS/SINC/LNCS	SA 9H Potential Species Presence	SA9I Impacts on Valued Habitats and Species (Standard Ecological Summary)	SA 13A Relevant Scheduled Monument	SA13C Affected Archaeological Site	SA 14A Relevant SLA	SA14B Visual Amenity Impact	SA14C Individual Site Integration /Coalescence /Separation Impact	SA 14D Spatial Development Effect (inc cumulative impacts)
352.C47	150	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	No information provided by site promoter	Blackmill Woodlands	Blackmill Woodlands				Hazel Dormouse and Pipistrellus Bat Species	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Camp at Cwm Llwyd	None Known	Mynydd y Gaer	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal detached from existing settlements or likely to result in coalescence (minor impact)	No change from individual site integration score
352.C54	158	No land use integration or conflicts likely.	No information provided by site promoter	Kenfig / Cynffig	Kenfig / Cynffig	Kenfig Pool and Dunes			Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Pyle Incised Stone/Bryndu Coke Ovens	HER notes the area within that characterised as part of the Registered Landscape; Scheduled Mill Leat 50m west; any development plan would require an assessment in the first instance.	Kenfig Burrows	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score
352.C7	164	Proposed use integrates with surrounding uses.	No information provided by site promoter		Kenfig / Cynffig				Unknown Bat	Proximity to ecological designations: species assumed present	Cairn Lwyd	None Known	Northern Uplands	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	No change from individual site integration score

Appendix A Site Assessment Criteria

Table A1.1: Bridgend LDP Review Site Assessment Criteria (developed from Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework)

SA Objective	Criteria	Description	Symbol
	Scoring System	Major Positive (Significant Beneficial)	++
		Minor Positive	+
		Neutral	0
		Minor Negative	-
		Major Negative (Significant Adverse)	--
N/A	Site on common land		--
	Site not on common land		0
SA Objective 1 - Health & Wellbeing	1a. Proximity to Active Travel Routes	Within 400m of existing route	++
		Within 800m of existing route	+
		800 - 1200m from existing route	-
		Beyond 1200m from existing route	--
	1b. Proximity to Health Facilities	Within 400m of a healthcare facility	++
		Within 800m of a healthcare facility	+
		800 - 1200m from a healthcare facility	-
		Beyond 1200m from a healthcare facility	--
	1c. Provision of New Health Facilities and Active Travel Routes	Proposal to provide healthcare facility within site	++
		Proposal to contribute to off-site health facility improvements	+
		No new health facilities proposed at this stage	0
	SA Objective 2 - Equality & Social Inclusion	2a. Proximity to Community Facilities / Public Services	Within 400m of a community facility (community hall, library, council leisure facility or council service centre)
Within 800m of a community facility			+
800 - 1200m from a community facility			-
Beyond 1200m from a community facility			--
2b. Provision of New Community Facilities / Services		Proposal to provide community facility within site	++
		Proposal to contribute to off-site community facility improvements	+
		No new community facilities proposed at this stage	0
SA Objective 3 - Employment & Skills ¹	3a. Employment Capacity	10ha or more land for employment use	++
		Up to 10ha land for employment use	+
		No employment use proposed / no employment land	0
		Removal of existing employment land for other uses	-
		Removal of existing employment land for other uses where 2019 ELR recommends retention	--

¹ Only applicable to employment/industrial/commercial sites.

SA Objective	Criteria	Description	Symbol
	Scoring System	Major Positive (Significant Beneficial)	++
		Minor Positive	+
		Neutral	0
		Minor Negative	-
		Major Negative (Significant Adverse)	--
	3b. Mixed Use Suitability	Proposed for mixed use development	++
		Site has potential to accommodate mixed use development	+
		Site not likely to accommodate mixed use development	-
	3c. Proximity to Key Employment Locations	Within 500m of key employment location	++
		Within 500m - 1km of key employment location	+
		1km - 2km from key employment location	-
		Beyond 2km from key employment location	--
	3d. Proximity to Primary Education Infrastructure	Within 400m of primary school	++
		Within 800m of primary school	+
		800 - 1200m from primary school	-
		Beyond 1200m from primary school	--
	3e. Proximity to Secondary Education Infrastructure	Within 400m of secondary school	++
		Within 800m of secondary school	+
		800 - 1200m from secondary school	-
		Beyond 1200m from secondary school	--
	3f. Provision of New Education Infrastructure	Proposal to provide education infrastructure within site	++
		Proposal to contribute to off-site education infrastructure improvements	+
		No new education infrastructure proposed at this stage	0
SA Objective 4 - Transport & Infrastructure	4a. Proximity to Public Transport Network (bus stops and train stations)	Within 400m of a bus stop or train station	++
		Within 800m of a bus stop or train station	+
		800 - 1200m from a bus stop or train station	-
		Beyond 1200m from a bus stop or train station	--
	4b. Proximity to Strategic Road Network (motorways and trunk roads)	Within 500m of strategic road network	++
		Within 500m - 1km of strategic road network	+
		1km - 2km from strategic road network	-
		Beyond 2km from strategic road network	--
	4c. Proximity to Active Travel Network	Within 400m of existing route	++
		Within 800m of existing route	+
		800 - 1200m from existing route	-

SA Objective	Criteria	Description	Symbol	
	Scoring System	Major Positive (Significant Beneficial)	++	
		Minor Positive	+	
		Neutral	0	
		Minor Negative	-	
		Major Negative (Significant Adverse)	--	
	4d. Proximity to Congestion Pinch Points	Beyond 1200m from existing route	--	
		Beyond 2km from pinch point	++	
		1km - 2km from pinch point	+	
		Within 500m - 1km of pinch point	-	
		Within 500m of pinch point	--	
	4e. Availability & Capacity of Transport & Utilities Infrastructure (Water and Sewage)	Existing Connection or Infrastructure established	+	
		Connection to be established	-	
		No information available	0	
	4f. Provision of New / Upgraded Transport or Communications Infrastructure	Proposal to provide non-local transport or utilities infrastructure within site	++	
		Proposal to contribute to off-site transport or utilities infrastructure improvements	+	
		No new non-local transport or utilities infrastructure proposed at this stage	0	
	SA Objective 5 – Housing ²	5. Housing Capacity	10ha or more land for housing	++
			Up to 10ha land for housing	+
No residential use proposed / no residential land			0	
Removal of existing housing land up to 10ha for other uses			-	
Removal of existing housing land above 10ha for other uses			--	
5b. Deliverability of Affordable Housing		Direct affordable housing proposal	++	
		Indirect affordable housing delivery through market housing proposal	+	
		Site promoter contends non-viability of affordable housing within market housing	--	
5c. Mixed Use Suitability		Proposed for mixed use development	++	
		Site has potential to accommodate mixed use development	+	
		Site not likely to accommodate mixed use development	-	
5d. Neighbouring Uses		Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses	++	
		No land use integration or conflicts likely	0	
		Proposed use likely to conflict with neighbouring uses	--	

² Only applicable to housing/residential sites.

SA Objective	Criteria	Description	Symbol
	Scoring System	Major Positive (Significant Beneficial)	++
		Minor Positive	+
		Neutral	0
		Minor Negative	-
		Major Negative (Significant Adverse)	--
	5e. Proximity to COMAH Sites	Outside COMAH / HSE Notification Zone	0
		Within 500m of COMAH / HSE Notification Zone	-
		Within COMAH / HSE Notification Zone	--
	5f. Proximity to European Sites (recreational pressure)	Beyond 2km from European Site	++
		Within 1km - 2km of European Site	+
		Within 500m - 1km of European Site	-
		Within 500m of European Site	--
	SA Objective 6 - Economic Growth	6a. Neighbouring Uses & Potential Agglomeration Effects	Proposed use would integrate with neighbouring uses
No land use integration or conflicts likely			0
Proposed use likely to conflict with neighbouring uses			--
6b. Proximity to Strategic Road and Rail Network		Within 500m of strategic road or rail network	++
		Within 500m - 1km of strategic road or rail network	+
		1km - 2km from strategic road or rail network	-
		Beyond 2km from strategic road or rail network	--
SA Objective 7 - Air Quality		7a. Proximity to AQMA	Beyond 2km from AQMA
	Within 1km - 2km of AQMA		+
	Within 1km of AQMA		-
	Within AQMA		--
	7b. Proximity to Congestion Pinch Point	Beyond 2km from pinch point	++
		1km - 2km from pinch point	+
		Within 500m - 1km of pinch point	-
		Within 500m of pinch point	--
SA Objective 8 - Climate Change	8a. Onsite Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	Candidate site form/response indicates likely provision of Low/Zero Carbon Energy Generation	++
		No information provided by site promoter	?
	8b. Proximity to Public Transport Network	Within 400m of a bus stop or train station	++
		Within 800m of a bus stop or train station	+
		800 - 1200m from a bus stop or train station	-
		Beyond 1200m from a bus stop or train station	--
		Proposal includes Climate Change Adaption Measures	++

SA Objective	Criteria	Description	Symbol
	Scoring System	Major Positive (Significant Beneficial)	++
		Minor Positive	+
		Neutral	0
		Minor Negative	-
		Major Negative (Significant Adverse)	--
	8c. Incorporation of Climate Change Adaption Measures	No information available regarding potential Climate Change Adaption Measures	?
	8d. Potential operational emissions	Proposed operational use likely to generate non-domestic GHG emissions	-
		No information available regarding potential operational emissions	?
SA Objective 9 - Biodiversity, Geodiversity & Soil	9a. Proximity to European Sites (SAC)	Beyond 2km from European Site	++
		Within 1km - 2km of European Site	+
		Within 500m - 1km of European Site	-
		Within 500m of European Site	--
	9b. Proximity to SSSI	Beyond 2km from SSSI	++
		Within 1km - 2km of SSSI	+
		Within 1km of SSSI	-
		Within SSSI	--
	9c. Proximity to Ancient Woodland	Beyond 1km from Ancient Woodland	++
		Within 500m - 1km of Ancient Woodland	+
		Within 500m of Ancient Woodland	-
		Site includes Ancient Woodland	--
	9d. Proximity to NNR	Beyond 2km from NNR	++
		Within 1km - 2km of NNR	+
		Within 1km of NNR	-
		Within NNR	--
	9e. Proximity to RIGS	Beyond 1km from RIGS	++
		Within 500m - 1km of RIGS	+
		Within 500m of RIGS	-
		Within RIGS	--
	9f. Proximity to LWS/SINC/LNCS	Beyond 1km from LWS / SINC/ LNCS	++
		Within 500m - 1km of LWS / SINC /LNCS	+
		Within 500m of LWS/ SINC /LNCS	-
		Within LWS / SINC/ LNCS	--
9g. Presence of Important Trees, Hedgerows or TPOs?	Site does not include TPO, Important Trees or Hedgerows	0	
	Site includes TPO, Important Trees or Hedgerows	--	

SA Objective	Criteria	Description	Symbol
	Scoring System	Major Positive (Significant Beneficial)	++
		Minor Positive	+
		Neutral	0
		Minor Negative	-
		Major Negative (Significant Adverse)	--
	9h. Presence of Valued Habitats and Species	Proposal includes onsite habitat enhancement proposals	++
		Potential minor adverse effects on valued habitats and species	-
		Likely significant adverse ecological effects on valued habitats and species	--
		No information available regarding potential ecological effects	?
	9i. Agricultural Land Classification	ALC Class 5	++
		ALC Class 4	+
		ALC Class 2 or 3	-
		ALC Class 1	--
		No ALC Classification	0
	SA Objective 10 - Water and Flood Risk	10a. Proximity to Flood Risk Zones	Within Zone A
Within Zones B or C			?
Within Zone C1			-
Within Zone C2			--
10b. Proximity to Main Rivers & Lakes		Beyond 2km from Main River or Main Lake	++
		Within 1 - 2km of Main River of Main Lake	+
		Within 500m - 1km of Main River or Main Lake	-
		Within 500m of Main River or Main Lake	--
SA Objective 11 - Materials & Waste	11a. Proximity to Community Recycling Centres	Within 1km of BCBC waste depot / facility	++
		Within 1 - 2km of BCBC waste depot / facility	+
		Within 2 - 5km of BCBC waste depot / facility	-
		Beyond 5km of BCBC waste depot / facility	--
	11b. Locational Need for Minerals Extraction	Robust locational need for minerals extraction identified	++
		No locational need identified	?
No minerals extraction proposed		0	
SA Objective 12 - Sustainable Placemaking	12a. Previously Developed Land or Greenfield Land	Previously Developed Land	++
		Greenfield Land	--
	12b. Proximity to Active Travel Network	Within 400m of existing route	++
		Within 800m of existing route	+
		800 - 1200m from existing route	-

SA Objective	Criteria	Description	Symbol
	Scoring System	Major Positive (Significant Beneficial)	++
		Minor Positive	+
		Neutral	0
		Minor Negative	-
		Major Negative (Significant Adverse)	--
		Beyond 1200m from existing route	--
SA Objective 13 - Cultural Heritage	13a. Proximity to Scheduled Monuments	Beyond 2km from Scheduled Monument	++
		Within 1km - 2km of Scheduled Monument	+
		Within 1km of Scheduled Monument	-
		Site includes Scheduled Monument	--
	13b. Proximity to Listed Buildings	Beyond 2km from Listed Building	++
		Within 1km - 2km of Listed Building	+
		Within 1km of Listed Building	-
		Site includes Listed Building	--
	13c. Impacts on Important Archaeological Sites	No likely impact on Important Archaeological Site	0
		Likely minor adverse impact on Important Archaeological Site	-
		Likely major adverse impact on Important Archaeological Site	--
	13d. Re-Use of Historic or Culturally Important Buildings	Proposed re-use of Historic or Culturally Important Buildings	++
		Proposal includes demolition of Historic or Culturally Important Buildings	--
		No information available regarding use or demolition of Historic or Culturally Important Buildings	?
	13e. Effect on Welsh Language	Proposal would add 500 or greater residential units to Welsh speaking hub	--
Proposal not situated in Welsh speaking hub or less than 500 residential units		0	
SA Objective 14 - Landscape	14a. Proximity to SLA or Heritage Coast	Beyond 2km from SLA or Heritage Coast	++
		Within 1km - 2km of SLA or Heritage Coast	+
		Within 1km of SLA or Heritage Coast	-
		Within SLA or Heritage Coast	--
	14b. Visual Amenity Impact	No evidence of potential adverse visual amenity impact	0
		Evidence of potential minor adverse visual amenity impact	-
		Evidence of potential major adverse visual amenity impact	--
	14c. Individual Site Integration/Coalescence / Separation Impact	Proposal would integrate strongly with existing settlement structure	++
		Proposal likely to integrate with existing settlement structure	+
		Proposal detached from existing settlements or likely to result in coalescence (minor impact)	-

SA Objective	Criteria	Description	Symbol
	Scoring System	Major Positive (Significant Beneficial)	++
		Minor Positive	+
		Neutral	0
		Minor Negative	-
		Major Negative (Significant Adverse)	--
		Proposal detached from existing settlements or likely to result in coalescence (major impact)	--
	14c. Spatial Development Effect (inc. cumulative impact)	No Change from individual site integration score	Same scoring as Individual Site Integration/Coalescence/separation Impact
		Allocation of site will have a cumulative impact	Relevant Comment/scoring

Appendix B Bridgend LDP Review Call for Candidate Sites Questionnaire

Bridgend LDP Candidate Site Assessment Questionnaire

Please complete one form for every site proposed. This form may be photocopied if necessary. Forms and Plans should be submitted to the Corporate Director - Communities, Bridgend County Borough Council, Civic Offices, Angel Street, Bridgend, CF31 4WB by **5pm on 09-11-2018**. Please note that the content of all plans and assessment forms submitted will be made available for public inspection.

For Office Use Only

Date received:

Date acknowledged:

Data captured:

Representor Number:

Site reference:

The plan submitted with the site should be on an Ordnance Survey base and contain the following information:

- An outline of the site submitted in **Red**
- Any additional land in the ownership of the proposer outlined in **Blue**
- Indicative access points to the site with any third-party land required for access outlined
- Any proposed changes to an existing settlement boundary from the adopted Bridgend Local Development Plan
- Any areas of the site liable to flooding
- Any information given in answer to the questions below that can be displayed spatially.

Contact Details of Site Proposer (incl. phone/email)
(Details as per previous consultation forms)

Contact Details of Site Proposer's agent if applicable (incl. phone/email)

Note that if agent's details are included all correspondence will be sent to agent and not the proposer.

Name / Location / Post Code of Site:

OS Grid Reference:

Area of Site in Hectares:

(Please note that if your site is below 0.25ha it will be considered as part of the Settlement Boundary Review or other land-use assessment)

Existing Use of Site:

Proposed Use of Site:

If residential, please indicate number of units:

If commercial, please specify the type of any employment generating uses:

Current Planning Status of Site:

General

Question	√ response		Further Information Required	Further Information (continue in space below or separate sheet if necessary)
	Yes	No		
Is the site wholly in the ownership of the proposer?			If no, has the owner/s been notified of the sites submission? Please provide an OS Plan identifying the parcels of land owned and give contact details of all owners.	
Are there any restrictive covenants relating to the use of the land / buildings contained within the site?			If yes, please give details and attach copies of any such covenant where available.	
Would the allocation of the site require an alteration to a settlement boundary contained within the adopted Bridgend LDP?			If yes, please state which settlement boundary would be affected and indicate on the submitted plans the existing and proposed settlement boundary.	
Would the allocation of the site require a change to a land-use allocation contained within the adopted Bridgend LDP?			If yes, please state the name and policy number of the existing allocation.	

Accessibility

Question	√ response		Further Information Required	Further Information (continue in space below or separate sheet if necessary)
	Yes	No		
Is the site accessible from the public highway?			If no, have third-party land holders been notified of the sites submission for consideration? Please give contact details where necessary.	
Is the site located within 400m of a public transport access point, i.e. train station or bus stop?			If yes, please give route frequency and destination information. If no, how far away is it?	
Is the site located within 400m of an active travel route?			If yes, please give details of the actual or proposed routes if known. If no, how far away is it?	
Is the site located within 400m of a community facility?			If yes, please give details (shops / commercial services etc). If no, how far away is it?	
Is the site located within 400m of existing public open space?			If yes, please give details. If no, how far away is it?	

Environmental

Question	√ response		Further Information Required	Further Information (continue in space below or separate sheet if necessary)
	Yes	No		
Is the site located in an area of flood-risk or adjacent to a watercourse?			If yes, please give details of flood-risk data and extent to which the site is affected.	
Is the site on Previously Developed Land?			Previously Developed Land is defined by <i>Planning Policy Wales</i> . Please give details of how site meets criteria.	
Would development of the site result in the loss of agricultural land (in current / previous use)?			If yes, please give the sites Agricultural Land Classification.	
Is the site located in an area protected by a local, regional or national area for landscape, ecological or cultural purposes?			If yes, please give details of classification.	
Would the proposal give rise to impacts on landscape character, visual amenity or the setting of heritage assets?			If yes, please give details, explaining how any likely impacts would be satisfactorily mitigated	
Is there a risk that the site could consist of contaminated land?			If yes, please give details of possible contamination sources.	
Have any site surveys been undertaken, such as protected species?			If yes, please give further details.	
Would the proposal include low or zero carbon energy generating technologies?			If yes, please give further details	
For non-residential proposals, would the use require other authorisations, for example an environmental permit, water abstraction or impoundment licence, or waste management licence?			If yes, please give further details	

Site Context

Question	√ response		Further Information Required	Further Information (continue in space below or separate sheet if necessary)
	Yes	No		
For residential proposals, are there any industrial / employment uses adjacent to the site?			If yes, please give details of their location and mark on accompanying plan.	
If the proposal is for employment/waste/minerals development, are there any residential properties adjacent to the site or within 200m of the site?			If yes, please give details of their location and mark on accompanying plan.	
Do you consider that the proposed use would integrate with existing surrounding uses?			Please explain your answer	
For proposals involving minerals extraction or the use of other natural resources, is there a specific need for the use at the site?			Please explain your answer	

Utilities

Question	√ response		Further Information Required	Further Information (continue in space below or separate sheet if necessary)
	Yes	No		
Is the site capable of connection to the following services?			If no, please describe how access to these services will be obtained.	
Mains water supply			If no, please describe how access to these services will be obtained.	
Electrical supply			If no, please describe how access to these services will be obtained.	
Landline telephone			If no, please describe how access to these services will be obtained.	
Mains sewerage			If no, please describe how access to these services will be obtained.	
Gas supply			If no, please describe how access to these services will be obtained.	
Broadband			If no, please describe how access to these services will be obtained.	
Other (please specify):			If no, please describe how access to these services will be obtained.	

Deliverability

Question	√ response		Further Information Required	Further Information (continue in space below or separate sheet if necessary)
	Yes	No		
Have there been any discussions with potential developers to date?			If yes, please give details	
Is the site financially viable to come forward?			If yes, please provide a brief analysis. The Council may seek a viability assessment in order to demonstrate whether delivery is viable or not. Failure to provide this may result in your site not being allocated.	
Are there any other known constraints to overcome?			If yes, please provide details of how this would be achieved.	
Does the site's stability/topography present an obstacle to its development?			If yes, please give details of any remedial works necessary.	

Please indicate an approximate timescale for site delivery:

2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33

Please use this space (and additional sheets of paper where necessary) to give any additional information regarding the site which you feel may be relevant for its consideration.

Appendix C Full GIS Assessment for Excluded Sites

Table C1.1 Full GIS Assessment for Excluded Sites.

Site Name		182.C1: Danygraing Avenue (Land East of)	2.C1: Coity Wallia Common	221.C3: Coychurch (Land South of)	272.C1: TY'r Isha Barn (Land at)	281.C1: Coychurch	290.C4: Cwm Risca Farm (Land at)	303.C1: Trebryn Farm (Land at)	307.C1: Pen-Y-Castell Farm	307.C2: Pen-y-Castell Farm	312.C1: Danygraing Avenue (Land East of)	316.C1: Blackmill (Land at)	321.C1: Sevenoaks Bungalow (land to rear of)
Land Ownership	Site on Common Land	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	--	--
Health & Wellbeing	Proximity to Active Travel Routes	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Health Facilities	--	++	--	+	--	--	-	-	+	--	--	+
Equality and social inclusion	Proximity to Community Facilities / Public Services	--	+	++	-	+	-	--	-	-	--	--	--
Employment and Skills	Proximity to Key Employment Locations	++	++	++	++	+	--	++	++	++	++	--	-
	Proximity to Primary Education Infrastructure	--	++	++	-	++	--	--	--	--	--	--	++
	Proximity to Secondary Education Infrastructure	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	+	+	--	--
Transport & Communication	Proximity to Public Transport Network (bus stops and train stations)	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Strategic Road Network (motorways and trunk roads)	--	++	-	++	-	-	++	+	-	--	--	++
	Proximity to Congestion Pinch Points	+	--	--	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	--	-
	Proximity to Strategic Road and Rail Network	+	++	++	++	++	-	++	+	+	+	++	++
Air Quality	Proximity to AQMA	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Proximity to European Sites (SAC)	--	+	++	++	++	-	++	--	--	--	--	+
	Proximity to SSSI	--	+	-	++	-	--	-	--	--	--	-	+
	Proximity to Ancient Woodland	--	-	-	--	-	--	-	+	+	--	-	--
	Proximity to NNR	-	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	-	++	++
	Proximity to RIGS	-	++	++	++	++	++	++	--	-	-	++	++
	Proximity to LWS/SINC/LNCS	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++
	Presence of Important Trees, Hedgerows or TPOs?	--	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	0	--
	Agricultural Land Classification	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	++	-	-	-	-
Water and Flood Risk	Proximity to Flood Risk Zones	+	+	?	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Proximity to Main Rivers & Lakes	+	--	--	--	--	-	-	--	-	+	--	-
Materials and Waste	Proximity to Community Recycling Centres	+	+	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--
Sustainable Placemaking	Previously Developed Land or Greenfield Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cultural Heritage	Proximity to Scheduled Monuments	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+
	Proximity to Listed Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Effect on Welsh Language	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	--
	Proximity to SLA or Heritage Coast	--	+	++	-	++	--	++	--	-	--	--	--

Site Name		324.C1: Rhiwceiliog, Tairhion	328.C1: Pyle (Land East of)	340.C2: Maes-Y-Delyn Farm	341.C1: Minfwrdd Road (Land at)	343.C1: Ty Draw Farm (Land at)	344.C1: Greenmeadow Cottage	345.C1: Cypress Gardens (Land to the North & East of)	348.C1: M4 J36 (Land North of)	351.C1: Brynceithin (Land at)	352.C53: North Cornelly Playing Fields	352.C55: Cypress Gardens (Playing Fields)	352.C57: Sandy Bay (Phase 2)	352.C58: Salt Lake Car Park / Dock Street (Phase 1)
Land Ownership	Site on Common Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	0
Health & Wellbeing	Proximity to Active Travel Routes	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Health Facilities	--	-	--	-	-	+	--	++	-	++	--	+	++
Equality and social inclusion	Proximity to Community Facilities / Public Services	--	+	-	+	+	+	--	+	+	-	--	+	++
Employment and Skills	Proximity to Key Employment Locations	-	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	-	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Primary Education Infrastructure	--	-	++	--	--	-	--	++	++	++	--	++	++
	Proximity to Secondary Education Infrastructure	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	+	-	+
Transport & Communication	Proximity to Public Transport Network (bus stops and train stations)	--	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Strategic Road Network (motorways and trunk roads)	--	++	-	-	-	++	--	++	-	+	--	--	--
	Proximity to Congestion Pinch Points	++	--	+	-	-	-	+	--	--	-	+	--	--
	Proximity to Strategic Road and Rail Network	--	++	++	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	++
Air Quality	Proximity to AQMA	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Proximity to European Sites (SAC)	++	--	++	++	++	++	--	+	+	-	--	-	+
	Proximity to SSSI	-	--	-	-	-	++	--	+	+	-	--	-	+
	Proximity to Ancient Woodland	--	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-
	Proximity to NNR	++	++	++	++	++	++	-	++	++	-	-	+	+
	Proximity to RIGS	++	-	++	++	++	++	-	++	++	++	-	++	+
	Proximity to LWS/SINC/LNCS	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++
	Presence of Important Trees, Hedgerows or TPOs?	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0
	Agricultural Land Classification	+	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	++	0	-	-	-
Water and Flood Risk	Proximity to Flood Risk Zones	+	--	?	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	+	--	--
	Proximity to Main Rivers & Lakes	+	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	+	--	--
Materials and Waste	Proximity to Community Recycling Centres	--	+	--	--	--	+	+	+	++	--	+	--	--
Sustainable Placemaking	Previously Developed Land or Greenfield Land	++	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	++	0	++	++
Cultural Heritage	Proximity to Scheduled Monuments	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-
	Proximity to Listed Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Effect on Welsh Language	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0	0
	Proximity to SLA or Heritage Coast	--	--	++	+	+	+	--	+	-	-	--	--	--

Site Name		353.C1: Penprysg Road Bridge	353.C2: Brocastle and Waterton	353.C3: Pyle Rugby Football Ground (Land adj)	87.C1: Jehu Group per Geraint John Planning
Land Ownership	Site on Common Land	0	0	0	--
Health & Wellbeing	Proximity to Active Travel Routes	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Health Facilities	++	--	-	-
Equality and social inclusion	Proximity to Community Facilities / Public Services	++	-	++	+
Employment and Skills	Proximity to Key Employment Locations	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to Primary Education Infrastructure	+	--	+	--
	Proximity to Secondary Education Infrastructure	+	--	-	--
Transport & Communication	Proximity to Public Transport Network (bus stops and train stations)	++	+	++	++
	Proximity to Strategic Road Network (motorways and trunk roads)	-	--	+	-
	Proximity to Congestion Pinch Points	--	-	--	-
	Proximity to Strategic Road and Rail Network	++	+	++	+
Air Quality	Proximity to AQMA	++	++	++	++
Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Proximity to European Sites (SAC)	++	++	+	++
	Proximity to SSSI	-	++	+	-
	Proximity to Ancient Woodland	-	++	-	-
	Proximity to NNR	++	++	+	++
	Proximity to RIGS	++	++	++	++
	Proximity to LWS/SINC/LNCS	++	++	++	++
	Presence of Important Trees, Hedgerows or TPOs?	0	0	0	--
Water and Flood Risk	Agricultural Land Classification	0	++	0	-
	Proximity to Flood Risk Zones	+	?	?	+
Materials and Waste	Proximity to Main Rivers & Lakes	--	--	--	--
	Proximity to Community Recycling Centres	--	--	--	--
Sustainable Placemaking	Previously Developed Land or Greenfield Land	0	0	0	0
Cultural Heritage	Proximity to Scheduled Monuments	+	+	-	+
	Proximity to Listed Buildings	-	-	-	-
	Effect on Welsh Language	0	0	0	0
	Proximity to SLA or Heritage Coast	++	++	+	+

Peter Brett Associates LLP is a leading development and infrastructure consultancy. As an independent consulting practice of planners, economists, engineers and scientists, we provide trusted advice to create value from land and buildings owned or operated by our clients.

All of our work, from the engineering of landmark buildings and critical infrastructure to the spatial planning and economic evidence in support of development, is evidence based and informed by a deep understanding of what it takes to deliver construction.



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Bridgend LDP Review

Non-Technical Summary - Sustainability Appraisal of Local Development Plan Pre-Deposit Documents (LDP Preferred Strategy)

On behalf of **Bridgend County Borough Council**



Project Ref: 44061/SA/rr005i1 | Rev: FINAL | Date: August 2019

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Date: September 2019

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For and on behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP				

Revision	Date	Description	Prepared	Reviewed	Approved
A	03.09.2019	Minor amendments in response to client comments	DS	DS	NS

This report has been prepared by Peter Brett Associates LLP ('PBA') on behalf of its client to whom this report is addressed ('Client') in connection with the project described in this report and takes into account the Client's particular instructions and requirements. This report was prepared in accordance with the professional services appointment under which PBA was appointed by its Client. This report is not intended for and should not be relied on by any third party (i.e. parties other than the Client). PBA accepts no duty or responsibility (including in negligence) to any party other than the Client and disclaims all liability of any nature whatsoever to any such party in respect of this report.

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Appendices

Appendix A	Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework
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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Peter Brett Associates (PBA), now part of Stantec, has been commissioned by Bridgend County Borough Council (BCBC) to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), of the Bridgend LDP Review and the emerging Bridgend Replacement Local Development Plan ('the emerging RLDP'). This Non-Technical Summary (NTS) of the Sustainability Appraisal Report ('the SA Report') documents the findings of the SA carried out in respect of the Bridgend LDP Pre-Deposit Documents published in accordance with Regulation 15 of the Development Planning (Wales) Regulations 2005 ('the Development Planning Regulations'), including the Bridgend LDP Preferred Strategy ('the LDP Preferred Strategy').

1.2 The Bridgend LDP Preferred Strategy

1.2.1 The Development Planning Regulations require LDP Pre-Deposit Documents to set out the "*preferred strategy, options and proposals*" for an emerging LDP and to identify the implications of these. In accordance with Regulations 14 and 15, the LDP Preferred Strategy is being consulted to inform the emerging RLDP and sets out a proposed strategic framework and strategic implementation proposals, comprising:

- Strategic Context;
- Issues and Drivers;
- Strategic Framework:
 - LDP Vision;
 - Objectives;
 - Preferred Growth Level;
 - Preferred Spatial Option; and,
 - Growth and Spatial Strategy.
- Implementation and Delivery:
 - Strategic Policies; and,
 - Candidate Sites Register.

1.2.2 These substantive components have been subject to SA, incorporating SEA, as documented in this report.

1.3 How to Comment on this SA Report

1.3.1 This NTS of the SA Report is being consulted on alongside the Bridgend LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, including the LDP Preferred Strategy. Details of how to participate in the consultation are provided on BCBC's dedicated Replacement Bridgend Local Development Plan website.

2 Environmental and Policy Context

2.1 Key Sustainability Issues

2.1.1 A summary of the key sustainability issues which need to be considered within the emerging RLDP and the associated SA is provided in **Table NTS 2.1** below. Both the emerging RLDP and this SA are focused towards addressing these sustainability issues.

Table NTS2.1: Key Sustainability Issues relating to the Bridgend LDP Review

SEA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	<p>The need to conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity including important species and sites designated for reasons of biodiversity conservation or ecological importance. This extends to the protection of designated sites located outwith the BCBC area which have the potential to be affected by the LDP Review and development activity within the BCBC area.</p> <p>The need to safeguard and enhance the green infrastructure network and to maintain and enhance connections between designated sites and habitats (both within the BCBC area and to those in neighboring authorities).</p> <p>The need to protect and enhance ecosystem resilience.</p> <p>In addressing the above key issues, there is also a specific need to satisfy the biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty as prescribed within section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.</p>
Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	<p>The need to deliver a sufficient quantum of good quality and well located new housing to meet a range of identified needs within the BCBC area.</p> <p>The need to deliver economic growth and increase employment opportunities in the BCBC area, including for local residents.</p> <p>The need to tackle deprivation, including areas with existing deprivation linked to poor accessibility to key services, facilities and economic opportunities.</p> <p>The need to ensure that community facilities and services are appropriate and accessible to users to meet the diverse needs of residents and workers in the BCBC area.</p> <p>The need to maximise socio-economic benefits from the implementation of the South Wales Metro and the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal.</p> <p>The need to align with the emerging National Development Framework (NDF) for Wales and the preparation of a Strategic Development Plan (SDP) for the Cardiff City Region.</p> <p>The need to improve the accessibility of key destinations within the BCBC area and to other key locations through enhancing the transport network.</p>
Human Health	<p>The need to enhance all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including physical health, mental health, social wellbeing, safety and security.</p> <p>The need to protect and enhance access to high quality open space provision and active travel routes.</p> <p>The need to create healthy and liveable urban environments.</p>

SEA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
Soil	<p>The need to encourage and/or facilitate development on previously developed brownfield land.</p> <p>The need to maximize the efficient the use of available land and prioritise the redevelopment of brownfield land.</p> <p>The need to safeguard geodiversity and to remediate areas of known contamination.</p> <p>The need to reduce emissions and nitrate pollution from agriculture.</p> <p>The need to minimise soil erosion and the loss of soils to non-permeable surfaces.</p> <p>The need to protect, enhance and restore important soil resources, including peatlands.</p>
Water	<p>The need to protect and enhance the quality of water resources and the water environment. This extends to the protection of cross-boundary watercourses which flow through the BCBC area and to the Bristol Channel bordering the BCBC area to the south west. It also requires the protection, maintenance and enhancement of drainage infrastructure.</p> <p>The need to locate new development away from areas of flood risk, to fully mitigate potential flood risks from all sources, and to future-proof flood defences.</p>
Air	<p>The need to minimise the emissions of air pollutants.</p> <p>The need to safeguard and improve air quality, including through addressing areas with poor air quality.</p> <p>The need to protect, enhance and restore peatlands.</p>
Climatic Factors	<p>The need to ensure that the built environment and infrastructure is resilient and adaptable to the effects of climate change, taking account of the coastal location of the BCBC area.</p> <p>The need to ensure that ecosystems and the natural environment are resilient and able to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>The need to mitigate climate change including through the decarbonisation of key economic sectors.</p>
Material Assets	<p>The need to maximise the efficient use of land, natural resources and existing infrastructure. This includes the need to prioritise the redevelopment of brownfield land, the re-use and recycling of materials, and the minimisation of waste sent to landfill.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>The need to preserve, protect and enhance cultural heritage assets and their settings within the BCBC area. This includes assets within the natural environment which have been shaped by land management practices.</p> <p>The need to safeguard and support the use of the Welsh language.</p>
Landscape	<p>The need to protect and enhance landscape character, townscape character, key views and visual amenity. This extends to the protection of cross-boundary landscapes stretching beyond the BCBC area.</p>
Inter-related Effects	<p>The need to deliver holistic improvements to wellbeing and to contribute to the delivery of sustainable development across the BCBC area.</p>

2.1.2 These key sustainability issues are evidenced within relevant Background Papers and specialist evidence base studies prepared for the LDP Review. They are also reflected within Chapter 3 – Issues and Drivers of the LDP Preferred Strategy itself, which identifies relevant issues at national, regional and local levels that need to be addressed in the RLDP. In overall terms, this helps to ensure that the direction of travel for the emerging RLDP responds to key sustainability issues as identified through the SA process.

2.2 Review of Plans and Programmes

2.2.1 In accordance with the SEA Regulations a detailed review of other relevant plans and programmes has been undertaken to inform the SA process and is provided in full within Appendix B of the SA report. From this review it is clear that the emerging RLDP should:

- Align with relevant provisions set out within Planning Policy Wales (PPW) – 10th Edition (December 2018) and the Draft National Development Framework (August 2019);
- Capitalise on the socio-economic opportunities presented by the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and the implementation of the South Wales Metro;
- Align with the emerging National Development Framework (NDF) for Wales and the preparation of a Strategic Development Plan (SDP) for the Cardiff City Region;
- Seek to enhance all aspects of health and wellbeing for the population of the BCBC area, including through providing high quality health infrastructure, improving physical and mental health and providing opportunities to enhance social wellbeing. The LDP must seek to implement the locally defined wellbeing objectives set out within the Bridgend Wellbeing Plan (2018-2023);
- Secure sustainable economic growth and inward investment across the BCBC area through allocating suitable sites for development and delivering the infrastructure required to increase connectivity, improve community and social infrastructure and increase access to high quality employment and economic opportunities. It will also be important for the LDP to set out a spatial strategy which maximises the economic competitiveness of the BCBC area, taking account of its existing economic base and the industrial strengths of South Wales;
- Identify and plan to meet the needs of all residents and workers within the BCBC area, in particular with respect to the provision of adequate community infrastructure;
- Deliver well-designed and affordable homes to meet identified housing needs, including providing a range of sizes and tenures;
- Reduce car dependencies and improve active travel infrastructure;
- Deliver improved and expanded transport links, public transport and enhanced communications infrastructure, both to communities within the BCBC area and to key destinations in neighbouring authorities;
- Protect and enhance access to high quality outdoor sports facilities, parks and open spaces;
- Conserve, preserve, protect and enhance sites designated at international, national and local levels for reasons of biodiversity conservation, ecological importance, geological importance or heritage significance, in ways appropriate to their status;
- Develop effective community engagement techniques to respond to the views of wider communities and facilitate effective community cohesion;

- Promote the efficient use of resources, including moving towards a low carbon economy, use of waste as a resource, energy efficient buildings, and appropriate renewable and low carbon energy;
- Improve air quality and tackle areas with known poor air quality across the BCBC area;
- Ensure there are no significant negative impacts on internationally and nationally designated nature sites (refer to separate Habitats Regulations Assessment Initial Screening Report for further details);
- Give full consideration to the potential impacts on water, including water quality, ecosystems, sustainable use of water, capacity of sewerage, flood risk and the opportunities to improve flood risk management;
- Seek ways to maximise multi-functional green infrastructure coverage and ensure they provide a network of linked wildlife corridors (across a wide range of scales and increase ecosystems services including biodiversity);
- Seek ways to maximise the health benefits of green infrastructure;
- Use land efficiently by prioritising the use of previously developed land;
- Consider soil quality and agricultural land classification when assessing potential development sites;
- Recognise the different landscapes in the BCBC area and their capacity to accommodate change; and,
- Promote development that minimises landscape impacts and protects landscapes appropriate to their significance.

2.2.2 As with the identified key sustainability issues, the identified key policy issues are addressed within relevant Background Papers prepared for the LDP Review and reflected in the substantive content of the LDP Preferred Strategy. In overall terms, this helps to ensure the emerging RLDP responds to applicable legislative and policy requirements.

2.3 Evolution of Baseline Conditions in the Absence of the LDP Review

2.3.1 BCBC has determined that a review of the existing LDP (adopted September 2013) is needed to allow BCBC to prepare and adopt a replacement LDP prior to the expiry of the current LDP in September 2021. It is considered that a replacement LDP is needed to avoid a policy vacuum, provide a sufficient housing land supply to meet identified needs, and more widely take account of a range of new Acts, policy frameworks, initiatives, evidence and spatial issues at national, regional and local levels since the adopted of the current LDP.

3 Approach to SA

3.1 Overview

- 3.1.1 Under Section 62(6) of the 2004 Act, emerging LDPs need to be subject to Sustainability Appraisal, which is statutorily required to guide the selection and development of policies and proposals for inclusion in LDPs in terms of their potential social, environmental and economic effects. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 ('the SEA Regulations') require Responsible Authorities, including local authorities such as BCBC, to assess the likely significant environmental effects of implementing relevant plans and programmes, as defined within the regulations. SA and SEA share a common focus on assessing environmental and wider sustainability performance and can therefore be undertaken and reported together.
- 3.1.2 Building upon previous reporting, the SA Report and this associated NTS presents the findings of an appraisal carried out to identify, assess and evaluate the likely significant effects of the substantive proposals contained within the LDP Preferred Strategy. In doing so, each substantive component or proposal, together with any identified reasonable alternatives have been subject to assessment against the 14 SA Objectives defined within the Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework (**Appendix A**).

3.2 Consideration of Reasonable Alternatives

- 3.2.1 In accordance with the SEA Regulations, identified reasonable alternatives which have been considered in this SA are:
- **Vision and Objectives:** no reasonable alternatives could be identified, as any alternatives would change the strategic direction of the emerging RLDP. However, recommendations to improve the effectiveness of these components of the LDP Preferred Strategy were addressed through the SA process;
 - **Growth and Spatial Options:** a suite of contrasting growth level and spatial distribution options to underpin the emerging RLDP were defined by BCBC and have been subject to a proportionate level of SA;
 - **Growth and Spatial Strategy:** the preferred growth and spatial options were combined to set out a holistic spatial strategy to underpin the emerging RLDP. As the key parameters of this strategy are derived from the preferred spatial options, any reasonable alternatives to these have already been examined in relation to individual reasonable alternative options.
 - **Candidate Sites:** Whilst the LDP Preferred Strategy does not propose to allocate individual sites, to inform the development of the LDP Deposit Plan, all new candidate sites and potential LDP rollover sites have at this stage been subject to proportionate Sustainability Appraisal (SA) as detailed in Appendix F of the SA Report. The dual purpose of the SA of Candidate sites is to determine which candidate sites constitute reasonable alternatives and identify likely significant environmental and sustainability effects from their potential inclusion in the emerging Bridgend RLDP.
 - **Strategic Policies:** Each strategic policy is considered necessary either to implement higher level statutory and national policy requirements, implement the proposed RLDP Growth and Spatial Strategy or otherwise to address identified key sustainability issues such that at this stage it has not been possible to identify any reasonable alternatives.

3.3 SA Reporting

SA of RLDP Strategic Framework

3.3.1 The SA of the strategic framework elements of the LDP Preferred Strategy is detailed in Appendix D of the SA Report and summarised in **Section 5.2** below. Owing to the high-level nature of proposed strategic framework elements it was not possible to identify with any certainty whether these would themselves be likely to result in significant effects. Rather, the focus of the SA at this stage was on ensuring sufficient coverage of the identified key sustainability issues within the strategic framework when read as a whole to allow these issues to be addressed in more detail through other components of the LDP which will ultimately seek to implement the strategic framework elements.

SA of Strategic Policies

3.3.2 The SA of the suite of proposed strategic policies within the LDP Preferred Strategy is detailed in Appendix E of the main SA Report and summarised in **Section 5.3**. For reasons of proportionality, each thematic group of strategic policies was assessed together in a single matrix. Whilst the policies are necessarily high level, the inclusion of specific commitments, requirements and policy tests within them allowed a relatively detailed level of SA (incorporating SEA) to be undertaken focusing on the identification of likely significant effects.

SA of Candidate Sites

3.3.3 At the current LDP Pre-Deposit stage, no decisions have yet been made by BCBC regarding the allocation or rejection of individual sites, as in accordance with statutory requirements and Welsh Government expectations the LDP Preferred Strategy only needs to set out a high level spatial strategy and identify broad areas for growth. In this context, a proportionate SA of Candidate Sites (including newly promoted sites and potential LDP rollover sites) has been carried out and is reported in Appendix F of the SA Report to:

- Support the SA of the proposed growth and spatial strategy;
- Provide timely, objective and transparent assessment information to support evidence-based decisions regarding the potential allocation (or rejection) of individual sites within the emerging RLDP in accordance with national planning policy requirements;
- Demonstrate compliance with SEA caselaw by demonstrating that in the first instance, all new candidate sites and potential rollover sites have properly been treated equally as potential 'reasonable alternatives' (subject to the absence of major constraints – see below) before any decision to allocate individual sites is made; and,
- Identify major environmental or sustainability constraints, which, in the absence of further information being provided to demonstrate site effectiveness, is likely to result in the rejection of some candidate sites on the basis they do not constitute a 'reasonable alternative' on sustainability or deliverability grounds. This provides a fair opportunity for site promoters to provide further information to demonstrate that identified constraints and issues can be satisfactorily overcome and addressed, before any decision is made by BCBC at LDP Deposit Stage as to which candidate sites should be allocated or rejected.

3.3.4 The methodology, assessment criteria and scoring system adopted to undertake a proportionate SA of Candidate Sites is detailed in full in Appendix F of the SA Report.

4 How has the SA informed the LDP Preferred Strategy?

4.1 Pre-Assessment Advice

- 4.1.1 Prior to the settled version of the LDP Preferred Strategy being subject to a formal SA (leading to the preparation of this SA report), the project team undertook two critical friend reviews of emerging LDP Preferred Strategy components to identify and address key sustainability issues or uncertainties from emerging content. Informal advice and structured recommendations were provided advice to Bridgend County Council officers to allow these reviews to inform the emerging LDP Preferred Strategy.
- 4.1.2 Reflecting the early stage of the RLDP preparation process and the high-level nature of the LDP Preferred Strategy, the reviews focused on examining the effectiveness of the proposed structure and the content of strategic framework elements of the LDP Preferred Strategy, as these components will underpin the entire Bridgend RLDP.
- 4.1.3 The SA project team have reviewed the final LDP Preferred Strategy and consider that all critical friend recommendations made have been appropriately addressed, with additional text incorporated within the document. This has made the SA reporting process more efficient and improved the sustainability performance of the LDP Preferred Strategy.

4.2 Assessment Recommendations

- 4.2.1 The settled draft LDP Preferred Strategy was provided to PBA in June 2019 to allow a formal SA of its substantive content to be undertaken. This SA was then undertaken on a pre-mitigation basis, which allowed any ambiguities and other weaknesses to be identified and appropriate mitigation and enhancement recommendations to be devised by the SA project team. These recommendations were discussed with BCBC officers in early July and incorporated within the LDP Preferred Strategy, following which the SA report was updated to reflect the final position and the improved sustainability performance of many proposed components. Details of all SA mitigation and enhancement recommendations made in respect of the LDP Preferred Strategy, together with a summary of how each recommendation has been addressed in the final version of the document, are provided in Table 5.1 of the SA Report.
- 4.2.2 During the preparation of this SA report, a limited number of further mitigation and enhancement recommendations were also developed to inform the future preparation of the RLDP Deposit Plan (as opposed to the current LDP Preferred Strategy). These are detailed in Section 7 of the SA Report.

4.3 Summary

- 4.3.1 Through resolving uncertainties and inconsistencies, and by identifying opportunities to improve the clarity and sustainability performance of the LDP Preferred Strategy, the SA process has closely influenced the content of the document. As a result, the LDP Preferred Strategy is now considered to be more robust and effective in terms of addressing relevant sustainability issues.

5 SA Findings

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The SA, incorporating SEA, has been undertaken for each constituent part of the Conwy LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, i.e. the LDP Preferred Strategy. The following plan components have been subject to SEA and are considered below in turn:

- Strategic Framework:
 - LDP Vision;
 - Strategic Objectives; and,
 - Growth and Spatial Strategy
- Implementation:
 - Strategic Policies

5.1.2 Section 6 of the SA Report summarises the findings from the SA, whereas the detailed SA matrices for each plan component are provided separately in the following appendices:

- Appendix D – SA of LDP Strategic Framework;
- Appendix E – SA of Strategic Policies; and,
- Appendix F – SA of Candidate Sites.

5.1.3 The assessment was first undertaken on a pre-mitigation basis, following which mitigation and enhancement recommendations have been incorporated into the final LDP Preferred Strategy to address identified uncertainties and strengthen its sustainability performance. Taking account of this mitigation and enhancement, some of the assessment findings have changed and a greater number of the LDP Preferred Strategy components are now likely to result in Major Positive and significant effects, with no significant adverse effects now being considered likely.

5.2 Proposed LDP Strategic Framework

Vision

5.2.1 Informed by the identification of relevant LDP Issues and Drivers in Chapter 3 of the LDP Preferred Strategy, Chapter 4 of the document out a new LDP Vision statement to underpin the emerging RLDP. This Vision covers the plan period 2018-2033 and is designed to integrate the Bridgend RLDP with the Bridgend Local Wellbeing Plan, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, the Welsh Government's National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes and thematic priorities within the Draft NDF (2019) and PPW – 10th Edition (2018). In consequence, the proposed LDP Vision is based around using placemaking to achieve economic and spatial outcomes in tandem.

5.2.2 As a high-level statement focused around using placemaking to achieve regeneration and economic growth, the LDP Vision is likely to support a greater emphasis on the delivery of a refreshed spatial strategy and place-based policies within the emerging RLDP than the existing adopted LDP, which would enhance local distinctiveness and the ability to meet the differential needs of communities. The proposed LDP Vision is therefore considered to be appropriate and compatible with achieving sustainable development.

Objectives

- 5.2.3 The proposed LDP Vision is supported by a set of 35 thematically grouped LDP Objectives which indicate how the vision will be achieved.
- 5.2.4 A detailed assessment of the compatibility and coverage of the proposed LDP Strategic Objectives against the SA Objectives from the Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework is provided in Appendix D of the SA Report. **Table NTS5.1** below summarises this appraisal and indicates the coverage of key sustainability objectives across the suite of proposed LDP Strategic Objectives.
- 5.2.5 This demonstrates that, whilst individual LDP Objectives relate to specific topics, taken together the 35 LDP Objectives provide strong coverage of most of the SA Objectives and there are no complete gaps or identified incompatibilities. Indeed, the wording of some proposed LDP Objectives closely matches the corresponding thematic SA Objectives. Read as a whole, the proposed Strategic Objectives therefore appropriately respond to identified key sustainability issues and planning problems.

Table NTS5.1: Relationship between LDP Strategic Objectives and SA Objectives

SA Objectives	LDP Strategic Objectives Demonstrating Compatibility	SA Objectives	LDP Strategic Objectives Demonstrating Compatibility
1. Health and Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2a, 2b, 2g, 2h, 2o, 2q ▪ 4b 	8. Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2h, 2o, 2q, ▪ 3l
2. Equality and Social Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1e ▪ 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2o ▪ 3g, 3h, 3p 	9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2q ▪ 4a, 4b, 4d, 4e, 4f
3. Employment and Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f ▪ 2a, 2b, 2d, 2g ▪ 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3f, 3g, 3h, 3i, 3l 	10. Water and Flood Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4a, 4b, 4d, 4e, 4f
4. Transport and Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f ▪ 2b, 2c, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2o, 2p, 2q ▪ 3f, 3g, 3h, 3i, 3l ▪ 4e 	11. Materials and Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3m, 3n, 3o ▪ 4a, 4b, 4d, 4e, 4f
5. Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1a, 1b, 1e ▪ 2c, 2o ▪ 3p 	12. Sustainable Placemaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f ▪ 2h, 2q
6. Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f ▪ 2d, 2h, 2p ▪ 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3f, 3g, 3h, 3i, 3l, 3m, 3n, 3o, 3p 	13. Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1b ▪ 4a
7. Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2p ▪ 4a, 4b 	14. Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4a, 4e

Growth and Spatial Strategy

Growth Options

- 5.2.6 Three housing and employment growth options were examined to inform the LDP Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Option (Mid-Growth – 505 dwellings per annum) is described in Chapter 4 of the Preferred Strategy, with all options evaluated in the Strategic Growth Options Background Paper (BCBC, 2019). This paper outlines the key implications, advantages and disadvantages of each growth option, and in doing so identifies how each option would perform in environmental and sustainability terms.
- 5.2.7 With reference to identified key sustainability issues (**Table NTS2.1**), a proportionate SA of the growth options is provided in Appendix D.4 of the SA Report. This concludes that the Preferred Option (Mid-Growth) is likely to perform best by supporting economic growth, enabling the delivery of key infrastructure, securing affordable housing and improving connectivity without resulting in over-development. The other identified growth options are either likely to fail to meet identified housing and employment needs, resulting in weak socio-economic outcomes, or fail to be supported by predicted in-migration and result in over-development.

Spatial Options

- 5.2.8 Four spatial options for accommodating the preferred level of housing and employment growth within the BCBC area were developed to inform the preparation of the LDP Preferred Strategy. Option 4 - Regeneration and Sustainable Urban Growth-led Strategy was selected as the Preferred Option and is described in Chapter 4 of the LDP Preferred Strategy, with all options discussed in the Spatial Strategy Options for the Distribution of Growth Background Paper (BCBC, 2019).
- 5.2.9 Owing to the high-level nature of each spatial option it is not possible to identify individual likely significant environmental or sustainability effects, as such effects would be generated through the allocation and delivery of specific site allocations and the implementation of place-based policies. However:
- Options 1 and 2 would direct development to existing urban areas in the south of the BCBC area and therefore optimise the use of existing infrastructure whilst affording protection to more sensitive environmental resources elsewhere. However, neither option would support the regeneration of communities or the provision of services to meet identified needs within the Valleys to the north;
 - Conversely, Option 3 would direct growth to the Valleys and therefore strongly support the renewal and expansion of these communities, but this would encroach on more environmentally sensitive land and would not meet identified housing and employment needs in existing urban areas to the south; and,
 - Having regard to these factors, Option 4 represent a hybrid solution which appropriately seeks to direct growth to the most sustainable locations and meet identified needs, both in terms of supporting the regeneration of the Valleys and satisfying housing and employment demands which are concentrated within existing settlements south of the M4.

Growth and Spatial Strategy – Strategic Policy 1

- 5.2.10 The Growth and Spatial Strategy draws together the preferred growth level and spatial options to present a holistic strategy to underpin the Bridgend RLDP. This is articulated succinctly in Strategic Policy 1 – Regeneration and Sustainable Growth Strategy. Owing to the policy's high-level nature it is not possible to identify individual likely significant effects, as such effects would be generated through the allocation and delivery of site allocations and the implementation of place-based policies. However, with reference to the SA Framework a proportionate SA of Strategic Policy 1 is provided in Appendix D.5 of the SA Report.

5.3 Implementation and Delivery

SA of Strategic Policies

- 5.3.1 **Table NTS5.2** below provides a visual summary of the LDP Preferred Strategy policies assessed against the Bridgend LDP Review SA Objectives. This allows for easy identification of predicted effects from the proposed policies, which helps to focus the SA on key sustainability issues and predicted significant effects in accordance with core SEA and SA requirements. The table indicates that the majority of the proposed policies are predicted to have either Major (i.e. significant) or Minor (i.e. not significant) positive effects on the SA Objectives, with no Major Negative (significant adverse) effects predicted. Only two Minor Negative effects are predicted due to potential localised adverse impacts on biodiversity interests (SA Objective 9) as a result of the scale of housing and employment growth promoted through strategic policies SP6 and SP11.
- 5.3.2 The main likely sustainability effects of the assessed strategic policies are listed against each SA Objective in Section 6.3 of the SA Report, with the full assessment presented in Appendix E.

Table NTS5.2: SA of Strategic Policies Summary

SA Objectives	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	SP12	SP13	SP14	SP15	SP16	SP17	SP18
1. Health and Wellbeing	++	+	++	++	~	+	++	++	+	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	~
2. Equality and Social Inclusion	+	~	~	++	?	+	++	++	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	?	~
3. Employment and Skills	~	~	+	+	~	+	~	+	~	++	+	+	~	~	+	~	~
4. Transport and Communications	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	+	+	+/?	++	~	+	+	+	~	~
5. Housing	+	~	+	+	++	+	~	~	~	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
6. Economic Growth	+	~	+	~	+	+	~	~	+	++	++	++	~	~	++	~	~
7. Air Quality	++	+	+	+	+	~	++	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	~
8. Climate Change	++	++	~	~	~	~	++	~	+	+	+	++	+	+	~	+	~
9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	++	++	~	+	-	~	++	++	++	-	~	+	+	+	+	++	~
10. Water and Flood Risk	++	++	~	~	~	~	++	~	+	+	~	+	+	+	~	+	~
11. Materials and Waste.	++	+	~	~	~	~	?	~	++	~	~	~	++	++	~	~	~
12. Sustainable Placemaking.	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	+
13. Cultural Heritage	+	~	~	?	~	+	~	~	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	++
14. Landscape	+	+	~	+	++	+	+	+	++	+	~	+	+	+	+	++	++
KEY																	
Significant (Major) Positive Effect	++		Minor Negative Effect	-		No Clear Relationship	~										
Minor Positive Effect	+		Significant (Major) Negative Effect	--													
Neutral Effect	0		Uncertain Effect	?													

SA of Candidate Sites

- 5.3.3 At the current LDP Pre-Deposit stage (i.e. publication of the LDP Preferred Strategy), no decisions have yet been made by BCBC regarding the allocation or rejection of individual sites, as in accordance with statutory requirements and Welsh Government expectations the LDP Preferred Strategy only needs to set out a high level spatial strategy and identify broad areas for growth, rather than identifying preferred site allocations. However, proposed Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas identified within Strategic Policy 1 generally correspond with existing site allocations (LDP rollover sites) and some new candidate sites as promoted through the Bridgend RLDP Call for Sites (2018), as listed in the Candidate Sites Register which accompanies the LDP Preferred Strategy.
- 5.3.4 All new candidate sites and potential LDP rollover sites have at this stage been subject to proportionate Sustainability Appraisal (SA) as detailed in Appendix F of the main SA Report. This SA of Candidate Sites is provided to:
- Support the assessment of likely significant environmental and sustainability effects from the proposed growth and spatial strategy, including Strategic Policy 1, set out within the LDP Preferred Strategy. This is provided in Appendix D of the Bridgend LDP Preferred Strategy SA Report;
 - Provide timely, objective and transparent assessment information to support evidence-based decisions regarding the allocation (or rejection) of individual sites within the emerging RLDP in accordance with national planning policy requirements;
 - Demonstrate compliance with SEA caselaw by demonstrating that in the first instance, all new candidate sites and potential rollover sites have properly been treated equally as potential 'reasonable alternatives' (subject to the absence of major constraints – see below) before any decision to allocate individual sites is made; and,
 - Identify major environmental or sustainability constraints, which, in the absence of further information being provided to demonstrate site effectiveness, is likely to result in the rejection of some candidate sites on the basis they do not constitute a 'reasonable alternative' on sustainability or deliverability grounds. This provides a fair opportunity for site promoters to provide further information (through responding to the LDP Preferred Strategy consultation) to demonstrate that identified constraints and issues can be satisfactorily overcome and addressed, before any decision is made by BCBC at LDP Deposit Stage as to which candidate sites should be allocated or rejected.
- 5.3.5 With reference to the requirement detailed in PPW – 10th Edition to consider likely effects on the use of the Welsh language, the SA of Candidate Sites identified the 'Bridgend North' geographical unit, as defined in the Bridgend Assessment of Local Well-being (2017), as being the most significant Welsh speaking community in the BCBC area. Site assessment criteria were devised to assess the impact of potential demographic changes (e.g. an influx of English-speaking residents) from the allocation of large housing sites in this area on the use of the Welsh language.

6 Next Steps

6.1 Further Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations

6.1.1 There are several methods which can be used to mitigate potential adverse impacts and more widely enhance the contribution of specific components of an emerging plan to achieving sustainable development:

- Developing additional components to address key issues not fully addressed within the current version of the emerging plan or to mitigate specific predicted impacts;
- Adjusting or expanding components to ensure they can be implemented as intended and effectively address relevant issues; or,
- Setting requirements for applicants to show how their development proposal addresses key environmental and sustainability issues, whether through specific policies or site-specific allocations.

6.1.2 During the preparation of this SA report, a limited number of further mitigation and enhancement recommendations were also developed to inform the future preparation of the RLDP Deposit Plan (as opposed to the current LDP Preferred Strategy). A schedule of all further mitigation and enhancement recommendations to be addressed in the next iteration of the emerging RLDP (i.e. in the preparation of the RLDP Deposit Plan) is provided in **Table 7.1** of the SA Report. In summary, these recommendations relate to:

- The undertaking of further work to establish the development and infrastructure capacity of identified Sustainable Growth Areas and Strategic Regeneration Growth Areas; and,
- The development of additional or refined policy criteria to address specific environmental issues.

6.2 Next Steps

6.2.1 This NTS of the SA Report has documented the findings of the SA carried out in respect of all substantive components within the Bridgend LDP Pre-Deposit Documents, i.e. the LDP Preferred Strategy and associated Background Papers.

6.2.2 Following consultation on the LDP Pre-Deposit Documents and associated SA Report, all consultation responses received will be reviewed and used to inform the preparation of the Bridgend LDP Deposit Plan, i.e. the full proposed Bridgend RLDP. This will build upon the LDP Preferred Strategy to set out all strategic framework elements, policies and site allocations proposed for inclusion in the Bridgend RLDP. The Bridgend RLDP Deposit Plan will be accompanied by an updated and expanded SA Report, with both documents expected to be consulted on in tandem in 2020. Following a subsequent Examination in Public, BCBC then intends to adopt the finalised Replacement Bridgend LDP prior to the expiry of the existing Bridgend LDP in 2021.

Appendix A Bridgend LDP Review SA Framework

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Candidate Site Assessment Criteria
<p>1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve all aspects of the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, social wellbeing and community safety.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect and improve access to healthcare services and facilities? ▪ Reduce health inequalities and improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? ▪ Facilitate or encourage active travel or physical recreation? ▪ Increase the accessibility and quality of open space provision? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to and the capacity of healthcare facilities. ▪ Proximity to existing active travel networks. ▪ Proximity to existing open space provision. ▪ Proposed provision of new or upgraded healthcare facilities, active travel networks or open space within candidate sites.
<p>2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? ▪ Reduce poverty and social exclusion? ▪ Promote social cohesion and integration? ▪ Promote equity between population groups? ▪ Provide access to affordable cultural activities? ▪ Reduce fuel poverty? ▪ Protect and enhance access to high quality community facilities, public services and key amenities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to existing community facilities, public services and key amenities. ▪ Proposed provision of new or upgraded community facilities, public services or key amenities within candidate sites.
<p>3. Employment and Skills: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities to meet identified needs, whilst improving the level of educational attainment and skills amongst residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve access to employment, especially for local people? ▪ Increase and diversify employment opportunities? ▪ Enhance opportunities for education and lifelong learning? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment capacity of the site. ▪ Site suitability for mixed use development. ▪ Proximity to existing and planned key employment locations (business parks,

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Candidate Site Assessment Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve educational attainment and skill levels, especially within the working age population? ▪ Support the growth of further and higher education institutions? 	<p>industrial estates and urban employment clusters).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to and the capacity of education infrastructure. ▪ Proposed provision of new or upgraded education infrastructure within candidate sites.
<p>4. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets? ▪ Improve connectivity within the BCBC area and to other areas? ▪ Reduce car dependencies and encourage a shift to more sustainable forms of travel, including for people and freight? ▪ Support the increased uptake of active travel? ▪ Improve the accessibility, capacity and safety of the transport network? ▪ Reduce traffic flows and congestion? ▪ Enhance the quality and integration of public transport? ▪ Enhance the provision of high quality communications infrastructure? ▪ Improve utilities infrastructure to support economic growth and meet population needs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to the public transport network (bus stops and train stations). ▪ Proximity to the strategic road network (motorways and trunk roads). ▪ Proximity to existing active travel networks. ▪ Proximity to congestion pinch points. ▪ Availability and the capacity of utilities infrastructure to serve the site. ▪ Proposed provision of new or upgraded transport or communications infrastructure within or connecting to candidate sites.
<p>5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help to facilitate the increased delivery of house to meet a range of identified needs? ▪ Improve the quality of the housing stock? ▪ Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? ▪ Increase the mix, range and affordability of housing? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing capacity of the site. ▪ Deliverability of affordable housing as a component of any residential development. ▪ Site suitability for mixed use development. ▪ Adjacent land uses.

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Candidate Site Assessment Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide housing that encourages a sense of community? ▪ Delivery adequate pitches and plots required for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to COMAH sites ▪ Proximity to European Sites vulnerable to recreational pressures.
<p>6. Economic Growth: Deliver sustainable economic growth and maximise the economic contribution of the BCBC area to the Cardiff City Region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deliver the right type of development and economic activities in the right location to maximise economic competitiveness? ▪ Help to diversify the local economy? ▪ Encourage inward investment? ▪ Support innovation and new enterprises? ▪ Promote the co-location of synergistic economic activities, industries and land uses? ▪ Support a range of business types and sizes? ▪ Provide the infrastructure and workspace required for new and existing businesses? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site capability for industrial and economic uses. ▪ Adjacent land uses, including potential agglomeration benefits. ▪ Proximity to the strategic road and public transport networks.
<p>7. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain or improve air quality? ▪ Reduce exposure to poor air quality? ▪ Prevent and reduce emissions of harmful pollutants? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA). ▪ Proximity to congestion pinch points. ▪ Potential operational emissions.
<p>8. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from key economic sectors? ▪ Support the minimisation of energy use? ▪ Support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and reduce dependency on non-renewable sources? ▪ Facilitate investment in and promote the use of low carbon and sustainable infrastructure? ▪ Implement adaptation measures to address the likely effects of climate change, including increased flood risks? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On-site provision or renewable or low carbon energy generation. ▪ Proximity to the public transport network. ▪ Capacity of the site to include climate change adaptation measures.

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Candidate Site Assessment Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote sustainable design that minimises GHG emissions and is adaptable to the effects of climate change? 	
<p>9. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance all biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure appropriate safeguards for the integrity and conservation objectives of sites designated at international, national or local levels for reasons of biodiversity or geodiversity value or species protection? ▪ Protect and enhance valued species and habitats? ▪ Safeguard against habitat loss or fragmentation? ▪ Protect or enhance protected trees or important woodland areas? ▪ Improve access to nature? ▪ Remediate known contamination of land and groundwater? ▪ Safeguard the best quality and locally important agricultural land? ▪ Protect and enhance important soil resources? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to and potential effects on sites designated at international, national and local levels for reasons of biodiversity conservation, ecological importance or geological importance. ▪ Proximity to designated woodlands and important trees or hedgerows. ▪ Evidence of valued habitats or species on or adjacent to the site. ▪ Potential impacts on habitat fragmentation and connectivity. ▪ Agricultural land classification. ▪ Soil type and quality.
<p>10. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance the water environment, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the quality of waterbodies helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? ▪ Maintain or enhance the ecological and chemical status of the water environment? ▪ Affect the volume of surface water runoff into or abstraction from water bodies? ▪ Support improvements to water infrastructure (water supply and sewerage)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to Flood Risk Zones. ▪ Proximity to waterbodies and aquifers.

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Candidate Site Assessment Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to all people, property, infrastructure and environmental assets? ▪ Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? ▪ Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? ▪ Promote the deployment of sustainable urban drainage systems? 	
<p>11. Materials and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and the provision of an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimise the production of waste? ▪ Promote the principles of circular economy? ▪ Treat and process waste with minimal environmental impact? ▪ Minimise the demand for raw materials and the need for minerals extraction? ▪ Promote the use of local resources and minimise the importation of minerals? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity of waste collection facilities. ▪ Establishment of locational need for minerals extraction.
<p>12. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and infrastructure and enhance design quality to create great places for people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote high quality architecture and design which strengthens local distinctiveness and fosters a sense of place, taking account of the contribution of heritage assets to the built environment? ▪ Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? ▪ Ensure appropriate siting, scale, massing and density of development? ▪ Make the best use of land, including through prioritising the redevelopment of brownfield sites and locating high footfall uses close to the public transport network? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Previously developed brownfield land or greenfield land. ▪ Proximity to active travel networks.

SA Objectives	SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the replacement LDP...</i>	Candidate Site Assessment Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour through the siting and design of new development? ▪ Provide public realm which feels safe to all users at all times? 	
<p>13. Cultural Heritage: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase availability and accessibility of culture, leisure and recreation (CLR) activities/venues? ▪ Conserve, protect and enhance historic environment assets of national, regional and local importance¹ and their settings? ▪ Protect and enhance the qualities of areas of cultural significance, including where the natural environment has been shaped by land management practices? ▪ Promote high-quality and sensitive re-use and regeneration of historic buildings and historic townscapes? ▪ Safeguard and increase the use of the Welsh language? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to and potential effects on designated heritage assets, areas of cultural significance, important archaeological sites, and their settings. ▪ Proposed re-use of historic or culturally important buildings. ▪ Proposed inclusion of Welsh language signage within candidate sites.
<p>14. Landscape: Protect and enhance landscape character, visual amenity and the legibility of settlements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect and enhance landscape character? ▪ Safeguard important landscape and townscape features, including heritage assets and their landscape setting? ▪ Protect visual amenity and valued views? ▪ Prevent urban sprawl? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proximity to and potential effects on nationally and locally designated landscapes; ▪ Evidence of potential impacts on visual amenity or key views; ▪ Evidence of integration or coalescence with, or separation from, existing settlements.

¹ Defined as including scheduled monuments, listed buildings (and their setting), registered historic parks and gardens, historic landscapes, conservation areas and important archaeological sites.

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